SELF-GUIDED PRACTICE WORKBOOK [N61]

CST TransformationalLearning

WORKBOOK TITLE:

Nursing: Pediatric





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*** SELF-GUIDED PRACTICE WORKBOOK**

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. 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.





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 – Access and Set-up

Learning Objectives

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

- Navigate CareCompass
- Create a Patient List
- Complete Tasked Activities

SCENARIO

A 7 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 will be receiving the patient into your care. To start, log into the Clinical Information System (CIS) with your provided username and password.

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

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



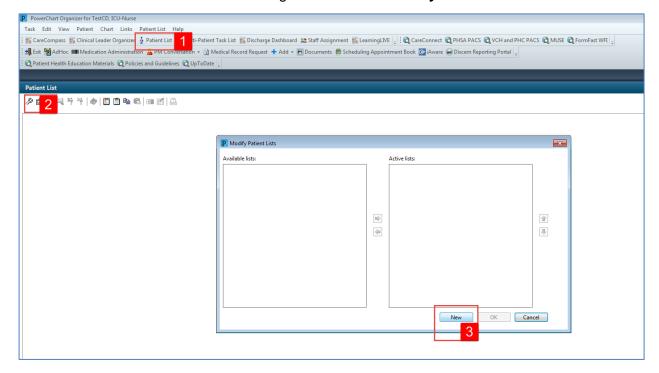


★ Activity 1.1 – Set Up a Location Patient List

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

Note: if you are a Patient Care Coordinator or Charge Nurse, your landing page may 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** icon 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 When you hover over the wrench it will say **List Maintenance**.
 - 3. Click the New button at the bottom right corner of the Modify Patient Lists window.

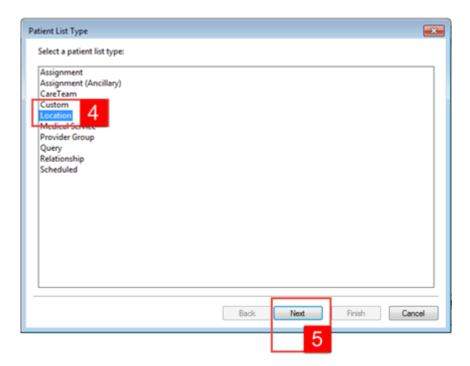




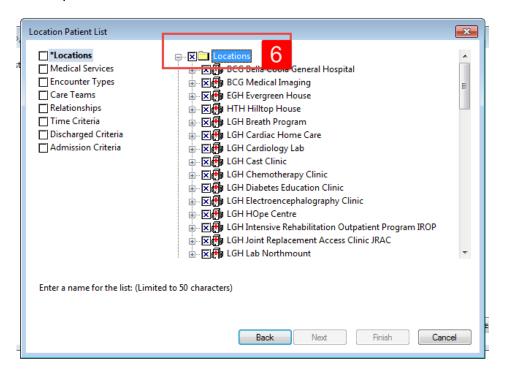




- 4. From the Patient List Type window select Location
- 5. Click the **Next** button at the bottom right corner.



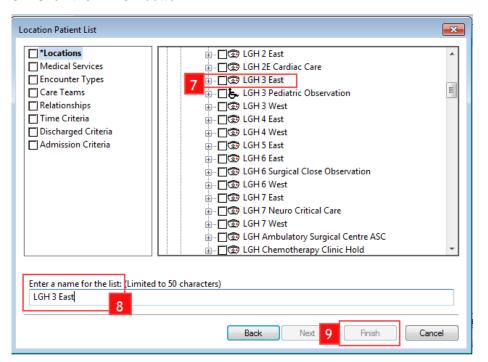
6. In the **Location Patient List** window, a location tree will be on the right hand side. Expand the list by clicking on the tiny **plus** sign + next to the Locations. Select LGH Lions Gate Hospital.







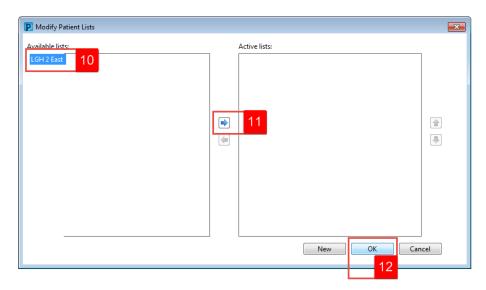
- 7. Scroll down until you find the location assigned to you. Expand the location and select your unit, **LGH 3 East.** By checking the box next to it.
- 8. Patient Lists need a name to differentiate them. Location lists are automatically named by the Location.
- 9. Click the Finish button.





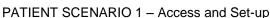


- 10. In the Modify Patient Lists window select your Location list.
- 11. Click the **Blue Arrow** icon to move the **Location** to the right **Active List**.
- 12. Click the **OK** button at the bottom right corner to return to **Patient Lists**. Your Location list should now appear.



