SELF-GUIDED PRACTICE WORKBOOK [N53]

CST Transformational Learning

WORKBOOK TITLE:

Nursing: Inpatient









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*** SELF-GUIDED PRACTICE WORKBOOK**

Duration	8 hours
Before getting started	Sign the attendance roster (this will ensure you get paid to attend the session).Put your cell phones on silent mode.
Session Expectations	 This is a self-paced learning session. A 15 min break time will be provided. You can take this break at any time during the session. The workbook provides a compilation of different scenarios that are applicable to your work setting. Each scenario will allow you to work through different learning activities at your own pace to ensure you are able to practice and consolidate the skills and competencies required throughout the session.
Key Learning Review	 At the end of the session, you will be required to complete a Key Learning Review. This will involve completion of some specific activities that you have had an opportunity to practice through the scenarios. Upon completion of the Key Learning Review, both you and your instructor will provide feedback and sign the review.





■ USING TRAIN DOMAIN

You will be using the train domain to complete activities in this workbook. It has been designed to match the actual Clinical Information System (CIS) as closely as possible.

Please note:

- Scenarios and their activities demonstrate the CIS functionality not the actual workflow
- An attempt has been made to ensure scenarios are as clinically accurate as possible
- Some clinical scenario details have been simplified for training purposes
- Some screenshots may not be identical to what is seen on your screen and should be used for reference purposes only
- Follow all steps to be able to complete activities
- If you have trouble to follow the steps, immediately raise your hand for assistance to use classroom time efficiently
- Ask for assistance whenever needed





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 1 - Patient List

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Create a Location Patient List
- Create a Custom Patient List
- Add a Patient from a Location Patient List to a Custom Patient List

SCENARIO

An 80 year old male presents to the ED with a fever and productive cough. He is admitted with a diagnosis of pneumonia and prescribed IV antibiotics. You begin your shift and receive the patient into your care.

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activities:

- Set up a location patient list
- Create a custom patient list



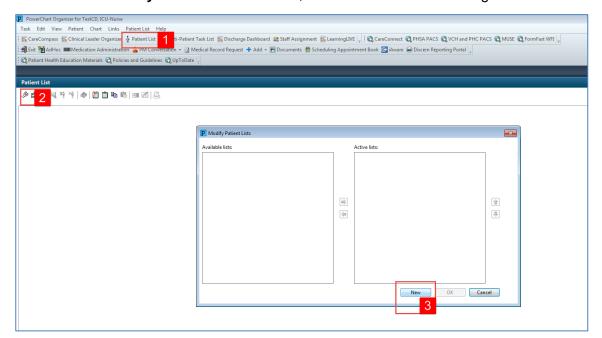


★ Activity 1.1 – Set Up a Location Patient List

Upon logging in, you will land on **CareCompass**. **CareCompass** provides a quick overview of patient information.

Note: if you are a Patient Care Coordinator or Charge Nurse, your landing page will be the Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO).

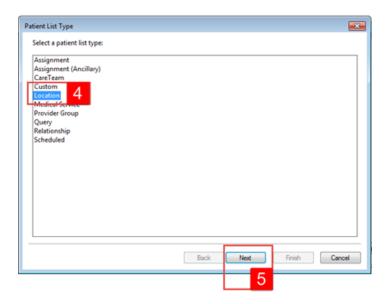
- At the start of your first shift (or when working in a new location), you will create a **Location List** that will consist of all patients assigned to your unit.
 - 1. Select the **Patient List** from the **Toolbar** at the top of the screen.
 - 2. The screen will be blank. To create a location list, click the **List Maintenance** icon
 - 3. Within the Modify Patient Lists window, select New in the bottom right corner.





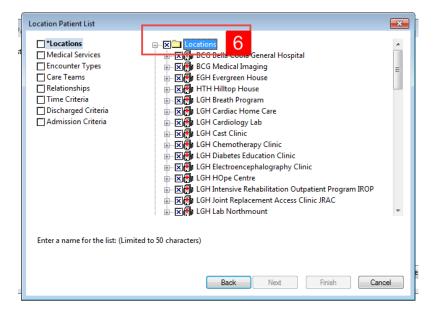


- 4. From the **Patient List Type** window select **Location**.
- 5. Click Next



6. In the **Location Patient List** window a location tree will be on the right hand side. Expand the list of locations by clicking on the **tiny plus** [+] sign next to **Locations**.

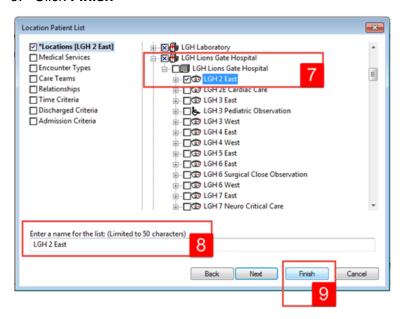
Note: Please do not rename Location Patient List. Name for Location will auto-populate.



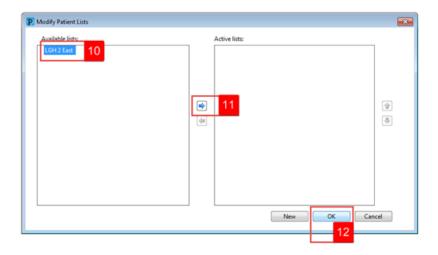




- 7. Scroll down until you find the location assigned to you. (You may need to further expand a facility to select your specific unit. To select check the box next to the unit name.
- 8. All patient lists need a name to help identify them. Location lists are automatically named for the location you select.
- 9. Click Finish



- 10. In the **Modify Patient Lists** window select the **Location** list you've created.
- 11. Click the **blue arrow** icon to move the **Location** to the right, under **Active Lists**.
- 12. Click **OK** to return to **Patient Lists**. Your Location list should now appear.







Key Learning Points

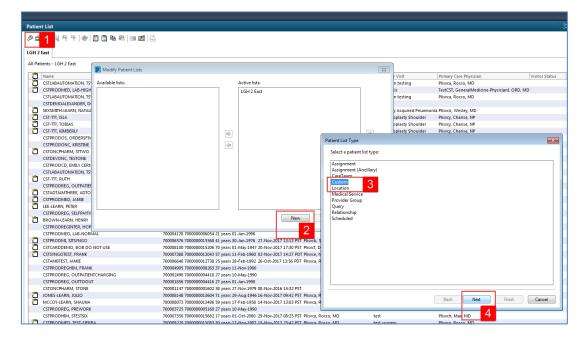
- Patient List can be accessed by clicking on the Patient List icon in the toolbar
- You can set up a patient list by location



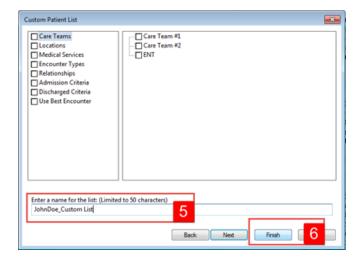


Activity 1.2 – Create a Custom Patient List

- Next you need to create a **Custom List** that will contain only the patients under your care.
 - 1. To create a Custom List, click the List Maintenance icon in the Patient List
 - 2. Click **New** in the bottom right corner of the **Modify Patient Lists** window
 - 3. From the Patient List Type window, select Custom
 - 4. Select Next



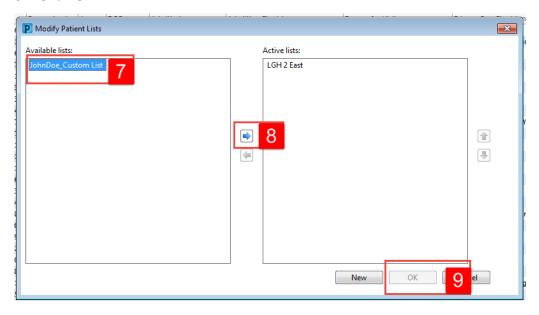
- 5. **The Custom Patient List** window opens. **Custom Lists** need a unique name. Type in a name for the list = *YourName_Custom* (for example Sara_Custom).
- 6. Click Finish



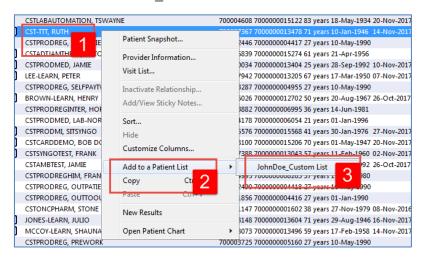




- 7. In the Modify Patient Lists window select your newly created Custom List
- 8. Click the **blue arrow** icon to move your **Custom List** to the right, under **Active Lists**
- 9. Click OK



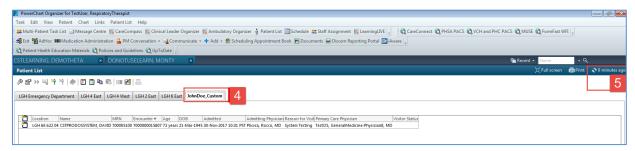
- At the beginning of a shift and with any assignment changes, you will need to add patients from your location list to your custom list. To do this:
 - 1. First find your patient on your Location List. Right-click your patient's name.
 - 2. Hover your cursor over Add to a Patient List
 - 3. Select YourName_Custom List







- 4. Navigate to your custom list by clicking on **YourName_Custom** tab. The tab will be empty.
- 5. Click the **Refresh** icon to refresh your screen. Now your patient will appear in your **Custom List**. Please ensure the patient you have just added to your custom list is the patient assigned to you today



Note: you can remove a patient from your custom list by selecting the patient and clicking the Remove Patient icon **.

Key Learning Point

You can create a custom list that will consist of only patients that you are caring for on your shift





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 2 – CareCompass

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Navigate CareCompass
- Select the correct Patient List
- Review and complete tasked activities

SCENARIO

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activities:

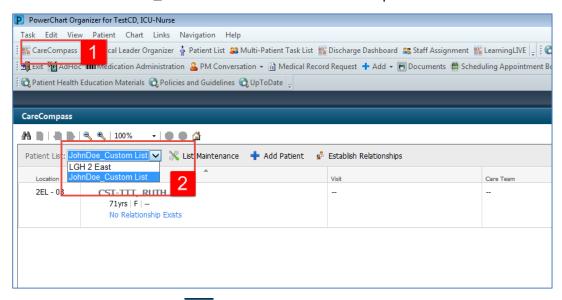
- Review CareCompass
- Establish a relationship in the system with your patient and review patient information
- Review and complete tasks in CareCompass



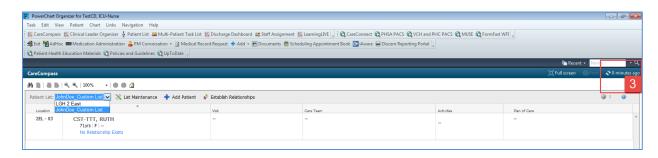


Activity 2.1 – Review CareCompass

- CareCompass displays key information about your patients, including important details such as allergies, resuscitation status, reason for visit, and scheduled medications/tasks, orders, and results.
 - 1. Navigate back to CareCompass by clicking on CareCompass in the Toolbar
 - 2. Select YourName_Custom from the Patient List drop-down



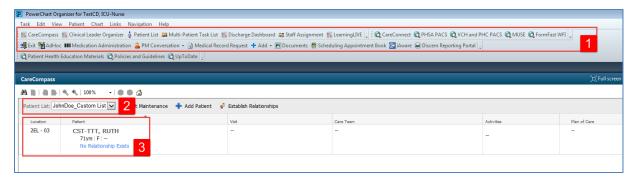
3. Click the **Refresh** icon . Your patient is now visible on your custom list.







- 2 Let's review CareCompass.
 - 1. The **Toolbar** is a quick way to navigate the Clinical Information System (CIS) using the various buttons.
 - 2. The **Patient List** drop-down menu enables you to select the appropriate patient list you would like to view.
 - 3. Until you establish a relationship with your patients in the system, the only information visible about them is their location, name and basic demographics. (You will establish a relationship in the next activity.)



Key Learning Points

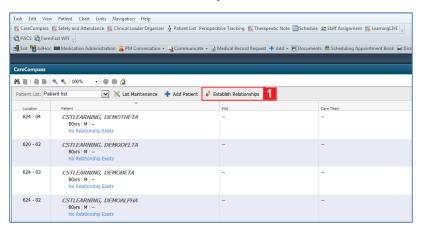
- CareCompass provides a quick overview of patient information
- Prior to establishing a relationship with the patient, the only information visible about a patient is their location, name and basic demographics





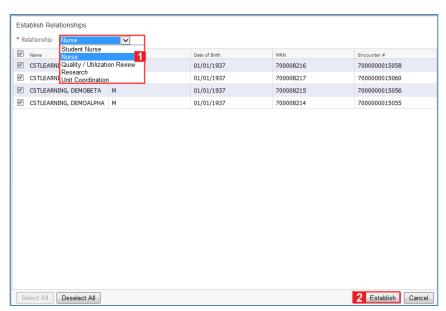
Activity 2.2 – Establish a Relationship and Review Patient Information in CareCompass

- Now that you have created your custom list, you must establish a relationship with your patient in order to view more patient information or access their chart.
 - 1. Click Establish Relationships



- 1. From the Relationship drop-down select Nurse
 - 2. Click Establish

2



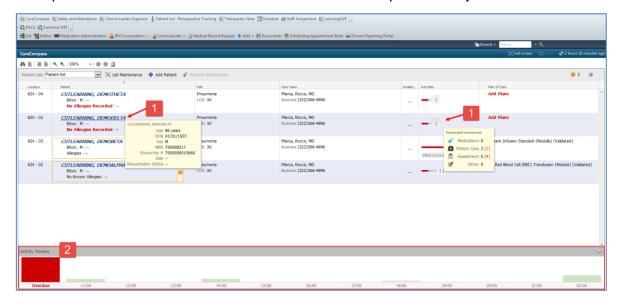
Once a relationship is established with your patients, additional information will appear on CareCompass.

Note: A relationship will last for 16 hours and the nurse will need to re-establish the relationship at the next shift.





- **CareCompass** provides a quick overview of select patient information including patient care activities and orders that require review.
 - 1. You can hover your cursor over icons, buttons, and patient information to discover additional details.
 - 2. **Activity Timeline** appears at the bottom of **CareCompass**. It provides a visual representation of certain activities that are due for the patients on your list.

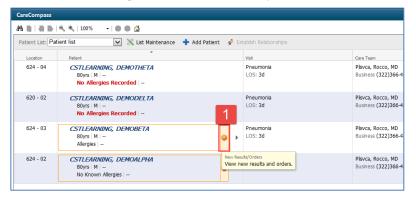


Notice the **orange exclamation** symbol next to your patient's name. This indicates that there are new orders and/or results requiring review. Note that there is also an exclamation mark on the top right corner of the **CareCompass** page, this shows the total number of patients with new orders.

Note: #Indicates new critical results or STAT/NOW orders.

Indicates new non-critical results or orders for a patient.

1. Click the **orange exclamation** symbol.







5

- 1. Review new orders and results in the Items for Review window
- 2. Click Mark as Reviewed when done



Once you have marked the orders as reviewed, you are taken back to **CareCompass** and the orange exclamation symbol will disappear.

Key Learning Points

- A relationship must be established with patients in order to view more detailed patient information and access their chart
- Remember to select the correct role when establishing a relationship with patients
- A relationship will last for 16 hours and the nurse will need to re-establish the relationship at the next shift
- CareCompass provides a quick overview of patient information including patient care activities, scheduled and unscheduled tasks and new orders and results for the patient
- Indicates new non-critical results or orders for a patient
- Indicates new critical results or STAT/NOW orders





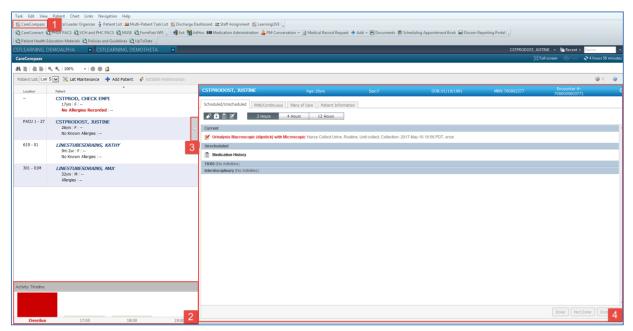
Activity 2.3 – Review and Complete Tasks in CareCompass

Tasks are activities that need to be completed for the patient. Tasks are generated by certain orders or rules in the system and are displayed in a list format so clinicians are reminded to complete specific patient care activities. They are meant to supplement your current paper to-do list and highlight activities that are outside of regular care.

Note: Not all orders trigger tasks. For example, vital signs assessments are part of routine daily care and are not tasked. Sputum specimen collection however is not a regular occurrence and is tasked.

Let's locate tasks for your patient:

- 1. Ensure you are viewing CareCompass.
- 2. Scheduled tasks for multiple patients are summarized in the **Activity Timeline.** (You can click on the red or light green shaded bars to view task details.)
- 3. Click the **grey forward arrow** to the right of your patient's name to open the single patient task list.
- 4. Review the tasks for your patient in the task box.



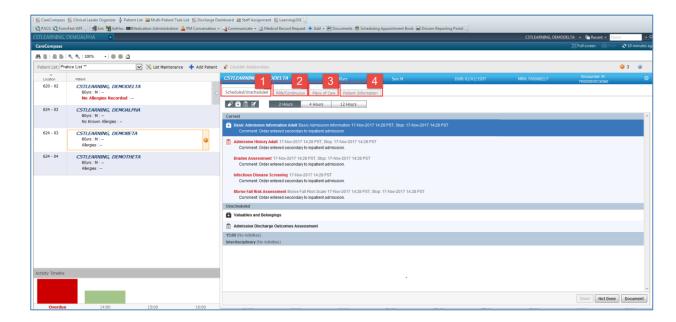




The task box contains different tabs which help to categorize patient tasks.

To see different information you can navigate between:

- 1. Scheduled/Unscheduled tasks tab
- 2. PRN/Continuous tab
- 3. Plans of Care tab
- 4. Patient Information tab



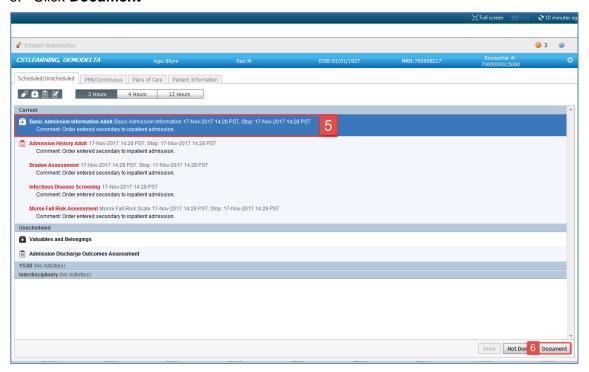




Note: When a patient is admitted, the Clinical Information System automatically generates multiple admission tasks. These tasks are tailored to the patient's age and location. **Basic Admission Information Adult** is one of these tasks.

Complete the Basic Admission Information Adult task:

- 5. Select Basic Admission Information Adult
- 6. Click Document



Note: If a task is associated with documentation, clicking **Document** takes you directly to the appropriate documentation within the patient's chart. Basic Admission Information is documented using a PowerForm (a standardized electronic documentation form). Clicking **Document** takes you directly to the form.

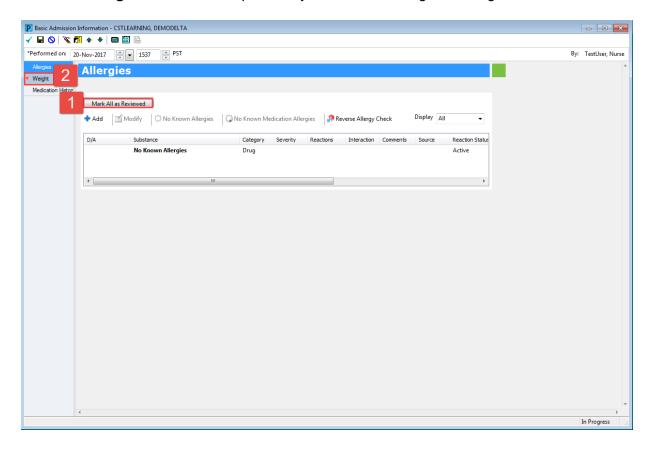
Once you click **Document**, the **Basic Admission Information** PowerForm opens. This form is used to document a patient's allergies, weight, and to review and document home medications. **Note**: Patient information that stays relatively static may be pre-populated throughout the chart if it was previously entered by another clinician. In this case, allergies and weight are pre-populated as they were entered while the patient was in ED.





To complete this PowerForm:

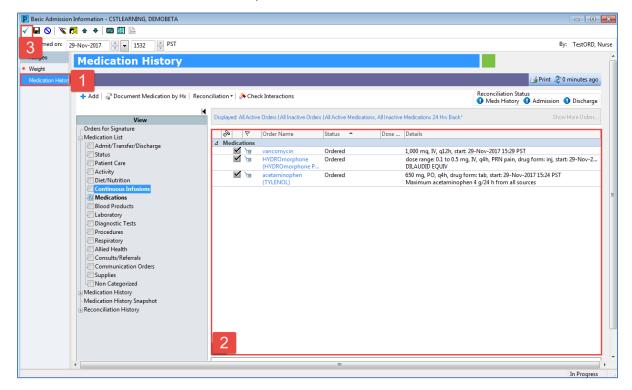
- 1. Review any allergies and select Mark All as Reviewed.
- 2. Select Weight and review the previously documented weight of 75 kg.







- 4
- 1. Select Medication History
- 2. Review current medications that are ordered for your patient.
- Click the green checkmark ✓ to sign your documentation and Refresh icon refresh the page. After signing the PowerForm, you will be brought back to CareCompass. Completing this documentation has removed the Basic Admission Information Adult task from the patient's task list.



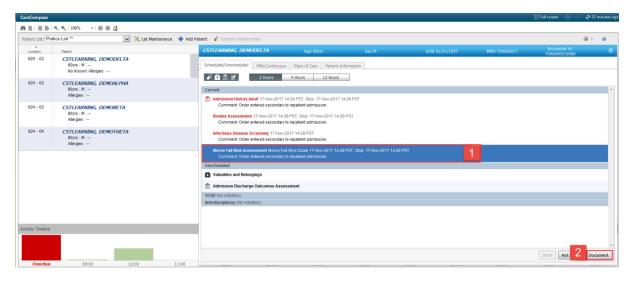
Note: An accurate and comprehensive medication history is needed before medication reconciliation can be completed by the provider. This is known as the Best Possible Medication History (BPMH). For patients admitted from the ED, a pharmacy technician will complete the BPMH where possible. Where a pharmacy tech is unable to do so, the BPMH may need to be completed by the admitting nurse. Please refer to the BPMH Quick Reference Guide for detailed instructions on how to complete this when necessary.

Information documented in the BPMH pulls forward into the Admission Medication Reconciliation that the provider will complete.





- Let's complete another admission task.
 - Complete the Morse Fall Risk Assessment task:
 - 1. Select Morse Fall Risk Assessment
 - 2. Click **Document**



Note: Clicking Document for Morse Fall Risk Assessment takes you directly to Interactive View and I&O to complete the appropriate documentation. Interactive View and I&O provides access to a variety of electronic flowsheets for documenting patient care, assessments, vital signs and intake/output.

- 6 Clicking **Document** takes you into the patient chart and to the appropriate documentation section.
 - 1. Double-click the blue box next to the section name **Morse Fall Score**. The entire section is now active for documentation, allowing you to move through the cells by pressing Enter on the keyboard after entering a value.

Document using the following data:

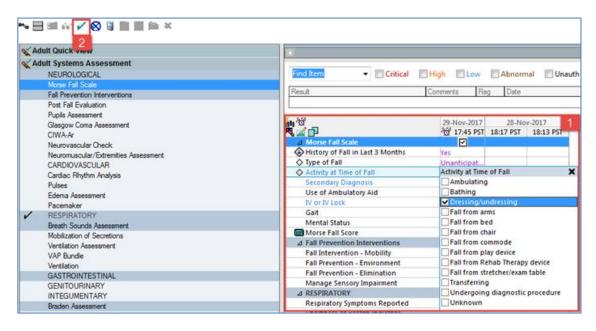
- History of Fall in Last 3 Months Morse = Yes
- Type of Fall Morse = Unanticipated physiological
- Activity at Time of Fall Morse = Dressing/undressing
- Secondary Diagnosis Morse = Yes
- Use of Ambulatory Aid Morse = Crutches, cane, walker
- IV or IV Lock = No
- Gait Weak or Impaired Fall Risk Morse = Weak
- Mental Status Fall Risk Morse = Oriented to own ability

A **Morse Fall Risk Score** is automatically calculated based on information input during documentation. Note for this activity the calculated score is **65.**

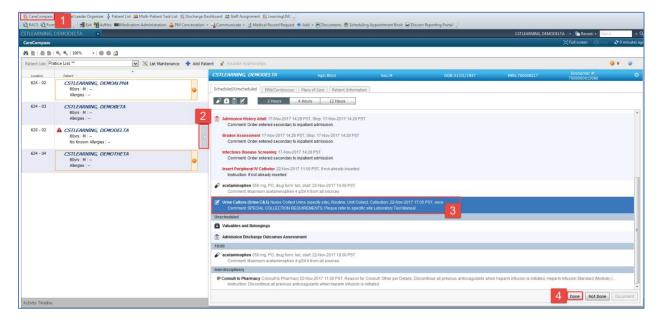




2. Click the **green checkmark** ✓ to sign your documentation. You will notice that your documentation changes from purple text to black text once signed. This means it is now recorded to the patient chart.



- 7 Let's complete one final task. You have collected a urine sample from your patient.
 - 1. Navigate back to **CareCompass** by clicking in the Toolbar
 - 2. Open the task box
 - 3. Select Urine Culture (Urine C&S)
 - 4. Click **Done.** A **Nurse Collect** box appears. Review the information and click **OK.**







Note: For the purpose of this workbook, all additional Admission tasks will not be addressed. In your clinical setting these admission tasks will need to be completed. It is important to review CareCompass and patient task lists throughout your shift to ensure timely review of new orders, tasks and more.

Key Learning Points

- Tasks are activities that need to be completed for the patient
- Tasks are generated by certain orders or rules in the system and show up in a list format to notify the clinician to complete specific patient care activities
- Tasks can be viewed and completed from CareCompass
- Completing a task will remove it from the patient task list
- CareCompass should be reviewed frequently throughout the shift





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 3 – Accessing and Navigating the Patient Chart

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Access the patient's chart from CareCompass
- Navigate the patient's chart to learn more about the patient

SCENARIO

In this scenario, we will review how to access the patient's chart and navigate the different parts of the chart to learn more about the patient.

As an inpatient nurse you will be completing the following activities:

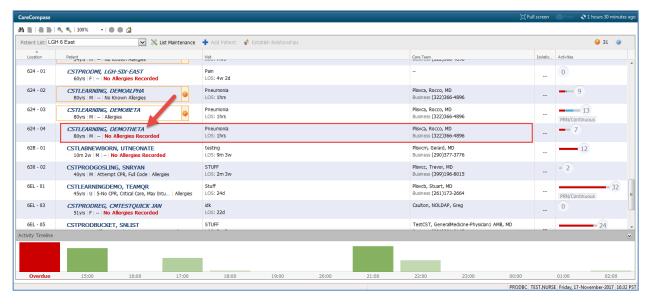
- Introduction to Banner Bar, Toolbar, and Menu
- Introduction to Patient Summary





Activity 3.1 – Introduction to Banner Bar, Toolbar, and Menu

From **CareCompass**, click on patient's name to access the patient chart.

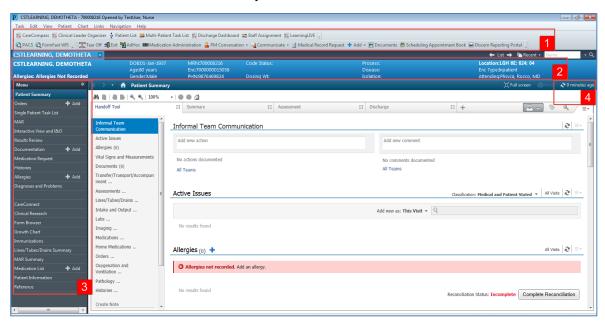


- The patient's chart is now open. Let's review the key parts of the screen.
 - 1. The **Toolbar** is located above the patient's chart and it contains buttons that allow you to access various tools within the Clinical Informatics System.
 - 2. The **Banner Bar** displays patient demographics and important information that is visible to anyone accessing the patient's chart. Information displayed includes:
 - Name
 - Allergies
 - Age, date of birth, etc.
 - Encounter type and number
 - Code status
 - Weight
 - Process, disease and isolation alerts
 - · Location of patient
 - Attending Physician
 - The Menu on the left allows access to different sections of the patient chart. This is similar
 to the coloured dividers within a paper-based patient chart. Examples of sections include
 Orders, Medication Administration Record (MAR) and more.
 - 4. The **Refresh** icon updates the patient chart with the most up to date entries when clicked. It is important to refresh the chart frequently especially as other clinicians may be accessing and documenting in the patient chart simultaneously.





Note: The chart does not automatically refresh. When in doubt, refresh!



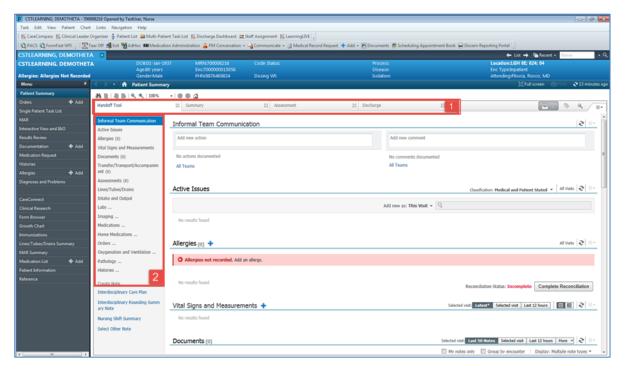
- Key learning Points
- The Toolbar is used to access various tools within the Clinical Information System
- The Banner Bar displays patient demographics and important information
- The Menu contains sections of the chart similar to your current paper chart
- The patient chart should be refreshed regularly to view the most up-to-date information





Activity 3.2 – Introduction to Patient Summary

- Upon accessing the patient's chart you will see the **Patient Summary** page open. The **Patient Summary** will provide views of key clinical patient information.
 - 1. There are different tabs including **Handoff Tool**, **Summary**, **Assessment**, and **Discharge** that can be used to learn more about the patient. Click on the different tabs to see a quick overview of the patient.
 - 2. Each tab has different components. You can navigate through these using the component list on the left side of each tab.



Click the **Refresh** icon . Notice the time since last refresh is displayed and will reset to 0 minutes on minu

Key Learning Points

- Patient Summary provides access to key information about the patient
- Click the Refresh icon to get the most updated information on the patient





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 4 – Patient Management Conversation (PM Conversation)

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Use PM Conversation

SCENARIO

Unit clerks will often update the patient information in the system. In some situations, the nurse will need to update patient information such as process alerts (e.g. falls risk alert) in the chart. In this scenario, you will be reviewing PM Conversation and some of its functionalities. You will then learn how to add a process alert.

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activities:

Use PM Conversation





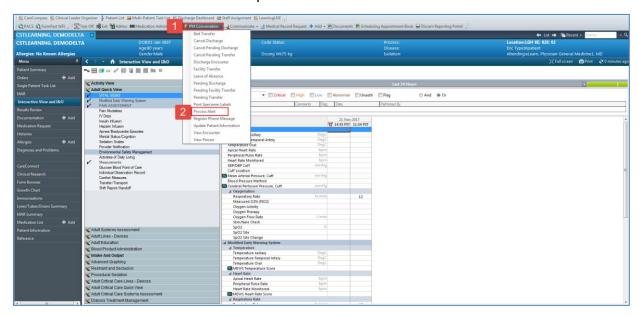
Activity 4.1 – PM Conversation

Patient Management Conversation (PM Conversation) provides access to manage alerts (such as violence risk, falls risk or isolation precautions), patient location, encounter information and demographics. Let's look at how alerts are managed.

Within the system, process alerts are flags that highlight specific concerns about a patient. These alerts display on the banner bar and can be activated by any clinician including nurses.

Since the patient has a high Morse Fall score a **Falls Risk** process alert should be added to the patient's chart. To do this:

- 1. Click the drop-down arrow within **PM Conversation** In the Toolbar
- 2. Select Process Alert from the drop-down menu





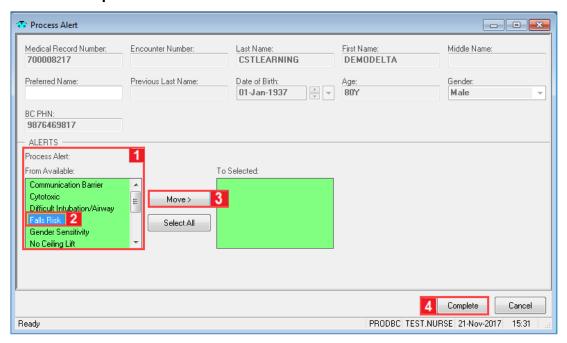


An organization window will display to select location.

- 1. In the **Facility Name** field, type = *LGH Lions Gate* and press **Enter** on your keyboard
- 2. Select LGH Lions Gate Hospital
- 3. Click OK



- The **Process Alert** window displays. To activate the **Falls Risk** process alert on the patient's chart:
 - 1. Click into the empty **Process Alert** box. A list of alerts that can be applied to the patient will display. **Note:** This box will be empty until you click into it.
 - 2. Select Falls Risk
 - 3. Click **Move** The alert will now display within the **To Selected** box
 - 4. Click Complete



Note: Multiple alerts can be activated at once. Alerts can be removed using the same process in PM Conversation. Site policies and practices should be followed with regards to adding and removing specific flags and alerts.





- 3
- 1. Click **Refresh** to update the chart
- 2. Once complete, the process alert will appear within the banner bar of the chart where it is visible to all those who access the patient's chart.



Key Learning Points

- Using PM Conversation allows you to manage alerts, patient location, encounter information and demographics
- Updating Process Alerts in PM Conversation allow clinicians to see specific concerns related to the patient in the Banner Bar





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 5 - Orders

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Review the Orders Profile and Place Orders
- Complete an Order
- Review the General Layout of a PowerPlan

SCENARIO

As an inpatient nurse, you will need to be able to review orders on your patient. You will also need to place orders on your patient in certain situations.

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activities:

- Review the Orders Profile
- Place a no co-signature required order
- Review order statuses and details
- Place a verbal order
- Complete an order
- Review components of a PowerPlan





Activity 5.1 – Review Orders Profile

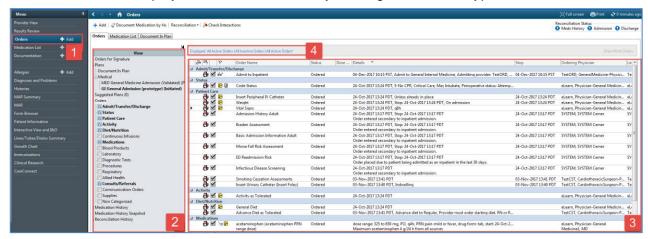
Throughout your shift, you will review your patient's orders. The **Orders Profile** is where you will access a full list of the patient's orders.

To navigate to the **Orders Profile** and review the orders:

- 1. Select Orders from the Menu
- 2. On the left side of the Orders Profile is the navigator (**View**) which includes several categories including:
 - Plans
 - Categories of Orders
 - Medication History
 - Reconciliation History
- 3. On the right side is the **Orders Profile** where you can:
 - Review the list of All Active Orders
 Moving the mouse over order icons allows you to hover to discover additional information.

Some examples of icons and their meanings are:

- Order requires nurse review
- Additional reference text available
- Order is part of a PowerPlan (Order Set)
- Order requires Pharmacy verification
- 4. Notice the display filter default setting is set to display **All Active Orders**. This can be modified to display other order statuses by clicking on the blue hyperlink.







Key Learning Points

- The Orders page consists of the orders view (Navigator) and the order profile
- The Orders View displays the lists of PowerPlans (order sets) and clinical categories of orders
- The Order Profile displays All Active Orders for a patient and can be filtered



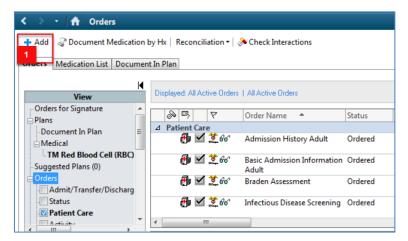


Activity 5.2 – Place an Order

- Throughout your shift, you will review your patient's orders. Nurses can place the following types of orders:
 - Orders that require a cosignature from the provider e.g. telephone and verbal orders
 - Orders that do not require a cosignature e.g. order within nursing scope, Nurse Initiated Activities (NIA)

To place an order that does **not** require a cosignature:

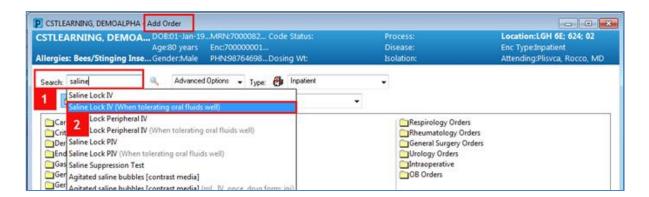
1. Click Add within the Orders page



The Add Order window opens

- 1. Type saline lock into the search window and a list of choices will display
- 2. Select Saline Lock Peripheral IV (when tolerating oral fluids well)

Note: In this example "(when tolerating oral fluids well)" is an order sentence. Order sentences help to pre-fill order details. Also, you will see 3 similar orders, select any one of these. All 3 orders will lead to the same order but allow for variation in search terms used.

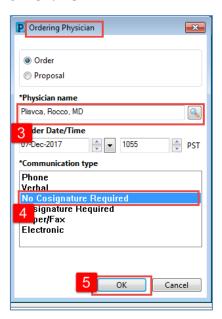






The Ordering Physician window opens.

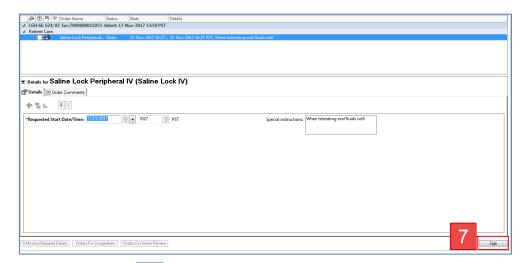
- 3. Type in the name of the patient's Attending Physician (Last name, First name)
- 4. Select No Cosignature Required
- 5. Click OK



6. Click **Done** and you will be returned to the **Orders Profile** and see the order details.



7. Notice that the **Special instructions** box is pre-filled with **When tolerating oral fluids** well. Click **Sign**.



8. Click **Refresh**







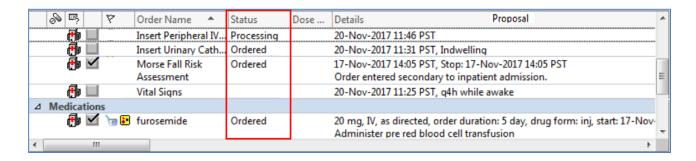
- Nurses can place nurse initiated orders as no cosignature required orders
- Order sentences help to pre-fill additional information or details for an order





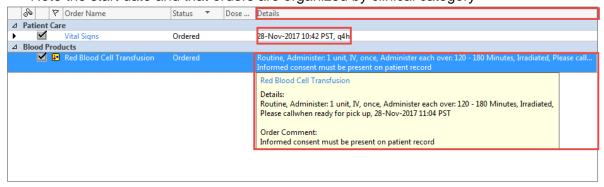
Activity 5.3 – Review Order Statuses and Details

- To see examples of different order statuses, review the image below:
 - Processing- order has been placed but the page needs to be refreshed to view updated status
 - Ordered- active order that can be acted upon



To see examples of order details review the screenshot below (your screen may be different):

- Focus on the **Details** column of the **Orders Profile**
- Hover your cursor over certain order details to see complete order information
- Note the start date and that orders are organized by clinical category

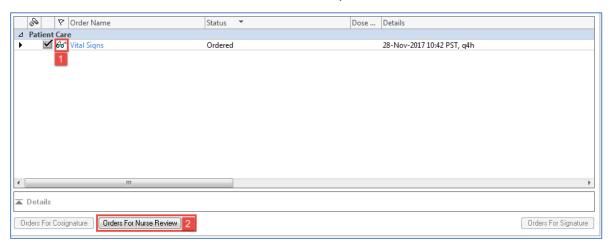


When new orders are placed in the chart, a nurse must review these new orders and document their review. Below we outline the steps for how this should be done. **Note:** Do not follow these steps in the system but instead refer to the screenshots to understand the process.





- 1. A **Nurse Review** icon appears to the left of the order. This identifies the order as one that needs to be reviewed by a nurse.
- 2. Click the Orders for Nurse Review button to open the review window.



An **Actions Requiring Review** window opens. This window displays any new orders that have been placed by other clinicians that need to be acknowledged as reviewed by the nurse.

- 3. Read through the list of new orders
- 4. Click **Review** to acknowledge that you are aware of the new orders



All new orders have now been reviewed and the Orders for Nurse Review button is no longer available.







- Always review and verify the status of orders
- Hover over items in the chart to view additional order information





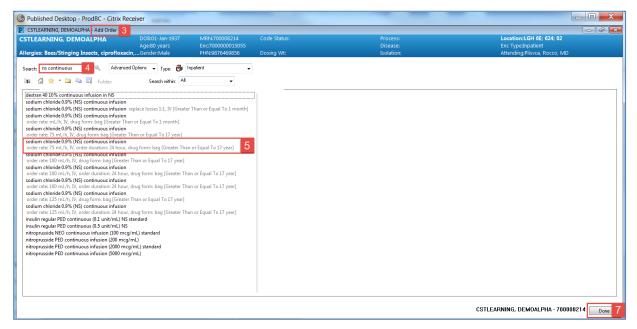
Activity 5.4 – Place a Verbal Order

Similar to current practice, nurses can place verbal and telephone orders. In this activity we are going to practice placing a verbal order. **Verbal Orders** are only encouraged when there is no reasonable alternative for the provider to place the order in the CIS themselves. For example, in emergency situations.

Note: Verbal and phone orders that nurses enter in the CIS will be automatically routed to the ordering provider for co-signature.

Place a verbal order:

- 1. Select **Orders** from the **Menu**
- 2. Click + Add
- 3. The Add Order window opens
- 4. Type *ns continuous* in the search field and press **Enter** on the keyboard to view search results
- 5. Select sodium chloride 0.9% (NS) continuous infusion with order sentence order rate: 75mL/hr, IV drug form: bag [Greater than or equal to 17 year]

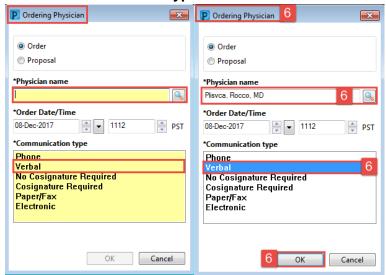






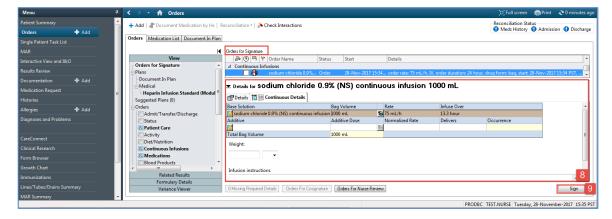
The Ordering Physician window opens.

- 6. Fill out required fields highlighted yellow with details below and click OK
 - **Physician name** = type name of Attending Physician (last name, first name)
 - Communication type = Verbal

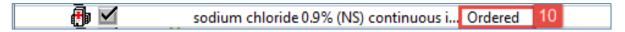


Note: If this were a telephone order, the communication type of Phone would be selected.

- 7. Click **Done** to close the **Add Order** window (refer to first screenshot within this activity)
- 8. **Orders for Signature** window opens and order details are displayed. Fill out data entry fields as needed
- 9. Click **Sign** and then click **Refresh** to update Orders Profile



10. The orders profile now displays the continuous infusion with a status of **Ordered.**







Key Learning Points

- Verbal orders are only encouraged to be entered when a physician cannot enter the order directly into the CIS themselves, for example in an emergency situation or when the physician is sterile in mid procedure
- Required fields are always highlighted yellow
- Verbal and phone orders that are entered in the CIS automatically get routed to the ordering provider for co-signature



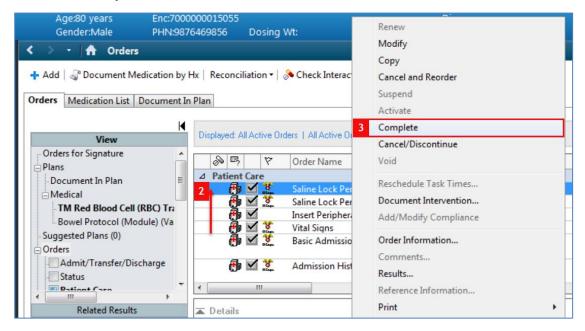


Activity 5.5 – Complete or Cancel/Discontinue an Order

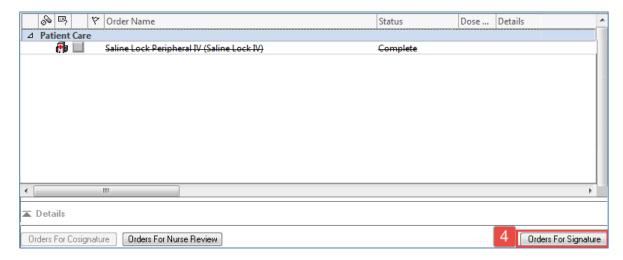
When a one-time order has been carried out, the order needs to be removed from the patient's order profile. This is done by completing the order.

Assuming we have inserted a saline lock PIV for our patient. Let's complete the order.

- 1. Review the Orders Profile
- 2. Right-click the order Saline Lock Peripheral IV
- 3. Select Complete



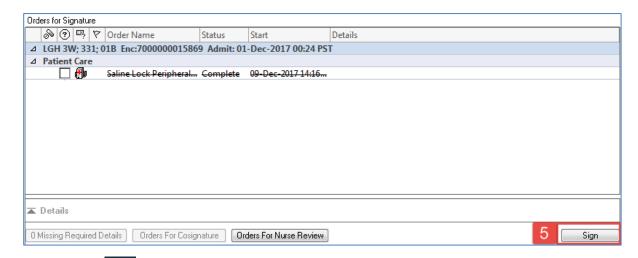
4. Click the Orders for Signature button.



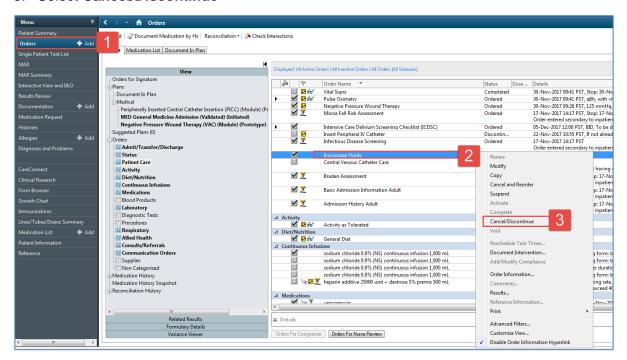




5. Review order for signature and click **Sign**. You will return to the orders profile where the order will show as processing.



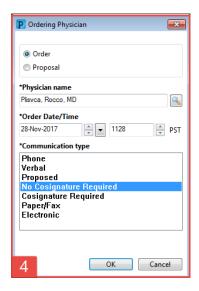
- 6. **Refresh** the screen and the order will no longer be visible on the Orders Profile.
- Now let's **Cancel/Discontinue** an order.
 - 1. Review the Orders Profile
 - 2. Right-click order Encourage Fluids
 - 3. Select Cancel/Discontinue



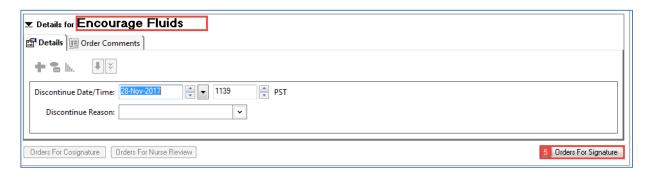




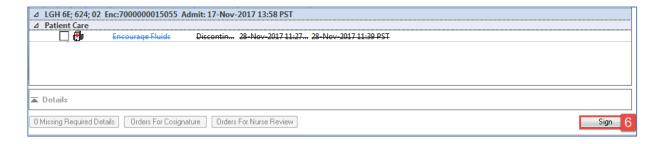
- Ordering Physician window will appear. Fill out required fields highlighted yellow below and then click OK
 - **Physician name** = type name of Attending Physician (last name, first name)
 - Communication type = No Cosignature Required



5. Review order to discontinue and click Orders For Signature



6. Review Order for signature and click **Sign**. You will return to the order profile.



7. **Refresh** the screen and your order will no longer be visible on the order profile.





- Key Learning Points
- Right-click to mark an order as completed or cancel/discontinued
- Once an order is cancelled or discontinued the order will be removed from the patient's Order Profile



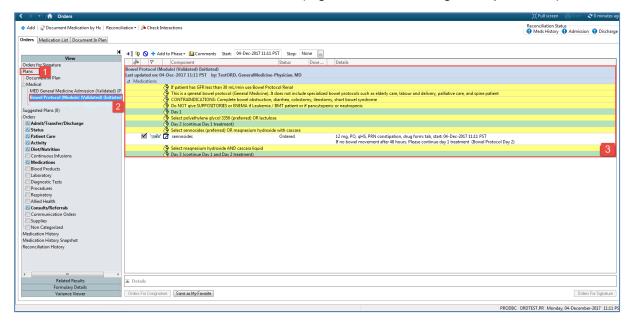


Activity 5.6 – Review Components of a PowerPlan

A PowerPlan in the CIS is the equivalent of pre-printed orders in current state and is often referred to as an order set. At times it may be useful to review a PowerPlan to distinguish its orders from stand-alone orders. Doing this allows a user to group orders by PowerPlan.

Let's review a PowerPlan. From the **Orders Profile**:

- 1. Locate the Plans category to the left side of the screen under View
- 2. Select the **Bowel Protocol** PowerPlan
- 3. Review the orders within the PowerPlan (e.g. Sennosides 12mg, PO, qHS, PRN)



Key Learning Points

- The Orders Profile consists of the navigator (View) and the order profile
- The navigator (View) displays the lists of PowerPlans and clinical categories of orders
- The order profile page displays all of the orders for a patient





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 6 - Interactive View and I&O

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Review the Layout of Interactive View and I&O (iView)
- Document and Modify your Documentation in iView

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will be charting on your patient.

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activities:

- Navigate to Interactive View and I&O (iView)
- Document in iView
- Change the time of documentation
- Document a dynamic group in iView
- Modify, unchart or add a comment in iView

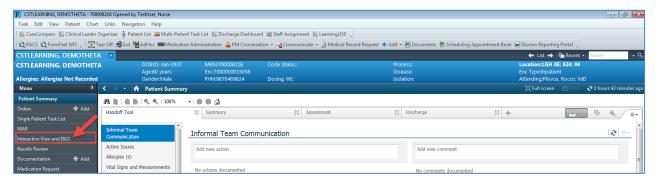




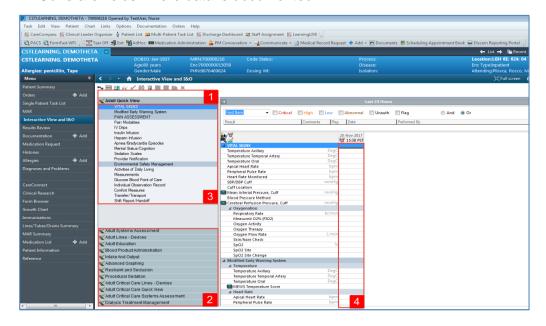
Activity 6.1 – Navigate to Interactive View and I&O

Nurses will complete most of their documentation in **Interactive View and I&O (iView)**. iView is the electronic equivalent of current state paper flow sheets. For example, vital signs and pain assessment will be charted in iView.

Select Interactive View and I&O within the Menu.



- Now that the iView page is displayed, let's view the layout.
 - A band is a heading that has a collection of flowsheets (sections) organized beneath it. In the image below, the Adult Quick View band is expanded displaying the sections within it.
 - 2. The set of bands below **Adult Quick View** are collapsed. Bands can be expanded or collapsed by clicking on their name.
 - 3. A **section** is an individual flowsheet that contains related assessment and intervention documentation.
 - 4. **Cells** are fields where data is documented.









- Nurses will complete most of their documentation in iView
- iView contains flowsheet type charting





Activity 6.2 – Documenting in Interactive View and I&O

- With the Adult Quick View band expanded you will see the Vital Signs section. Let's practice documenting in iView.
 - 1. Select the Vital Signs component under Adult Quick View
 - 2. Double-click the **blue box** next to the name of the section to document in several cells. You can move through the cells by pressing the **Enter** key.
 - 3. Document using the following data:
 - Temperature Oral = 36.9
 - **Peripheral Pulse Rate** = 91
 - **SBP/DBP Cuff** = 140/90
 - **Mean Arterial Pressure, Cuff** = 107 (Auto populated result)

Note: The Calculation icon be denoted that the cell will populate a result based on a calculation associated with it. Hover over the calculation icon to view the cells required for the calculation to function. For example, Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) and Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP) are required cells for the Mean Arterial Pressure calculation to function.

- **Respiratory Rate** = 16
- Oxygen Therapy = Nasal cannula
- Oxygen Flow Rate = 3
- SpO2 = 99
- SpO2 Site = Hand

Notice that the text is purple upon entering. This means that the documentation has not been signed and is not part of the chart yet.

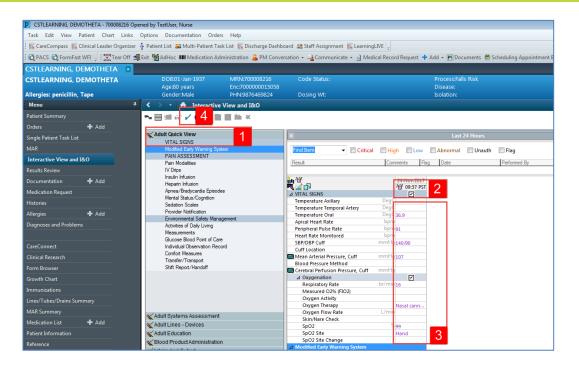
Note: Please disregard the values that are populated in the cells under the MEWS section. More information about MEWS documentation will be provided later in this workbook.

4. To sign your documentation, click the green checkmark icon

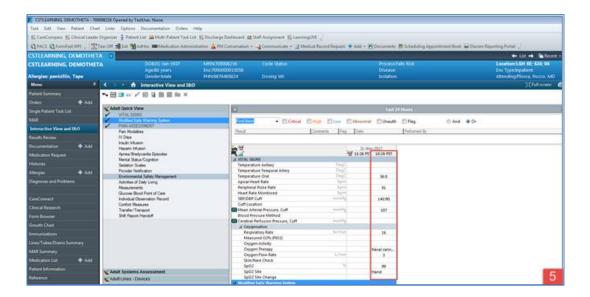








5. Once the documentation is signed the text becomes black. In addition, notice that a new blank column appears after you sign in preparation for the next set of charting. The columns are displayed in actual time. You can now document a new result for the patient in this column. The newest documentation is to the left.

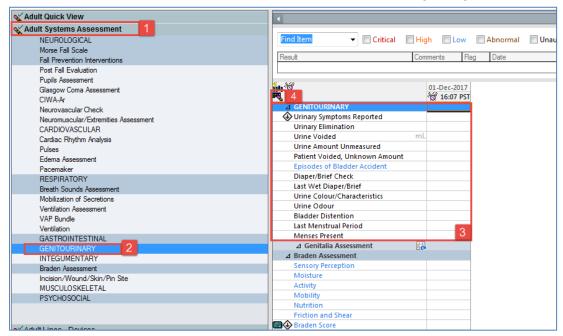


Note: You do not have to document in every cell. Only document to what is appropriate for your assessment and follow appropriate documentation policies and guidelines at your site.

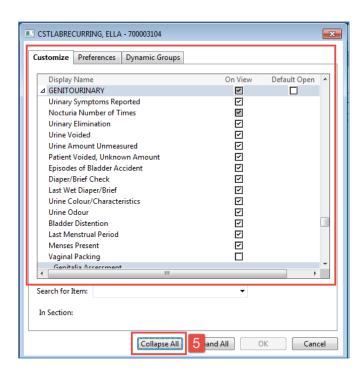




- Let's pretend that you just did a bladder scan on your patient and now you want to document.
 - 1. Click the Adult Systems Assessment Band in iView
 - 2. Click the Genitourinary section in the Adult Systems Assessment band
 - 3. Notice that there is nothing in this section that you can see about bladder scanning
 - 4. Click the **Customize View** icon to search for a section regarding bladder scan



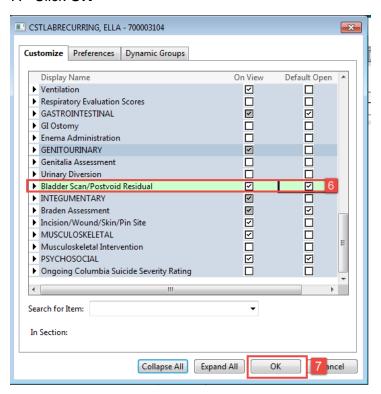
5. A Customize window opens displaying all the content within the Genitourinary section. Click the **Collapse All** button to see all of the section names at a glance.







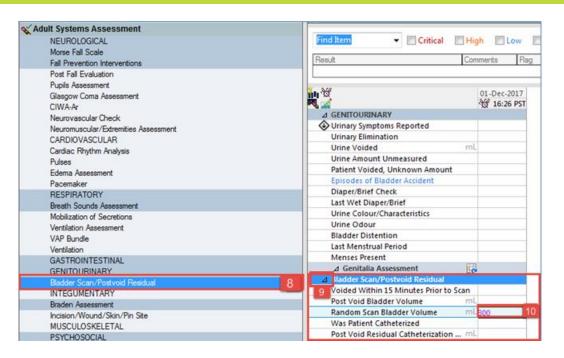
- 6. Now that all the sections are collapsed, find the **Bladder Scan/Postvoid Residual** section and click on the box ☑ under the **Default Open** column.
- 7. Click OK



- 8. You will now see that the **Bladder Scan/Postvoid Residual** section is listed under the Adult Systems Assessment Band
- 9. Click the small arrow next to the **Bladder Scan/PostVoid Residual** section to expand the section.
- 10. Document the following assessment findings:
 - Random Scan Bladder Volume = 300







Key Learning Points

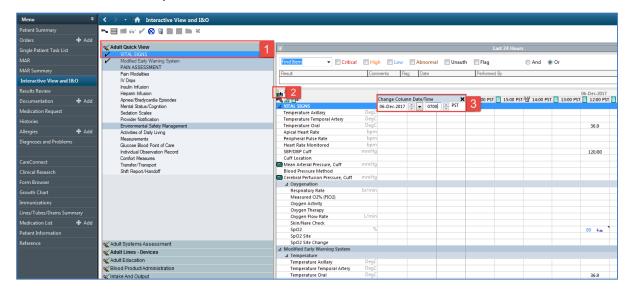
- Documentation will appear in purple until signed. Once signed, the documented text will become black and be recorded to the patient chart
- The latest documentation displays in the left most column
- Double-click the blue box next to the name of the section to document in several cells, the section will then be activated for charting
- You do not have to document in every cell. Only document to what is appropriate to your assessment.
- Use the Customize View icon to find additional documentation that isn't automatically visible



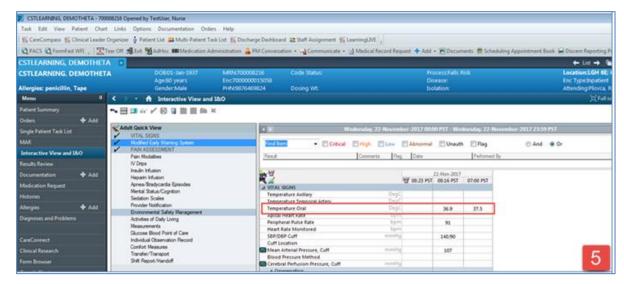


Activity 6.3 – Change the Time Column in iView

- You can create a new time column and document under a specific time. For example, let's pretend it is now 12:00 pm and you still need to document your patient's 07:00am temperature.
 - 1. Click on the Adult Quick View Band and select the Vital Signs section
 - 2. Click the Insert Date/Time icon
 - A new column and Change Column Date/Time window appears. Choose the appropriate date and time you wish to document under. In this example, use today's date and time of 0700.
 - 4. Press the Enter key



5. In the new column, enter **Temperature Oral** = 37.5 and click **green checkmark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation. The documented text is now black and recorded in the chart.









- Documentation time can be adjusted in iView
- If required, you can create a new time column and document under a specific time



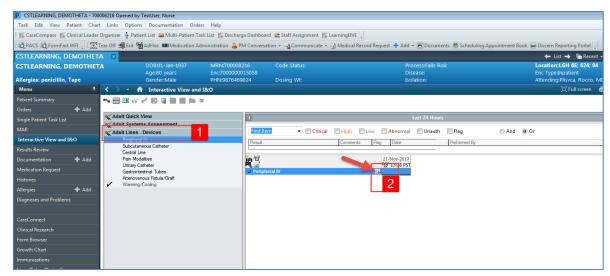


Activity 6.4 – Document a Dynamic Group in iView

Dynamic groups allow documented data to be the documentation and display of multiple instances of the same grouping of data elements. Examples of dynamic groups include wound assessments, IV Sites, chest tubes and more.

For the purposes of this scenario, assume that your patient requires a peripheral IV (PIV) to be inserted. After inserting the IV successfully, you are now ready to document the details of the IV insertion.

- 1. Click on the Adult Lines Devices band
- 2. Now that the band is expanded, click on the **Dynamic Group** icon to the right of the Peripheral IV heading in the flowsheet.







3. The **Dynamic Group** window appears. A dynamic group allows you to label a line, wound, or drain with unique identifying details. You can add as many dynamic groups as you need for your patient. For example, if a patient has two peripheral IVs, you can add a dynamic group for each IV.

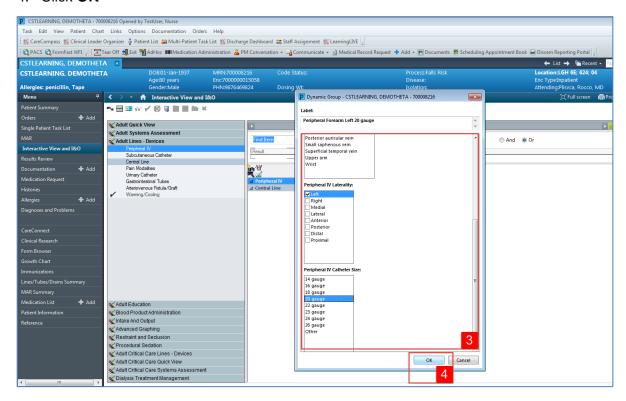
Select the following data to create a label:

Peripheral IV Catheter Type: Peripheral

Peripheral IV Site: ForearmPeripheral IV Laterality: Left

Peripheral IV Catheter Size: 20 gauge

4. Click OK





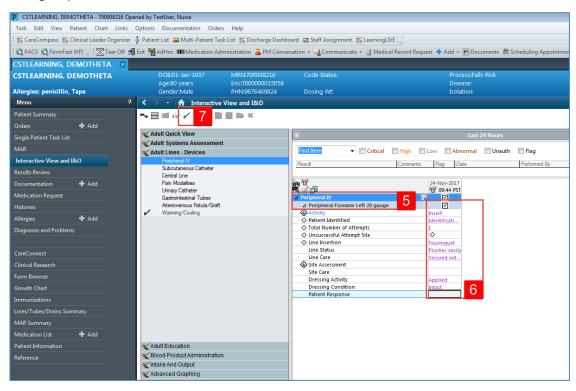


- 5. The label created will display at the top, under the Peripheral IV section heading.
- 6. Double-click the **blue box** next to the name of the section to document in several cells. You can move through the cells by pressing **Enter** on the keyboard.

Now document the activities related to this PIV using the following data:

- Activity = Insert
- Patient Identified = Identification band
- Total Number of Attempts = 1
- Line Insertion = Tourniquet
- Line Status = Flushes easily
- Line Care = Secured with tape
- Dressing Activity = Applied
- **Dressing Condition** = Intact
- Click green checkmark icon

 to sign your documentation. Once signed the label will be
 accessible for other clinicians to complete further documentation within the same dynamic
 group.



Note: A trigger icon **№** can be seen in some cells, such as Activity, indicating that there is additional documentation to be completed if certain responses are selected. The diamond icon **№** indicates the additional documentation cells that appear as a result of these responses being selected. These cells are not mandatory.



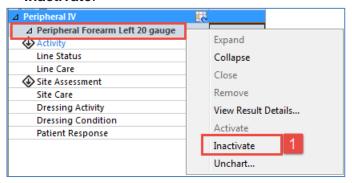


2

You can inactivate a dynamic group when it is no longer in use. For example, when an IV, drain or tube is removed.

To inactivate your PIV dynamic group section:

1. Right-click the dynamic group label for the **Peripheral Forearm Left 20 gauge**, and select **Inactivate**.

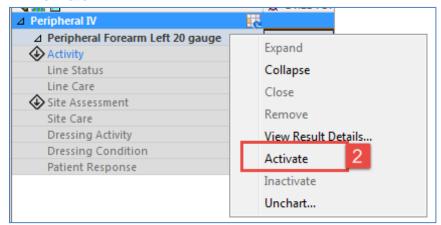


Note: The inactivated dynamic group remains in the view, but is unavailable, meaning clinicians cannot document on it. If there are no results for the time frame displayed, the inactive dynamic group is automatically removed from the display.

If you accidently inactivate the wrong dynamic group you can re-activate the dynamic group.

To do this:

Right-click the dynamic group label for the Peripheral Forearm Left 20 gauge, select Activate.



You and other users can now access this dynamic group for documentation.





Key Learning Points

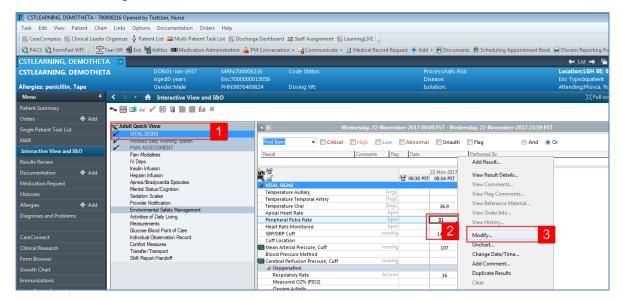
- Examples of dynamic groups include wound assessments, IV sites, chest tubes, and other lines or drains
- Once documentation within a dynamic group is signed the label will be accessible for other clinicians to complete further documentation within the same dynamic group
- When a dynamic group is no longer in use, such as when an IV, drain or tube is removed, you can inactivate it



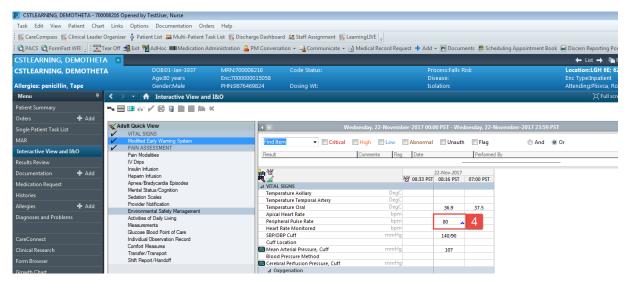


★ Activity 6.5 – Modify, Unchart or Add a Comment in Interactive View

- You realize upon reviewing your earlier charting that you wrote the incorrect Peripheral Pulse Rate value. Let's modify the Peripheral Pulse Rate.
 - 1. Click on the Vital Signs section heading in the Adult Quick View band
 - 2. Right-click on the documented value of 91 for Peripheral Pulse Rate
 - 3. Select Modify...



- 4. Enter in new **Peripheral Pulse Rate** = 80 and then click **green checkmark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation.
- 5. **80** now appears in the cell and an icon <u>will automatically appear on bottom right corner to denote a modification has been made.</u>



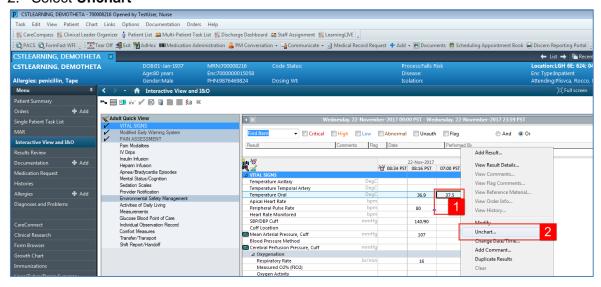




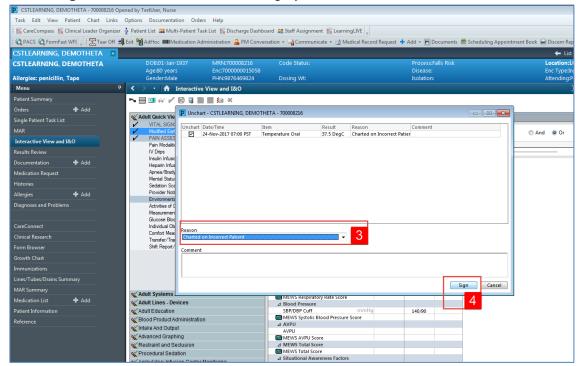
The unchart function will be used when information has been charted in error and needs to be removed. For example, a set of vital signs is charted in the wrong patient's chart.

For this scenario, let's say the temperature documented earlier was meant to be documented on one of your other patient's charts and needs to be uncharted.

- 1. Right-click on the documented value of 37.5 for Temperature Oral
- 2. Select Unchart



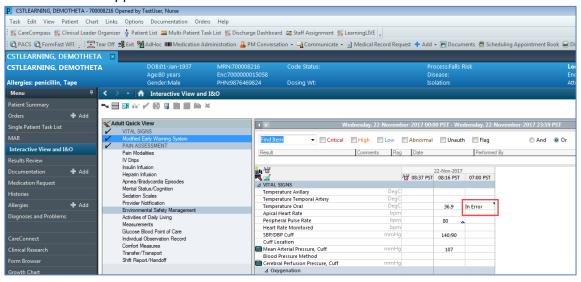
- 3. The **Unchart** window opens, select **Charted on Incorrect Patient** from the reason drop-down.
- Click green checkmark icon
 ✓ to sign your documentation







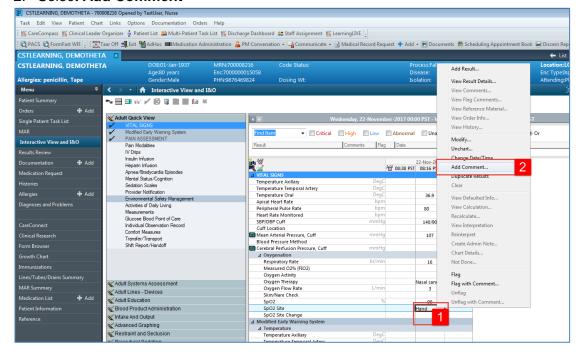
5. You will see **In Error** displayed in the uncharted cell. The result comment or annotation icon will also appear in the cell.



A comment can be added to any cell to provide additional information. For example, you want to clarify that the SpO2 site that you documented was on the patient's right hand.

Let's add this comment.

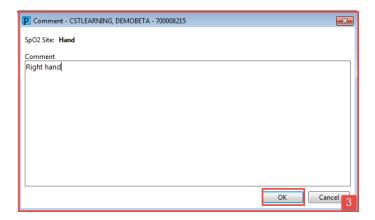
- 1. Right click on the documented value for SPO2 site, hand
- 2. Select Add Comment



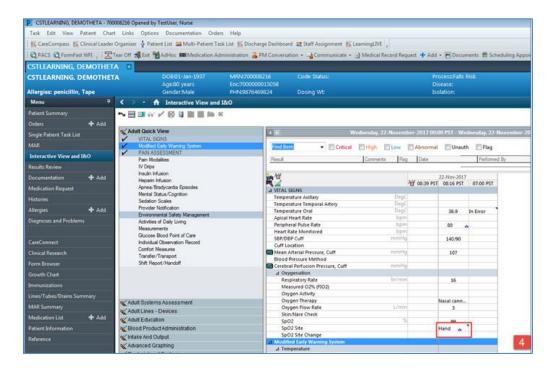




3. The comment window opens, type Right hand and click **OK**.



4. An icon indicating the documentation has been modified will display and another icon indicating comments can be found will display in the cell. Right-click on the cell and select **View Comments...** to view a comment.



- Key Learning Points
- Always sign your documentation once completed
- Results can be modified and uncharted within iView
- A comment can be added to any cell in iView





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 7 - PowerForms

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Document in PowerForms through AdHoc Charting
- View and Modify existing PowerForms

SCENARIO

In this scenario, we will review another method of documentation.

As an inpatient nurse you will be completing the following activities:

- Opening and documenting on a new PowerForm on an AdHoc or as needed basis
- Viewing an existing PowerForm
- Modifying an existing PowerForm
- Uncharting an existing PowerForm





Activity 7.1 – Opening and Documenting on PowerForms

Throughout your shift, you will document on your patient. One way of documenting on your patient is to complete PowerForms.

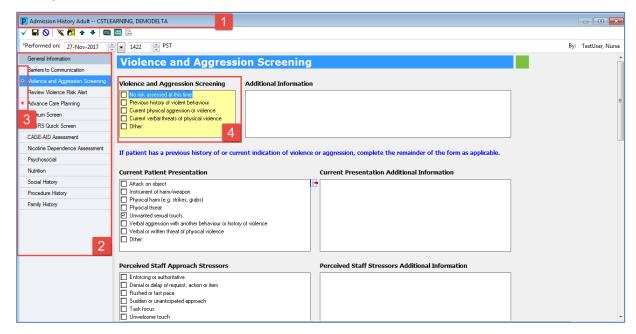
PowerForms are the electronic equivalent of paper forms currently used to document patient information. Data entered in **PowerForms** can flow between other parts of the chart including iView flowsheets, Clinical Notes, Allergy Profile, and Medication Profile.

The **AdHoc** folder in the toolbar is an electronic filing cabinet that allows you to find any PowerForm on an as needed basis.

Note: Do not attempt the next 4 steps, in the system and instead review the screenshot below.

Review the screenshot below for a general overview of PowerForm features:

- 1. Title of the current PowerForm you are documenting on
- 2. List of sections within the PowerForm for documentation
- 3. A red asterisk denotes sections that have required field(s)
- 4. Required field(s) within the PowerForm will be highlighted in yellow. You will be unable to sign a PowerForm unless all required fields are completed.



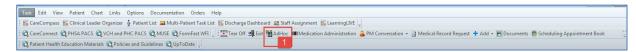




In this example we are going to document on the Advance Care Planning PowerForm.

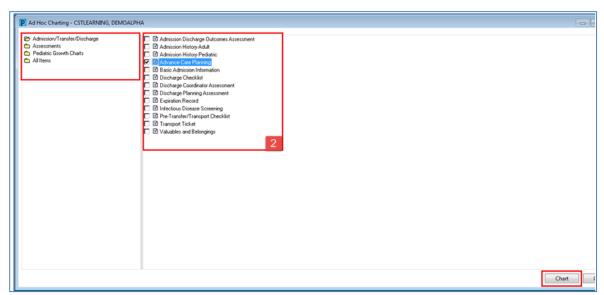
To **open** and **document** on a new PowerForm:

1. Click **AdHoc** AdHoc on the **Toolbar**



Note: The Ad Hoc window contains two panes. The left side displays folders that group similar forms together. The right side displays a list of PowerForms within the selected folder.

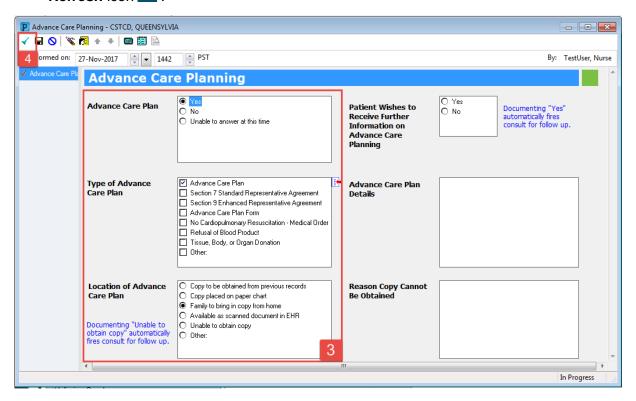
2. Select the **Advance Care Planning** PowerForm by selecting the title and clicking Chart



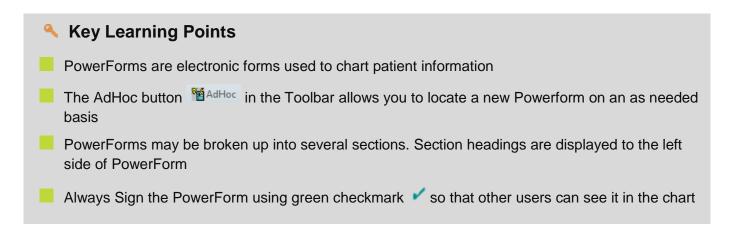




- 3. Fill in the following fields:
 - Advanced Care Plan = Yes
 - Type of Advance Care Plan = Advance Care Plan
 - Location Of Advance Care Plan = Family to bring in copy from home
- 4. To complete PowerForm, click **green checkmark** icon ✓ to sign and then click the **Refresh** icon <a> ■.



Note: using the Save Form ■ icon is discouraged because no other user will be able to view your saved documentation until it is signed. To sign use the green checkmark icon ✓.





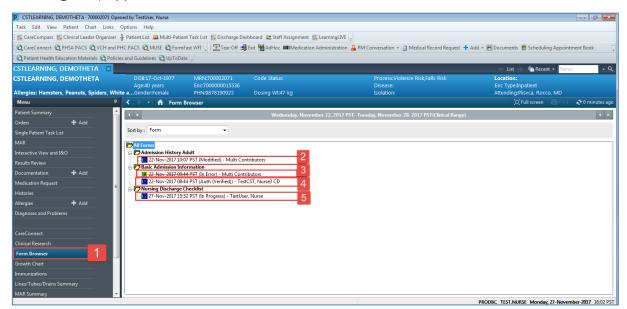


Activity 7.2 – Viewing an existing PowerForm

Throughout your shift, you may need to view previously documented PowerForms.

To view a **PowerForm**:

- 1. Select Form Browser in the Menu
- 2. For a PowerForm that has been modified, (**Modified**) appears next to the title of the document
- 3. For a PowerForm that has been entered incorrectly and has been uncharted, (**In Error**) appears next to the title of the document
- 4. For a PowerForm that has been completed and signed, (Auth (Verified)) appears next to the title of the document
- 5. When a PowerForm is saved, it is not complete and cannot be viewed by another user. (In **Progress**) appears next to the title of the document.



- Key Learning Points
- Existing PowerForms can be accessed through the Form Browser
- A PowerForm can have different statuses (e.g. Modified, In Error, Auth Verified and In Progress)





Activity 7.3 – Modify an existing PowerForm

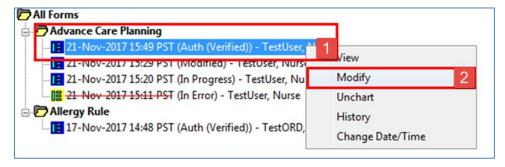
It may be necessary to modify PowerForms if information was entered incorrectly.

Note: if new or updated information needs to be documented, it is recommended to start a new PowerForm and not to modify an already existing PowerForm.

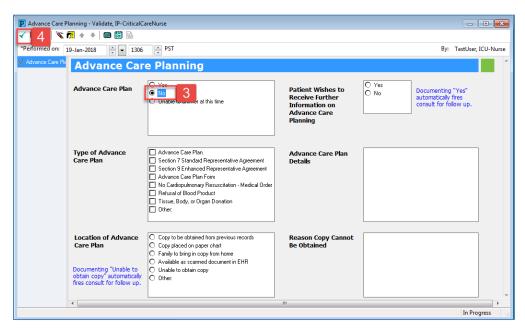
Let's modify the **Advanced Care Planning** form.

To modify a PowerForm select it from within Form Browser:

- Right-click on the most recently completed Advance Care Planning form within Form Browser
- 2. Select Modify



- 3. Change the selection for Advance Care Plan from Yes to No



When you return to this document in the form browser, it will show the document has been modified.





- Key Learning Points
- A document can be modified if needed
- A modified document will show up as (Modified) in the Form Browser





Activity 7.4 – Uncharting an existing PowerForm

It may be necessary to unchart an existing PowerForm if, for example, the PowerForm was completed on the wrong patient or it was the wrong PowerForm. Let's say the **Advanced Care Planning** form was documented in error.

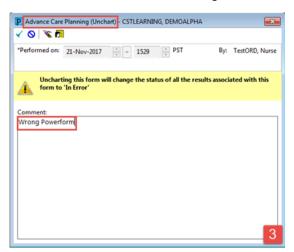
To unchart the PowerForm, within Form Browser:

- 1. Right-click on Advance Care Planning
- 2. Select Unchart



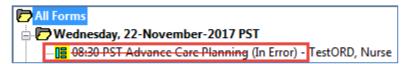
3. The Unchart window opens.

Enter a reason for uncharting in the comment box = Wrong PowerForm



4. Click **green checkmark** ✓ to sign the documentation and then click the **Refresh** icon <a>
.

Uncharting the form will change the status of all the results associated with the form to **In Error**. A **red-strike** through will also show up across the title of the **PowerForm**.







- Key Learning Points
- A document can be uncharted if needed
- An uncharted document will show up as In Error in the Form Browser





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 8 – Document an Allergy

Learning Objectives At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to: Document Allergies

SCENARIO

In this scenario, we will review how to add and document an allergy for your patient.

As an inpatient nurse you will complete the following activity:

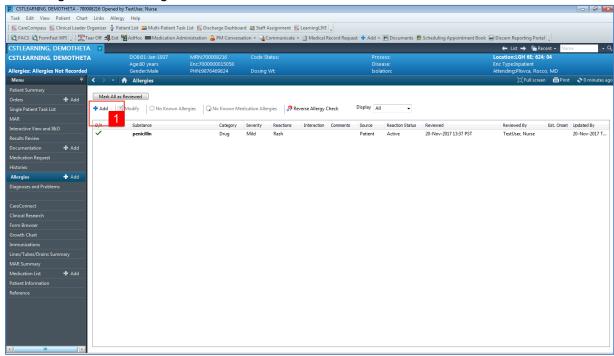
Add an allergy





Activity 8.1 – Add an Allergy

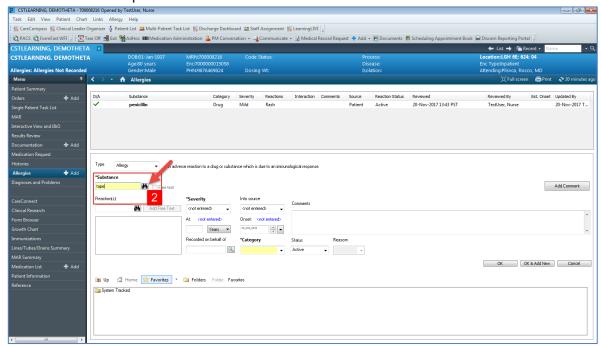
- You notice mild redness to the patient's skin where there is tape applied. The patient then states that he remembers having a similar allergic reaction years ago to tape, but he forgot to mention it in the ED. To document this tape allergy:
 - 1. Navigate to the Allergies section of the Menu and click * Add



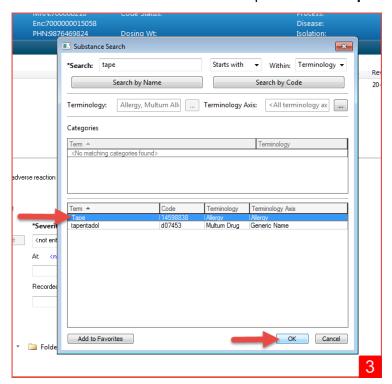




2. In the **Substance** field type *tape* and click the **Search** icon . **Note:** Yellow highlighted fields including substance and category are mandatory fields that need to be completed.



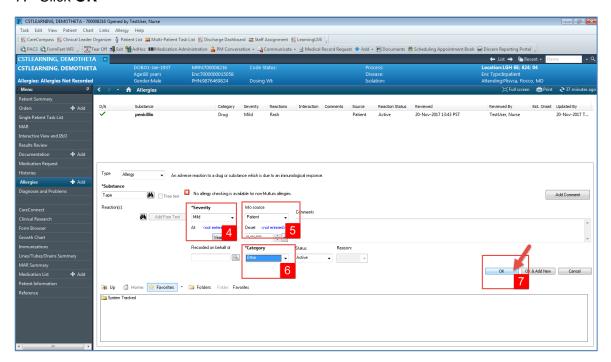
3. The **Substance Search** window opens. Select **Tape** and click **OK**.



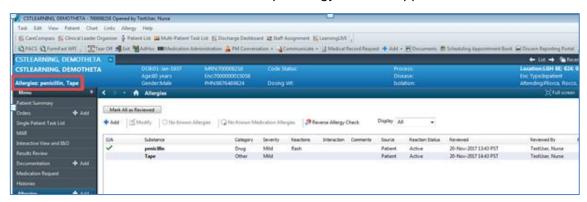




- 4. Select Mild in the Severity drop-down
- 5. Select **Patient** in the **Info source** drop-down
- 6. Select **Other** in the **Category** drop-down
- 7. Click OK



8. Click the **Refresh** icon and the tape allergy will now appear in the Banner Bar.



Note: Allergies in the banner bar are sorted by severity (most to least). In this case penicillin causes a more severe reaction than tape. If the allergies listed are longer than the space available, the text will be truncated. Hovering over the truncated text will display the complete allergies list.





Key Learning Points

- Documented allergies are displayed in the Banner Bar for all who access the patient's chart
- Allergies will display with the most severe allergy listed first
- Yellow fields are mandatory fields that need to be completed





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 9 – Review Medication Administration Record (MAR)

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Review and learn the layout of the MAR
- Request a Medication

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will be reviewing the scheduled and PRN medications for your patient today.

As a nurse, you will complete the following activities:

- Review and learn the layout of the MAR
- Reschedule a medication
- Request a medication in the MAR



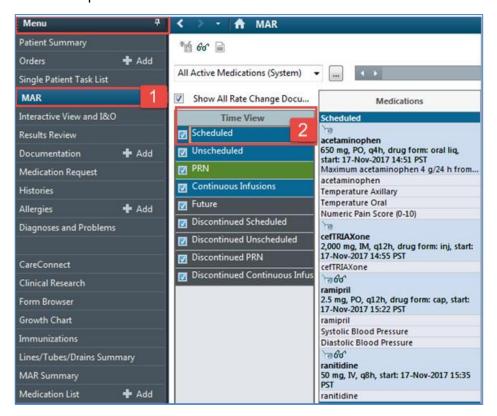


Activity 9.1 – Review the MAR

The MAR is a record of medications administered to the patient by clinician. The MAR displays medication orders, tasks, and documented administrations for the selected time frame.

You will be locating and reviewing your patient's scheduled, unscheduled and PRN medications.

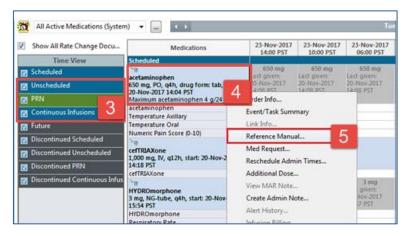
- 1. Go to the Menu and click MAR
- 2. Under **Time View** locate and ensure the **Scheduled** category is selected and is displaying at the top of the MAR list.







- 3. Similarly, you can select **Unscheduled**, **PRN** and **Continuous Infusions** to bring each section to the top of the list for review.
- 4. Review the medications on the MAR e.g. acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q4H. Be sure to review all medication information.
- 5. If you wish to review the Reference Manual right-click on the medication name and select the Reference Manual.



Note the icons that may appear on the MAR. Examples include:

- Indicates the medication order has not been verified by pharmacy
- 66 Indicates the order needs to be reviewed by the nurse
- Indicates the medication is part of a PowerPlan

Upon further review of the MAR you will note the following:

- 6. The Clinical Range is defaulted to display 24 hours in the past and 24 hours into the future. This totals a period of **48 hours**. (If you prefer to see only your 12 hour shift, you can right click on the Clinical Range bar to adjust the time frame that is displayed).
- 7. The dates/times are displayed in **reverse chronological order**. (this differs from current state paper MARs)
- 8. The current time and date column will always be highlighted in yellow.







Note: different sections of the MAR and statuses of medication administration are identified using colour coding:

- Scheduled medications- blue
- PRN medications

 green
- Future medications grey
- Discontinued medications- grey
- Overdue- red

Key Learning Points

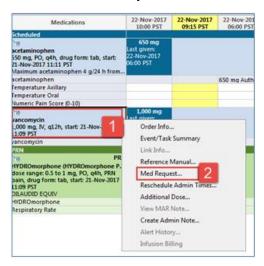
- The MAR is a record of the medication administered to the patient by a clinician
- The MAR lists medication in reverse chronological order
- The MAR displays all medications, medication orders, tasks, and documented administrations for the selected time frame



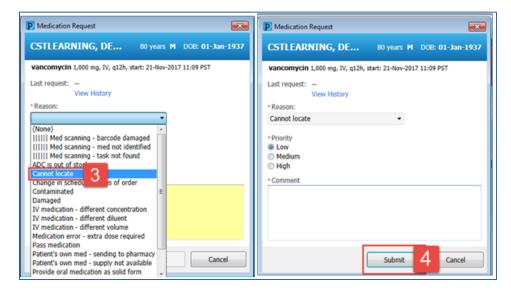


Activity 9.2 – Request a Medication

- You can't find the Vancomycin IV medication vial. You need to submit a **Med Request** to Pharmacy.
 - 1. Right click on the medication order name
 - 2. Select Med Request...



- 3. Select Cannot Locate under reason
- 4. Click Submit



- Key Learning Points
- Right-clicking on medication order provides options such as Med Request
- Med Request sends a message to pharmacy to send the medication





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 10 – Medication Administration

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Administer Medication Using the Medication Administration Wizard
- Document Administration of Different Types of Medication
- Documenting patient response to medication (Med Response)

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will be administering IV intermittent, IV continuous and PO medications. You will be using a Barcode Scanner to administer medication. The scanner scans both your patient's wristband and medication barcodes to correctly populate the MAR. The medications to be administered are: acetaminophen 650 mg PO Q4H, hydromorphone 0.5 mg – 1 mg PO Q4h PRN, vancomycin 1 g IV Q12h and IV normal saline at 75 mL/hr.

As a nurse, you will be completing the following activities:

- Administering medication using the Medication Administration Wizard (MAW) and the barcode scanner
- Documenting administration of different types of medication
- Documenting patient response to medication (Med Response)





Activity 10.1 – Administering Medication using the Medication Administration Wizard (MAW) and the Barcode Scanner

Medications will be administered and recorded electronically by scanning the patient's wristband and the medication barcode. Scanning of the patient's wrist band helps to ensure the correct patient is identified. Scanning the medication helps to ensure the correct medication is being administered. Once a medication is scanned, applicable allergy and drug interaction alerts may be triggered, further enhancing your patient's safety. This process is known as **closed loop medication administration**.

- Tips for using the barcode scanner:
 - Point the barcode scanner toward the barcode on the patient's wristband and/or the medication (Automated Unit Dose- AUD) package and pull the trigger button located on the barcode scanner handle
 - To determine if the scan is successful, there will be a vibration in the handle of the barcode scanner and/or, simultaneously, a beep sound
 - When the barcode scanner is not in use, wipe down the device and place it back in the charging station
- It is time to administer the following medications to your patient. You will scan all three medications sequentially.

Occasionally a dose requires scanning two pills to make up the full dose. At other times, the dose requires only part of a pill.

- PO medication: acetaminophen 650 mg PO, the drug form is tablet (acetaminophen 325 mg x 2 tabs)
- Range dose medication: hydromorphone 0.5 mg PO, PRN for pain, using hydromorphone
 1 mg tab product barcode
- IV medication: vancomycin 1 g, IV, mixed by the nurse

Note: IV normal saline does not have a barcode to be scanned as it is a Stores Item. Stores items are documented on the MAR differently and we will practice this later on.

Let's begin the medication administration following the steps below.

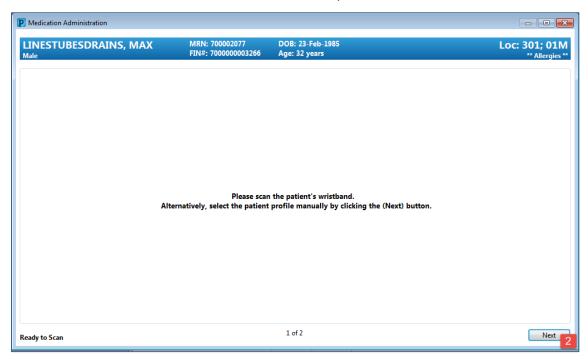
1. Review medication information in the **MAR** and identify medications that are due. Click Medication Administration Wizard (MAW) in the Toolbar







2. The Medication Administration window will open

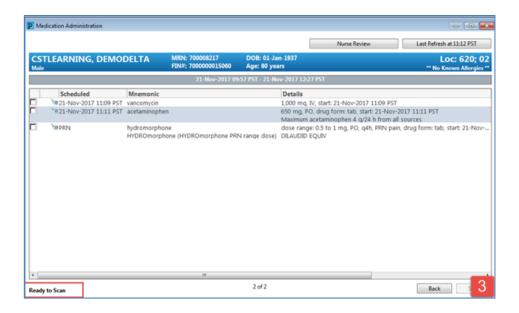


3. Scan the patient's wristband, a window will open displaying the medications that you can administer.

Note: this list populates with medications that are scheduled for 1 hour ahead and any overdue medications from up to 7 days in the past.







4. Scan the medication barcode for acetaminophen 325 mg tabs.

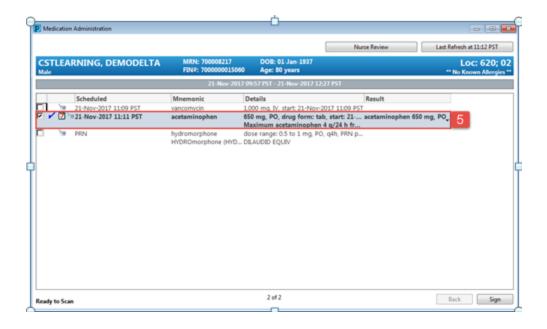
Note: Underdose appears in the qualifications column for the medication. This is because you have only scanned 325mg of the total 650 mg of acetaminophen required



5. Now scan the second **acetaminophen 325 mg** tab barcode to complete the 2 tablet drug administration. After the second scan, the system finds an exact match for the prescribed dose.

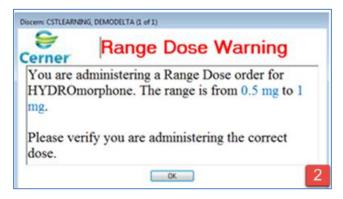






Now let's scan the next medication.

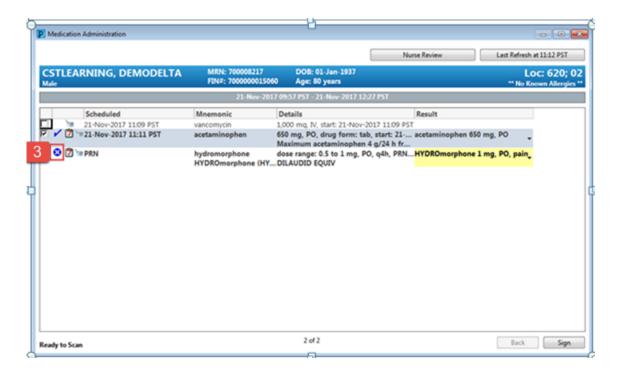
- 1. Scan your medication barcode for hydromorphone 0.5 mg PO
- 2. You are using the hydromorphone 1 mg tab product barcode. Note that this medication is a range dose order. A **Range Dose Warning** screen will display to remind you of this dose range. Click **OK** to acknowledge the alert.



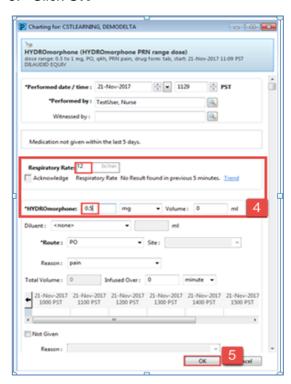
3. Click the **Missing Details** icon.







- 4. A charting window will appear. Enter the following details:
 - Respiratory Rate = 12
 - **Hydromorphone** = 0.5 (changed from 1)
- 5. Click OK

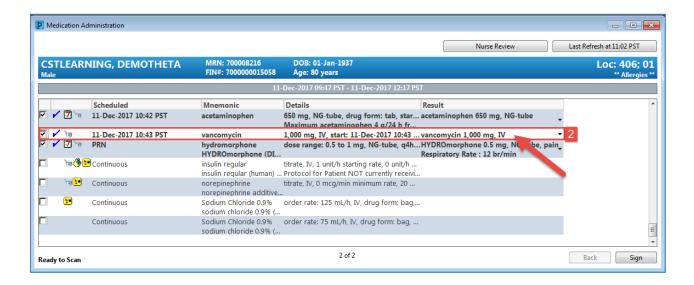






Let's scan your last medication.

- 1. Scan the barcode for vancomycin 1 g IV bag.
- 2. The system finds an exact match of the IV medication in **Medication Administration** window. Since this medication is prepared by pharmacy and is reconstituted in 250 ml diluent of D5W, the volume of diluent will be auto-populated and will be forwarded to the intake and output record. Click **vancomycin 1,000 mg IV bag** in the Results column.

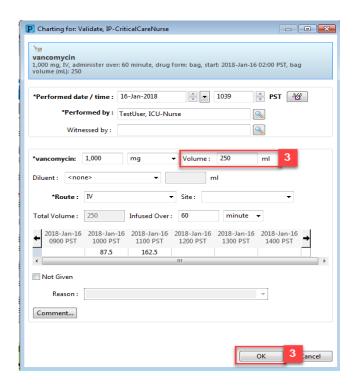


3. The **Charting** window opens. The premixed volume (250 mL) of Vancomycin prepared by pharmacy is displayed and will automatically flow to I&O. Click **OK** after verification.

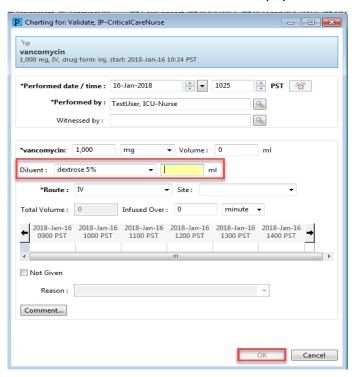
Note: If the premixed volume is entered manually by the nurse, the value will not flow to I&O.







Note: Nurses often mix own IV medications. If so, the barcode on the vial of the medication will be scanned. Enter the **type and amount of diluent** manually in the **Charting** window (screenshot below). The diluent volume will flow to I&O after you click **OK**. If the diluent volume is left blank, no medication volume will be populated in I&O.



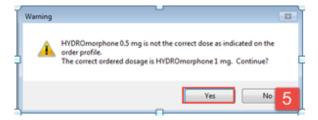




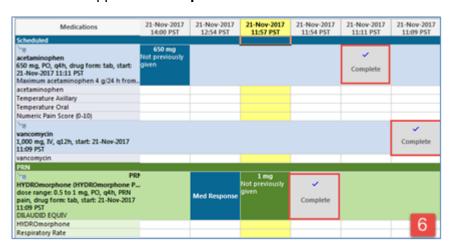
4. Now that you have scanned the patient and scanned all the three medications, you can complete your medication checks and administer the medication. Assuming this is complete, now you can sign for the medications administered.



5. After you click **Sign**, a **warning window** displays for you to double check the range dose medication. Click **Yes** to continue.



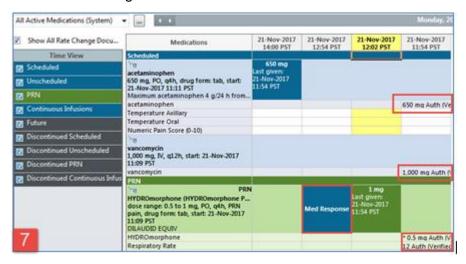
6. Congratulations, you have successfully administered three medications! The medications will now appear as **Complete** on the MAR.







7. Click the **Refresh** icon and you will be able to see more details including the time the last dose was given.



Note: there is a new Med Response box that displays for the PRN medication hydromorphone. For some PRN medications, the system will ask you to complete a medication response assessment. We will address this in the next activity.

Key Learning Points

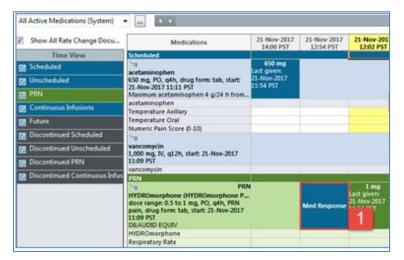
- Use barcode scanner to administer medications
- Medication volumes will flow from the MAR into the Intake and Output section of iView
- Often times, additional information will be required upon administration



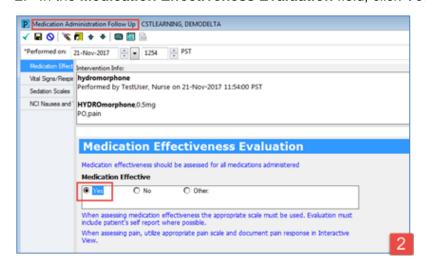


Activity 10.2 – Documenting Patient Response to Medication (Medication Response)

- When you administer some PRN medications, it is necessary to document how the patient responds to the medication. You can do this directly in the MAR.
 - 1. Click on the **Medication Response** cell and a Medication Administration Follow Up window will display.



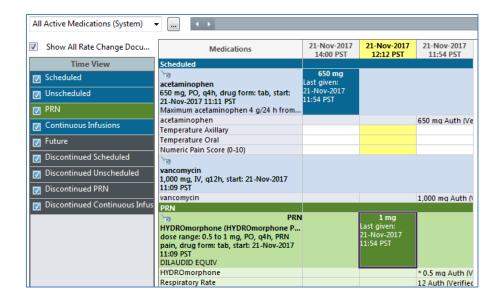
2. In the Medication Effectiveness Evaluation field, click Yes.



3. **Sign** and **Refresh** the screen. Now that you have documented the medication response it has disappeared from the MAR.







Key Learning Point

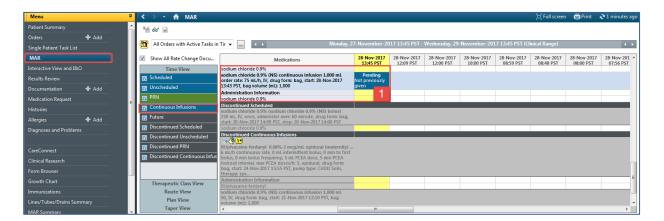
Some PRN medications require further documentation on how the patient responds to the medication. This can be done from the MAR under Med Response.



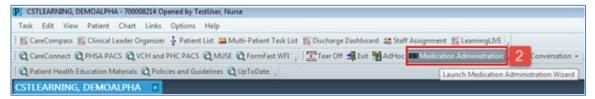


Activity 10.3 – Administering Continuous IV fluids (Non-barcoded)

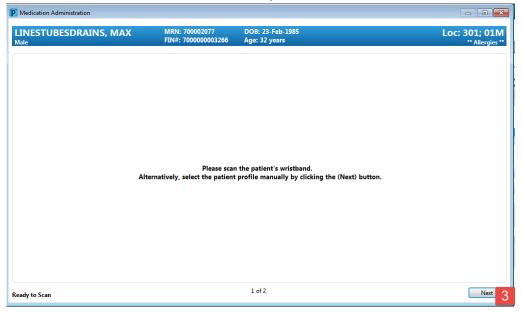
- To administer normal saline continuous IV infusion, from the MAR:
 - From the MAR, review the order details for the sodium chloride 0.9% continuous infusion. Note: the status is Pending meaning it has not been administered yet.



2. To administer the infusion, click on **Medication Administration** from the toolbar.



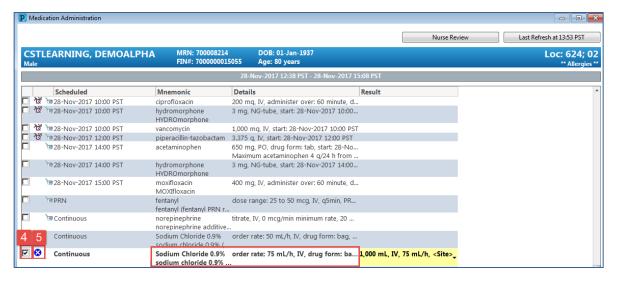
3. The **Medication Administration** window opens prompting you to scan the patient's wristband. Scan the **barcode** on the patient's wristband.



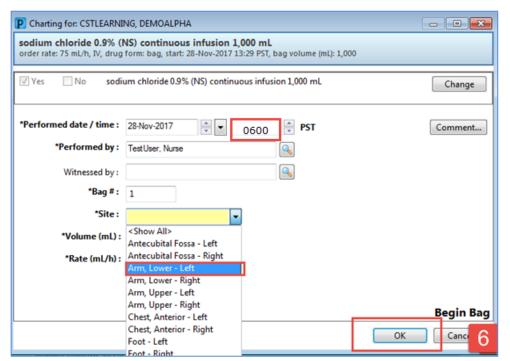




- 4. A list of ordered medications that can be administered appears in the Medication Administration window. The next step would be to scan the barcode on the medication, but with items that do not have a barcode, such as Normal Saline, we cannot do this. Instead, scroll down to manually select the small box on the left beside the order for the Sodium Chloride 0.9% (NS) continuous infusion 1,000mL, order rate: 75ml/hr, IV.
- 5. Click on the **Task Incomplete** icon and another charting window will open for the sodium chloride 0.9% (NS) continuous infusion 1,000mL



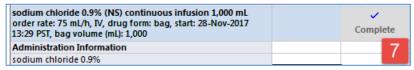
6. Fill in the mandatory information, in this case: **Site** = *Arm, Lower-Left* and click **OK** For the purpose of this scenario, please fill in **Performed time** = *0600*





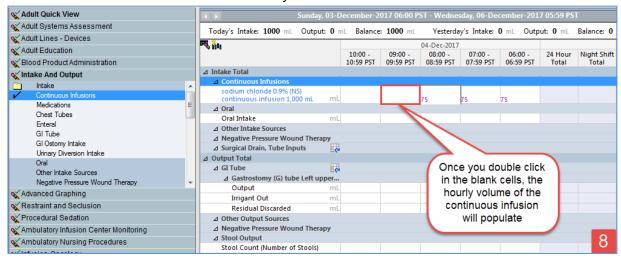


7. Click **Sign** and you will be brought back to the **MAR** where the sodium chloride 0.9% continuous infusion at 75mLh is now shown as complete.



Note: do not use the following steps in the system, just review the screenshot below for reference.

8. All fluids administered through MAR and MAW should flow to the **Intake and Output** record within iView. Sometimes the volumes flow automatically. For continuous infusions the hourly volumes will need to be populated by double-clicking in the hourly cells. Always double check the volumes flow correctly



Key Learning Points

- Continuous infusions are administered using MAR and MAW
- Non-barcoded IV fluids cannot be scanned, but the patient's wrist band should still be scanned through MAW to help identify the correct patient
- All fluids administered through MAR and MAW should flow to the Intake and Output record within iView. Always double check the volumes flow correctly. (Sometimes manual entry is necessary)





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 11 - Results Review

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Review Patient Results
- Identify any Abnormal Results

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will review your patient's results. One way to do this is result review.

You will complete the following activity:

Review results using Results Review





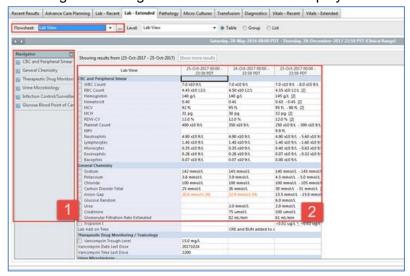
Activity 11.1 – Review Results Using Results Review

Throughout your shift, you will need to review your patient's results. One way to do this is to navigate to **Results Review** on the **Menu**.

Results are presented using **flowsheets**. Flowsheets display clinical information recorded for a patient including labs results, iView entries (e.g. vital signs), cultures, transfusions and diagnostic imaging.

Flowsheets are divided into two major sections.

- 1. The left section is the Navigator. By selecting a category within the Navigator, you can view related results, which are displayed within the grid to the right.
- 2. The grid to the right is known as Results Display.

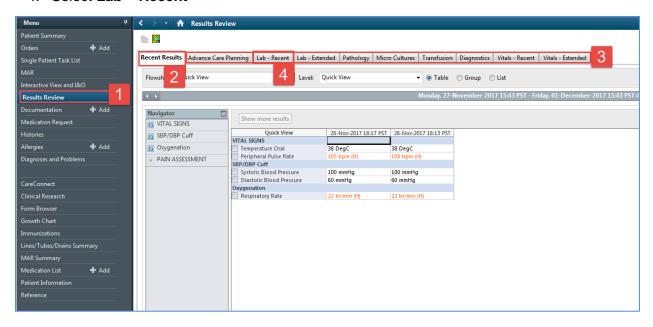




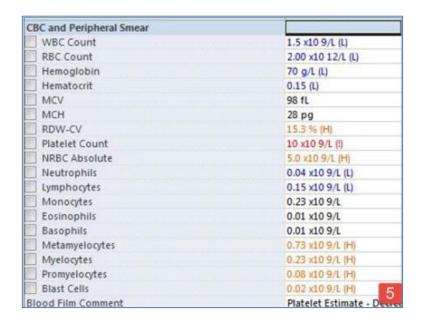


Review the most recent results for your patient:

- 1. Navigate to **Results Review** from the **Menu**
- 2. Review the Recent Results tab
- 3. Review each individual section within to see related results
- 4. Select Lab Recent



5. Review your patient's recent lab results.







Note the colours of specific lab results and what they indicate:

- Blue values indicate results lower than normal range
- Black values indicate normal range
- Orange values indicate higher than normal range
- Red values indicate critical levels

To view additional details about any result, for example a **Normal Low** or **Normal High value**, **double-click** the result.

Key Learning Points

- Flowsheets display clinical information recorded for a patient such as labs, cultures, transfusions, medical imaging, and vital signs
- The Navigator allows you to filter certain results in the Results Display
- Bloodwork is colour coded to represent low, normal, high and critical values
- View additional details of a result by double-clicking the value





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 12 – Document Intake and Output

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Review and Document Intake and Output

SCENARIO

As a nurse, you will be completing the following activities:

- Navigating to intake and output flowsheets within iView
- Reviewing and documenting in the intake and output record



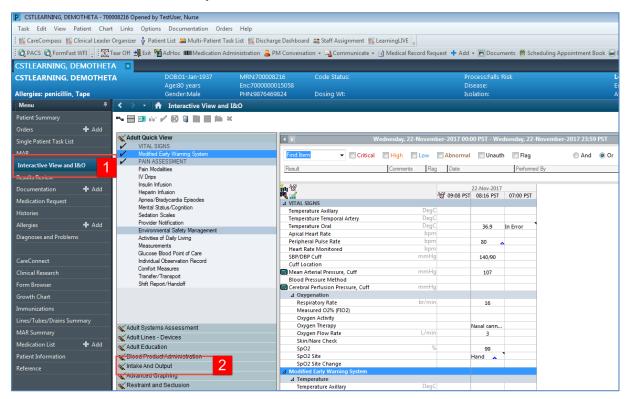


Activity 12.1 – Navigating to Intake and Output Flowsheets Within iView

Intake and Output (I&O) is found as a band within iView and is where a patient's intake and output will be documented. From here, you are able to review specific fluid balance data including 1 hour totals, 12 hour shift totals and daily (24 hour) totals.

The I&O window is structured like other flowsheets in iView. Values representing a patient's I&O are displayed in a spreadsheet layout with subtotals and totals for specific time ranges. The left portion of the I&O screen lists different intake and output categories. Notice that the time columns in I&O are set to hourly ranges (e.g. 0600-06:59). You will need to document under the correct hourly range column.

- 1
- 1. Navigate to the Interactive View and I&O from the Menu
- 2. Select the Intake and Output band



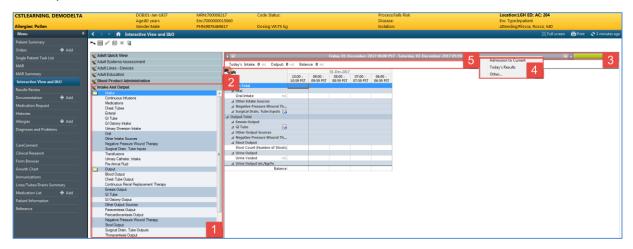




The **Intake and Output** band expands displaying the sections within it, and the I&O window on the right. Let's review the layout of the page.

The intake and output screen can be described per below:

- The I&O navigator lists the sections of measurable I&O items
 The dark grey highlighted sections (for example, Oral) are active and are automatically visible in the flowsheet.
- 2. To add other Intake or Output sources, you will need to click on the Customize View icon to select the appropriate section to be added in.
- 3. The **grey information bar** indicates the date/time range that is currently set to be displayed.
- 4. To change the date/time range being displayed:
 - Right-click on the grey bar and select a new date/time range (Admission to Current, Today's Results or Other)
- 5. The I&O summary at the top of the flowsheet displays a quick overview of today's intake, output, balance, and more.



Key Learning Point

Intake and Output (I&O) is found as a band within iView and is where a patient's intake and output will be documented





Activity 12.2 – Reviewing and Documenting in the Intake and Output Record

Let's practice reviewing and documenting in the I&O record.

Previously a peripheral IV and sodium chloride infusion were initiated. An IV vancomycin dose was also given.

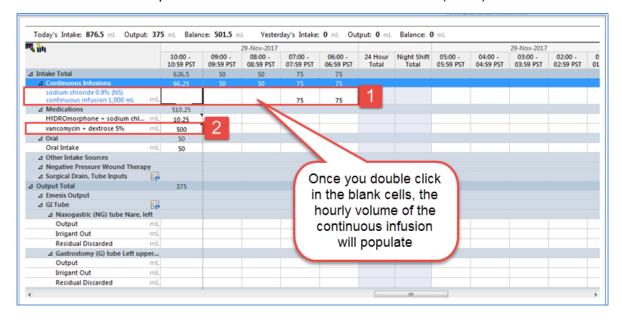
Review to ensure the appropriate values are displaying in the I&O record.

- 1. Continuous Infusions: sodium chloride 0.9%
 - Double-click in each hourly time column since the sodium chloride infusion was initiated (at 0600). Values will populate to reflect the order of 75mL/hr.

Note: a partial volume will display if the infusion was not initiated on the hour.

2. Medications: vancomycin

- Value should display as a single dose amount
- Values will pull from Medication Administration Wizard (MAW) documentation



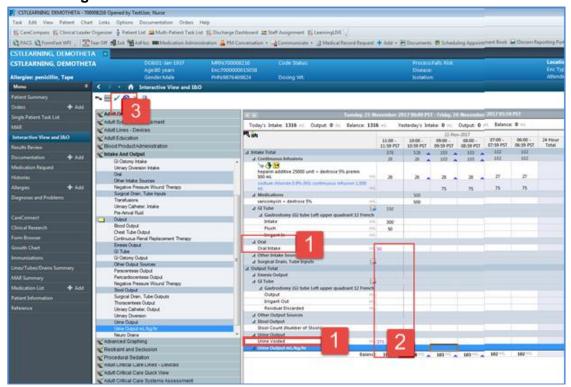




Now let's practice documenting some intake and output values. For this activity, your patient drank **50 mL** and voided **375 mL** and now you need to document these values.

- 1. Locate Oral and Urine Output sections in the I&O navigator
- 2. In the flowsheet on the right, document the following by clicking into the appropriate cell.
 - Oral Intake = 50 mL
 - Urine Voided = 375 mL

3. Click Sign

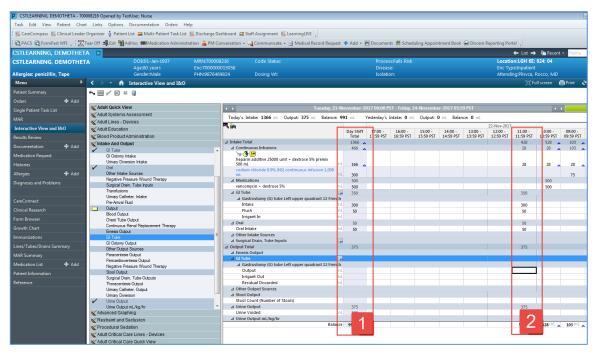






A separate column exists for the fluid balance of your patient:

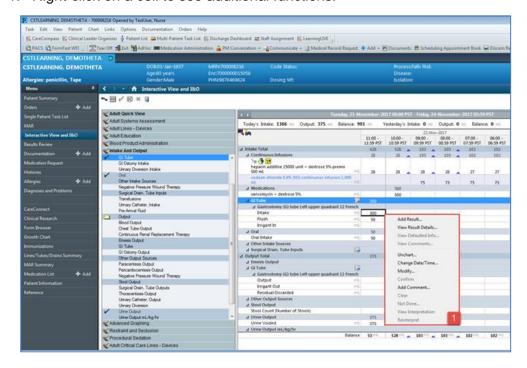
- 1. 12 hour Day/Night Shift Total
- 2. Hourly Total



Note: It is important that you verify all volumes are entered correctly. The system automatically calculates fluid balances based on the volumes entered.

You can also unchart, modify or add a comment to any result.

1. Right-click on a cell to see additional functions.

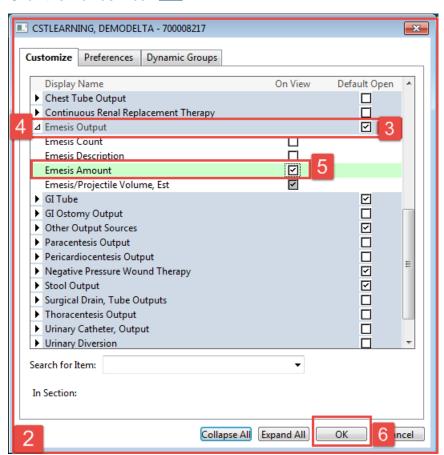






Now let's say your patient just vomited and you need to document the **Emesis Amount**. You need to add in this section because it is not yet active in the I&O band

- 1. Click on the **customize view** icon
- 2. A Customize window will open, listing all available sections that can be manually added
- 3. Scroll down to the **Emesis Output** section and click the box ☑ under the **Default Open** column
- 4. Open the **Emesis Output** section by clicking the arrow to expand the section.
- 5. You want to document the volume the patient vomited, so click the box ☑ next to Emesis Amount. Click OK
- 6. Click the **Refresh** icon

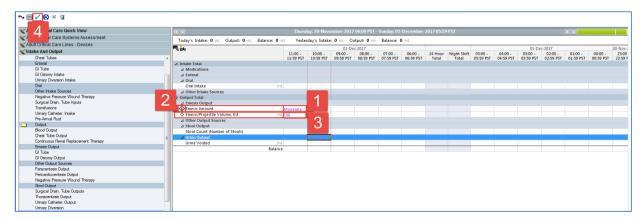






Once you refresh your page, you will see the **Emesis Output** section is now available in I&O and you can document against **Emesis Amount**.

- 1. In the appropriate time column, document **Emesis Amount** = *Moderate* in the cell
- Notice the downward arrow icon → next to Emesis Amount, this means there are conditional cells that display if Emesis Amount is documented on. In this case, Emesis/Projectile Volume, Estimated is the conditional field that is now available to document on.
- 3. Enter the following volume **Emesis/Projectile Volume**, **Est** = *150* and press **Enter** on your keyboard.
- 4. Click **green checkmark** icon ✓ to sign. You will now see this volume displayed in the patient's fluid balance.



Key Learning Points

- Time columns are organized into hourly intervals with a column for a 12 hour (Day/Night Shift)

 Total and 24 Hour Total
- Continuous infusion volumes will flow into I&O by double clicking on each hourly cell
- IV medications need to have the **Diluent Volume** entered upon administration in order for the volume of the med to flow to I&O
- Some values will require direct charting in the Intake and Output band e.g. oral intake
- It is important to verify all volumes in I&O are accurate. The system automatically calculates fluid balance totals based on these volumes
- Values can be modified and uncharted within Interactive View and I&O
- Use the Customize View icon to add sections to I&O that may not already be active





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 13 - Modified Early Warning System (MEWS)

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

- Understand the purpose of using the Modified Early Warning System
- Document on MEWS
- Manage a MEWS alert

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will be managing a MEWS alert for your patient.

You will complete the following activities:

- Document on the MEWS section in iView to trigger a MEWS alert
- Review the MEWS alert
- Document provider notification





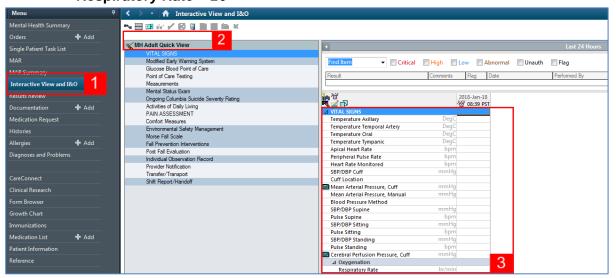
Activity 13.1 – Document on MEWS Section in iView to Trigger a MEWS Alert

The purpose of the Modified Early Warning System (MEWS) is to aid in the early detection of patient deterioration so that timely attention can be provided to the patient by health care professionals.

MEWS is scored based on 5 key assessment parameters: systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature, and level of consciousness. A score is then totaled based on the values documented. If the score is out of normal or expected range, or if new documentation for situational awareness factors indicates a change for the worse, an electronic alert will be triggered to warn nurses that the patient may be deteriorating and require timely attention.

Note:

- For MEWS, level of consciousness is assessed using AVPU, which is an acronym for "alert, voice, pain, unresponsive".
- The MEWS alert is suppressed in some situations such as in palliative/comfort care patients, and in critical care areas
- You will navigate to and review MEWS documentation.
 - 1. Select Interactive View and I&O from the menu
 - 2. Click on the Adult Quick View Band
 - 3. Document the following vital signs in the VITAL SIGNS section
 - Temperature Oral = 38
 - Peripheral Pulse Rate = 105
 - SBP/DBP = 100/60
 - Respiratory Rate = 20



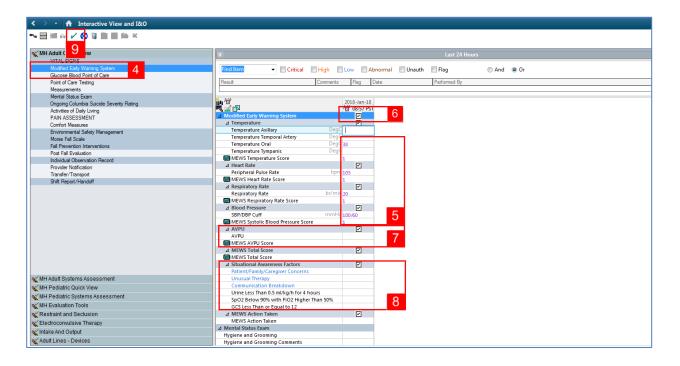




- 4. Select the **Modified Early Warning System** section
- 5. Note the vital signs documentation has flowed into the MEWS section
- 6. **Double-click** the blue band to the right of the **Modified Early Warning System** section, under the current time column. A check mark will display, indicating the whole section is activated and the MEWS scores will be automatically calculated
- 7. Document AVPU
 - **AVPU** = Alert and responsive
- 8. Document on the Situational Awareness Factors:
 - For the purpose of this practice scenario, select **No** for all cells in this section.

Note: The purpose of this section of documentation is to gather more information related to how the patient is doing, which provides context for those who see the MEWS alert.

9. Click the green check mark ✓ to sign your documentation. The purple text changes to black and is now saved in the chart.

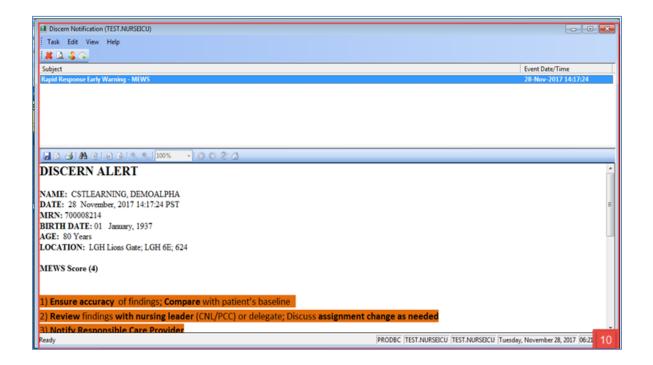


Note: The patient has a slight fever with a soft BP and a higher heart rate, indicating that they may be getting sicker and need timely attention from the health care team. The calculated MEWS Total Score is 4, which will automatically trigger a MEWS alert in the system.





10. A **Discern Notification** window will appear. This is the MEWS alert.



Key Learning Points

- MEWS stands for Modified Early Warning System and is a scoring system that can trigger an electronic alert in the CIS
- The MEWS score is based on systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature, and level of consciousness (AVPU = alert, voice, pain, unresponsive)
- If the MEWS score is out of normal range, an alert will be triggered in the CIS to warn the health care team that the patient may be deteriorating and require timely attention
- The MEWS alert is suppressed in some situations, such as for palliative/comfort care patients and in critical care areas





Activity 13.2 – Review the MEWS Alert

The MEWS alert appears when a MEWS score is calculated to be out of normal range for the patient. The alert itself provides the following information: patient demographics, the MEWS score, clinical decision support, and the score criteria.

All nurses who have established a relationship with the patient in the CIS will receive the MEWS alert upon logging into the system. In this scenario, you will follow the **MEWS protocol** to complete the MEWS alert task and document provider notification.

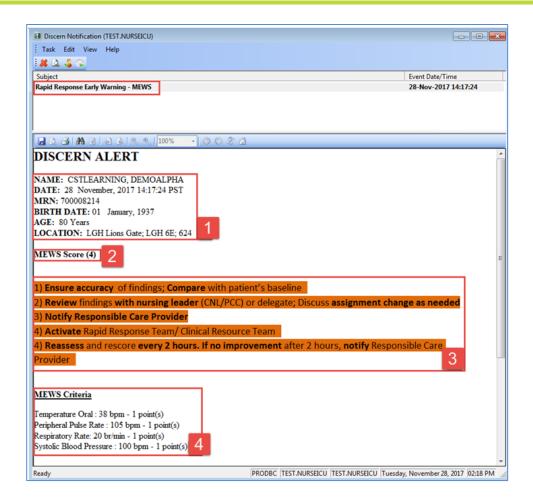
Note: Providers do NOT receive MEWS alerts, therefore it is the nurse's responsibility to follow up appropriately with the provider when alerted.

Review the **MEWS alert** which will help to identify what type of response is appropriate to initiate.

- 1. Review the Patient Demographics
- 2. Review the MEWS Score
- 3. Review the coloured **Clinical Decision Support** list to initiate appropriate action
- 4. Review the MEWS Criteria







Note: It is up to the clinician to take the appropriate clinical steps after receiving a MEWS alert for a patient. In some cases, the patient may just need to be closely observed and re-assessed. In others, the provider or Rapid Response Team (where available) may need to be called to come and assess the patient immediately.

You can now click the red x icon in the top **left** hand corner to delete the Discern Notification for the MEWS Alert.

MEWS alerts display patient information, MEWS score and score criteria All nurses who have established a relationship with the patient in the CIS will receive the MEWS

Key Learning Points

alert

The clinical decision making support in the MEWS alert helps guide the clinician in taking the appropriate next steps in caring for the patient

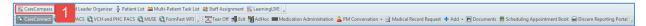




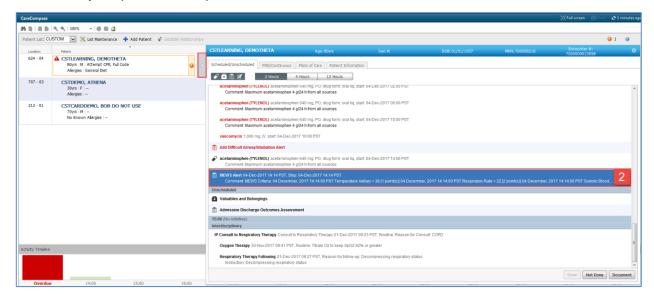
Activity 13.3 – Document Provider Notification

Once you receive a MEWS alert, you assess the patient and decide on further actions to take. In this scenario, we will contact the most responsible provider to let them know about the MEWS alert. After you notify the provider, you need to document that you have done so.

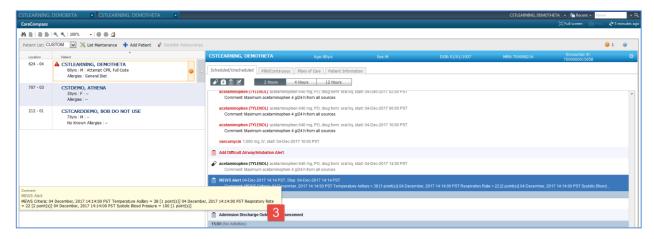
- The MEWS alert automatically creates a task that can be viewed in **CareCompass**. The task is called MEWS Alert.
 - Navigate to CareCompass from the Toolbar



2. Locate your patient and open the task box. Note the MEWS Alert task.



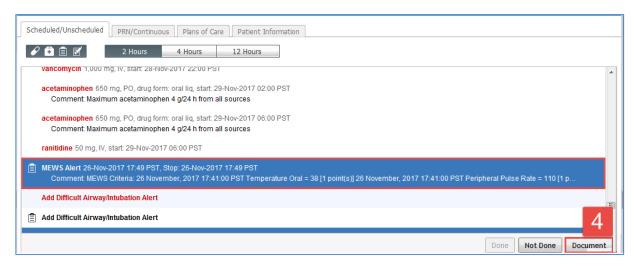
Hover over the task to display more information about the alert.



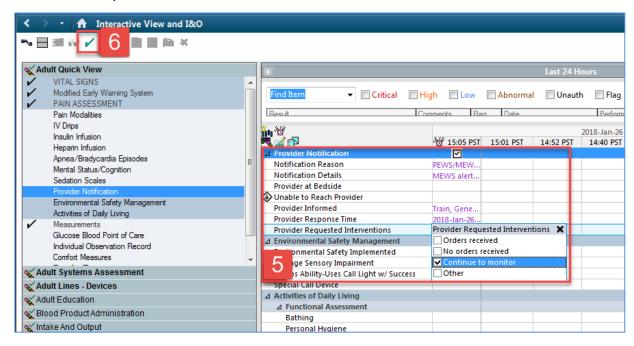




4. Click on the **MEWS Alert** task and then click **Document**. You will automatically be taken to the Provider Notification section for documentation.



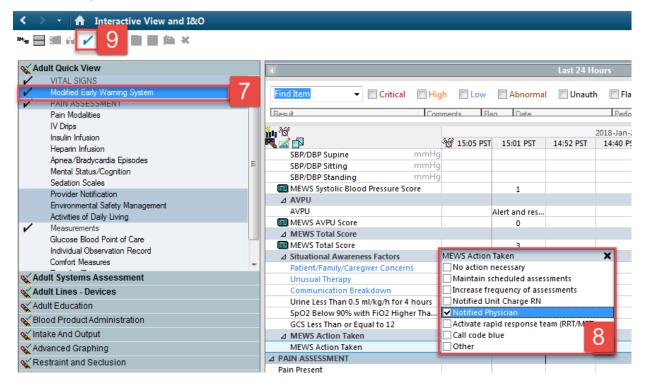
- 5. In the Provider Notification section, document the following information:
 - Provider Notification Reason = PEWS/MEWS Alert
 - Providers Notification Details = MEWS Alert score 4
 - Provider informed = type name of Attending Provider (last name, first name)
 - Physician Requested Interventions = No orders received and Continue to Monitor
- 6. **Sign** documentation. Completing this documentation will automatically clear the MEWS Alert task from the patient's task list.







- 7. In iView, navigate to Adult Quick View. Click on Modified Early Warning System
- 8. Complete documentation for **MEWS Action Taken** = *Notified Physician*.
- 9. Click Sign



Key Learning Points

- It is the nurse's responsibility to notify the most responsible provider of MEWS alerts
- All provider notification can be documented in iView
- The MEWS Alert creates a task that drives the nurse to document about Provider Notification. Once the documentation is complete, the task drops off the patient's task list.





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 14 - End of Shift Activities

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Perform End of Shift Activities

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will practice activities associated with giving report and documenting handover.

As a nurse, you will be completing the following activities:

- Documenting Informal Team Communication
- Documenting a Nursing Shift Summary Note
- Handoff Tool
- Documenting Handoff in iView





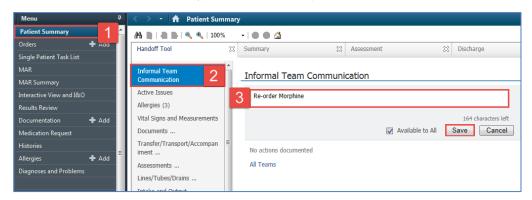
Activity 14.1 – Documenting Informal Team Communication

Within the **Handoff Tool** there is an **Informal Team Communication** component that can be used for documentation of informal communication between all interdisciplinary care team members. Use the **Add new action** section to create a list of to-do action items. Use the **Add new comment** section to leave a comment for the oncoming nurse or other team members.

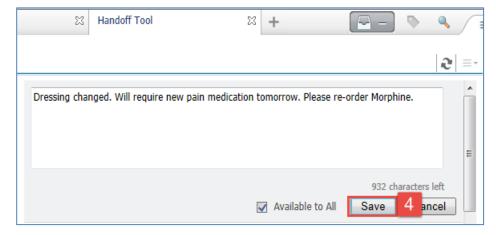
Note: Items documented within the Informal Team Communication component are **NOT** part of the patient's legal chart.

From the Menu select Patient Summary

- 1. Within the **Handoff Tool** tab
- 2. Select the Informal Team Communication component
- 3. Under Add new action type Re-order Morphine. Click Save.



4. Under **Add new comment** type *Dressing changed. Will require new pain medication order tomorrow. Please re-order Morphine.* Click **Save**



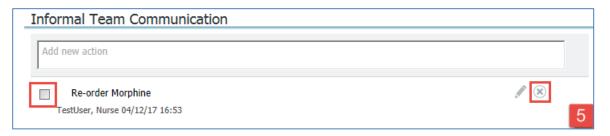
It is important to remove/delete these **Informal Team Communications** when they no longer apply.





To do this:

5. Click the **small box** to the left of the action note, or the **small circle with the x** to the right of the note.



The note will now have disappeared from under the Informal Team Communication component.

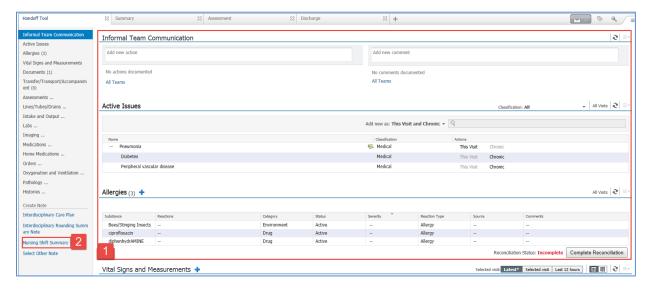
- Key Learning Points
- The Informal Team Communication component is a way to leave an informal message for another clinician
- You can leave an action item or a comment
- Any Informal Team Communication message will NOT be considered part of the patient's legal chart



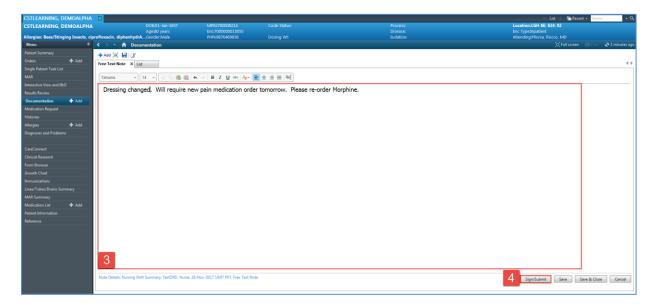


Activity 14.2 – Documenting Nursing Shift Summary

- Nurses should document within PowerForms and iView as much as possible and should avoid duplicate documentation via narrative notes. However, a narrative note can be used to document information that may require more details than can be documented otherwise. If a **Nursing Shift Summary** note is required, follow these steps.
 - 1. Review patient information in the Handoff Tool
 - 2. Click on the Nursing Shift Summary blue link



- 3. Enter required data. For this activity type Wife visited, very teary. Provided support and will follow up tomorrow
- 4. Click Sign/Submit
 - Click Sign in the Sign/Submit note window

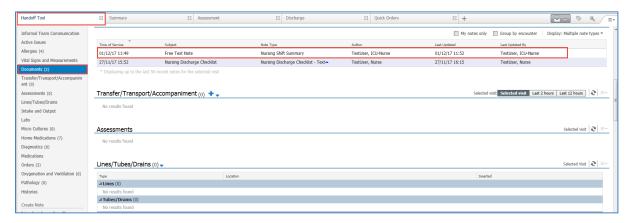






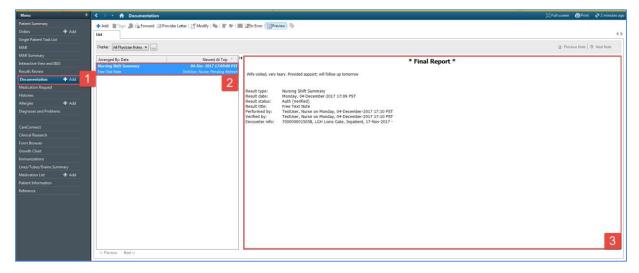
5. Click the **Refresh** icon

Once the page is refreshed, you will be able to see your **Nursing Shift Summary** note saved under **Documents** in the **Handoff Tool**.



Now this note is in the patient's chart and other care team members can view it by completing the following steps:

- 1. Click on the **Documentation tab** from the Menu
- 2. Find and click on the Nursing Shift Summary Note
- 3. Note the Final Report can be read on the right side of the screen







Key Learning Points

- A Nursing Shift Summary note is used to write a narrative note about what happened in a given shift for oncoming nurses
- The note must be signed in order for it to be recorded to the patient chart and viewable by other team members
- Nurses and other team members can view signed notes from the Documentation tab in the Menu



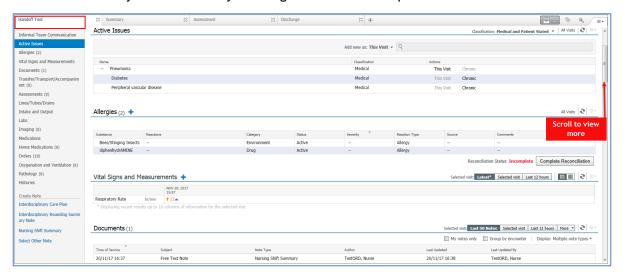


Activity 14.3 – Handoff Tool

1 Use the Handoff Tool to review patient information with the oncoming nurse.

From the **Menu** select **Patient Summary**. From the **Handoff Tool Tab**:

- Scroll down the page or access each component by clicking within the Handoff components on the left
- 2. This is where you can add any missing information if required



Key Learning Point

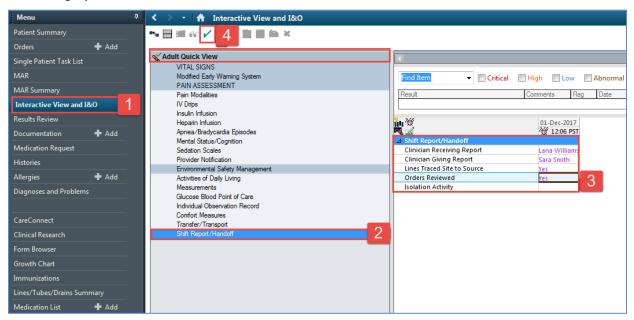
Use the Handoff Tool to review patient information with the oncoming nurse





Activity 14.4 – Documenting Handoff in iView

- Document that you have given Report or Handoff in iView by completing the following steps:
 - 1. Select Interactive View and I&O from the Menu
 - 2. Select Shift Report/Handoff section from Adult Quick View
 - 3. Document using the following data:
 - Clinician Receiving Report = Nurse 1
 - Clinician Giving Report = Nurse 2
 - Lines Traced Site to Source = Yes
 - Orders Reviewed = Yes
 - **Isolation Activity** = leave blank if not on isolation
 - 4. Sign your documentation



Key Learning Point

Document that you have given or received report in the Shift Report/Handoff section in iView





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 15 - Printing a Document

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Print a Document

SCENARIO

In this scenario, you will be reviewing how to print a discharge summary.

As a nurse, you will be completing the following activity:

Printing a patient discharge summary

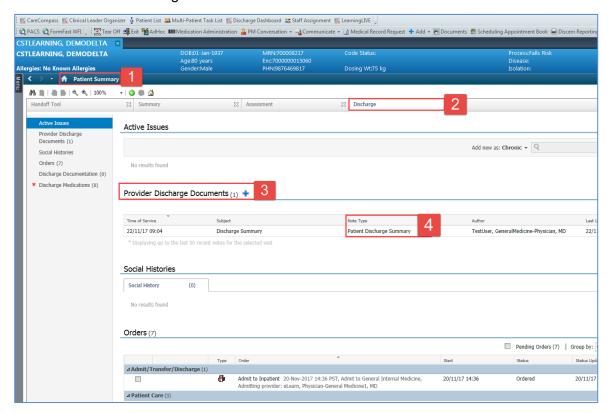




Activity 15.1 – Printing a Patient Discharge Summary

The Patient Discharge Summary is completed by the provider and summarizes for patients, information about their stay in hospital. It also includes follow-up appointment and medication information. It can be found in the Discharge tab of the Patient Summary section of the chart.

- 1
- 1. Navigate to the Patient Summary Workflow Page from the Menu
- 2. Select the Discharge tab
- 3. Scroll to find the **Provider Discharge Documents** component
- 4. Select **Patient Discharge Summary** document. The Patient Discharge Summary appears in a window on the right side of the screen.



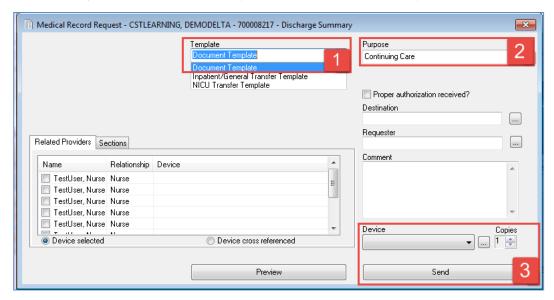




- Navigate to the top right of the document and click **Print**.
 - 1. From the Template drop-down list, choose **Document Template**
 - 2. From the Purpose drop-down list, choose Continuing Care

Note: Please only practice the next step and do not send anything to print. Click in place of clicking Send.

3. Ensure you choose the correct printer from the **Device** drop list click **Send.**



Key Learning Points

- The patient discharge summary is completed by the provider to summarize for the patient, information about their hospital stay, follow-up appointments and medications
- You can preview documents by clicking on them in the respective workflow page component
- You may print documents from the same preview window

SELF-GUIDED PRACTICE WORKBOOK [N54] CST Transformational Learning

WORKBOOK TITLE:

Nursing: Supervisor

Complete the following activities if you are one of the following:

- Patient Care Coordinator
- Charge Nurse
- Inpatient Nurse who takes on charge duties









■ PATIENT SCENARIO 16 – Navigating Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)

	Learning Objectives
	At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:
	Review the Clinical Leader Organizer

SCENARIO

As an inpatient charge nurse, you will be completing the following activity in order to review your patients for the day:

Review the Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)





Activity 16.1 – Review Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)

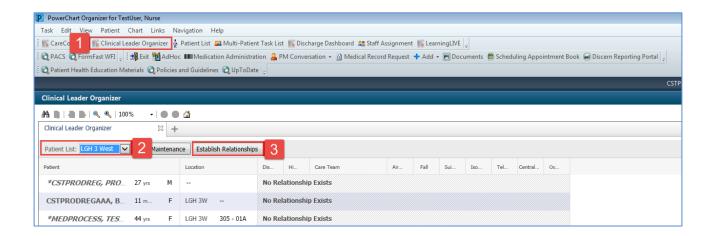
Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO) is an interactive organizer that supports communication and coordination across the continuum of care. It provides a high-level overview of patient data such as location, visit summary, risks and more. It is a very useful tool for understanding patient care goals and assists charge nurses in assigning appropriate patients to nurses.

With **CLO**, charge nurses, nursing managers and other users can view the following data for each patient: patient name; location; active discharge orders; high risks; isolation precautions; restraint information; elopement risk; pending transfer; diet order; falls risk; suicide precaution; skin integrity; ventilator; airway information; telemetry order; central line insitu; catheter insitu; visitor information; care team; non-invasive ventilation; and oxygen therapy.

Note: Patient Care Coordinators and nurses who are always in charge will land on the CLO page when logging into the system. Inpatient nurses who are only occasionally in charge will land on CareCompass but can navigate to CLO when necessary.

Let's review Clinical Leader Organizer:

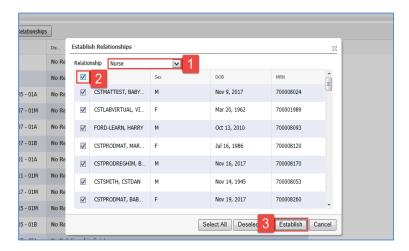
- 1. Select Clinical Leader Organizer from the toolbar
- Confirm that the displayed Patient List is the Location List you created in Activity 1.1
- 3. Click Establish Relationship





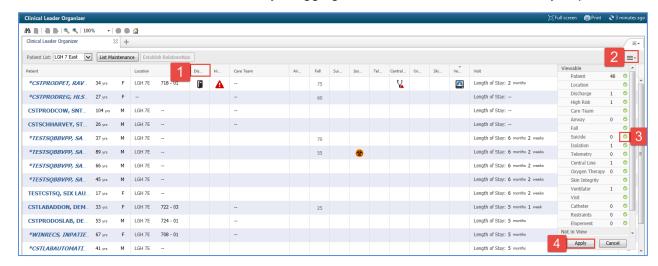


- Establish relationships with all of the unit's patients as a **Nurse.**
 - 1. Select **Nurse** from the **Relationship** drop-down
 - Click top checkbox to select all patients
 - 3. Click Establish



- CLO contains several different columns displaying patient data. The first time you access CLO, all columns in the configuration are displayed in the dashboard. You can customize your columns to view relevant patient data. Hovering over the column titles enables you to see the full name of the column.
 - 1. Hover over a column heading to see the full title of the column
 - 2. Click the **Menu** icon
 - 3. Click the green checkmark beside a viewable topic(s) of your choice to de-select it from the viewable columns
 - 4. Click Apply

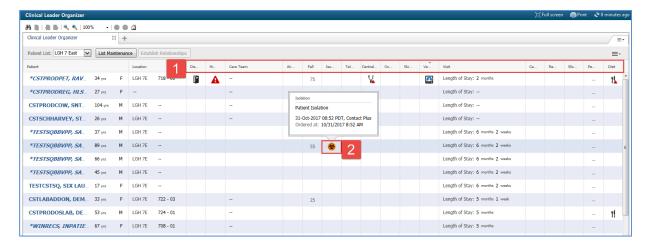
Note: Columns can also be reordered by dragging the column name into the order you prefer.







- Clicking on icons within the CLO provides additional information. The system displays a pop-up box when an icon is clicked.
 - The topic(s) that you de-selected previously are no longer viewable columns in your CLO view
 - 2. Click on an icon within the CLO to see additional information



Note: Customization of the CLO is only visible to the user customizing their views.

- Key Learning Points
- Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO) is an interactive organizer that supports communication and coordination across the continuum of care
- CLO provides a high-level overview of patient data
- CLO can be customized to display patient information pertinent to your workflow





■ PATIENT SCENARIO 17 - Reports

Learning Objectives

At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Run a report in the CIS

SCENARIO

As an inpatient charge nurse or nurse manager, you will be completing the following activities:

Run a report for your unit/organization in the CIS





Activity 17.1 – Running Reports for your Unit/Organization

The reporting functionality in the Clinical Information System (CIS) allows users to run reports at a unit and/or organizational level. Reports are important for performing audits and in informing safe patient care. Some of the reports that can be generated include the following: number of falls; catheterized patients; and isolated patients.

Note: Only Patient Care Coordinators, Educators, managers, or nurses who are frequently in charge will have the ability to run reports in the system.

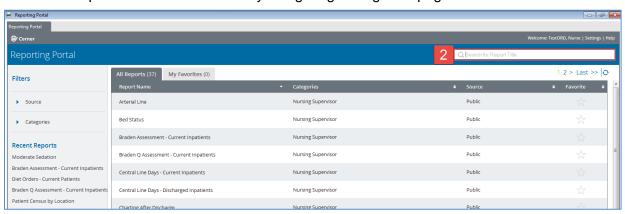
Assuming you are a charge nurse, generate a report for Patient Census by Location.

1. Navigate to **Discern Reporting** by selecting the Discern Reporting Portal button in the Toolbar to open the Reporting Portal window

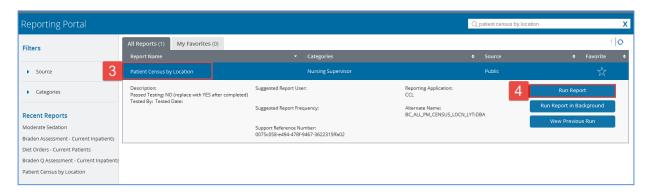


2. Locate **Patient Census by Location** by typing it into the search box

Note: This report can also be located by navigating through the pages



- 3. Click the name of the report to expand the field
- 4. Click Run Report



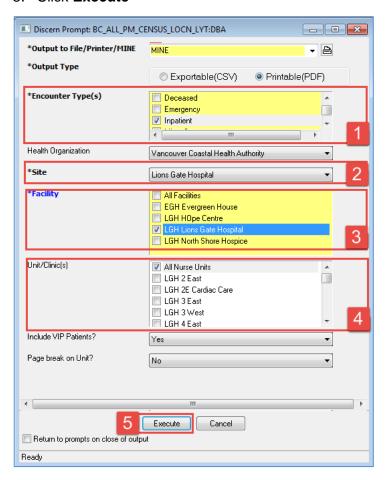




The **Discern Prompt** window opens. This window is where you indicate the information you would like in the report.

Select the following information:

- 1. **Encounter Type** = *Inpatient*
- 2. Site = Lions Gate Hospital
- 3. **Facility** = *LGH Lions Gate Hospital*
- 4. Unit/Clinic(s) = All Nurse Units
- 5. Click Execute



The Patient Census by Location report will now display.





- Review the Report
 - 1. Navigate the Report by clicking the Next Page icon
 - To print the report, click on the Print ³ icon.
 Note: For this activity, we will only view and not print the actual report.



- Key Learning Points
- The reporting functionality in the CIS allows users to run reports
- Specific information can be selected to be included in the report





≛ End of Workbook

When you are ready for your Key Learning Review, please contact your instructor.