Note: If working in different units/locations within the same shift, example: LGH 3 East and LGH 3 Pediatric Observation, it is recommended to create individual lists per location rather than selecting both locations at the same time. This is to assist locating your assigned patient(s) easier and to prevent slowing down the system to generate a long list.

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

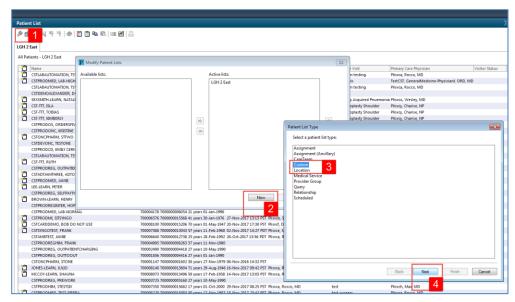




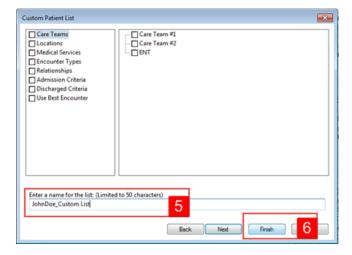


Activity 1.2 – Create a Custom Patient List

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



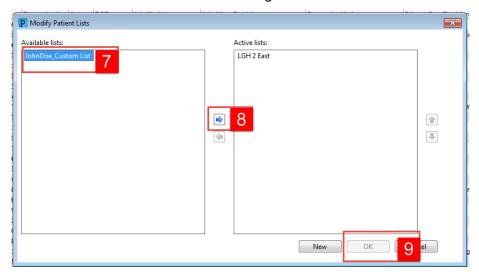
- The Custom Patient List window opens. Custom Lists need a unique name. Type YourName_Custom (for example Sara_Custom).
- 6. Click Finish button.



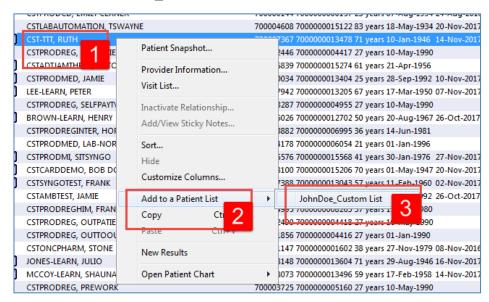




- 7. In the Modify Patient Lists window select your Custom List.
- 8. Click the Blue Arrow icon to move your Custom List to the right Active List.
- 9. Click the **OK** button at the bottom right.



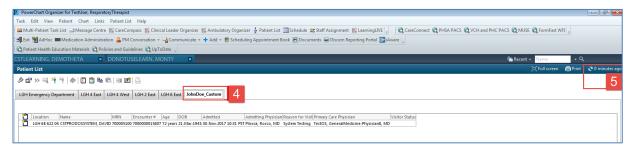
- At the beginning of each shift or assignment change, you will add your patients to your custom list from your location list.
 - 1. First, find your patient. Your patient is located on your **Location List**. Right click on the **patient name**.
 - 2. Select Add to a Patient List.
 - 3. Select YourName_Custom List







- 4. Select 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 check to ensure this is the patient assigned to you today.

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



Key Learning Points

You can create a Custom List that can consist of only the 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 a pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

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

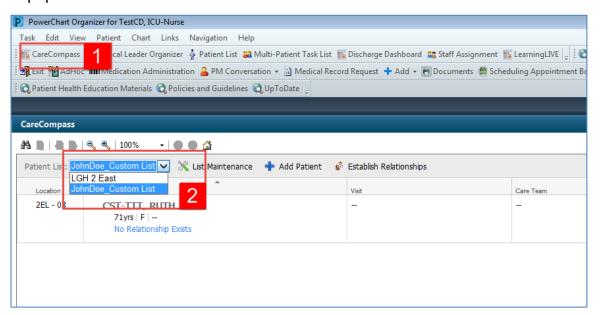




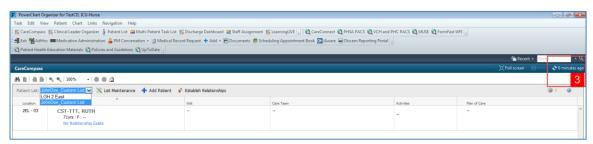
Activity 2.1 – Review CareCompass

- CareCompass displays information you need for your patients directly, including important details such as allergies, resuscitation status, reason for visit, and scheduled medications/tasks, orders, and results.
 - Navigate back to CareCompass by clicking on the CareCompass icon the Toolbar.
 - 2. Select YourName_Custom (your custom list) from the Patient List drop-down

Note: If your custom list is not visible within CareCompass, click the Refresh icon to populate the Patient List.



3. Click the **Refresh** icon **2**. Your selected patients are now visible on your custom list.



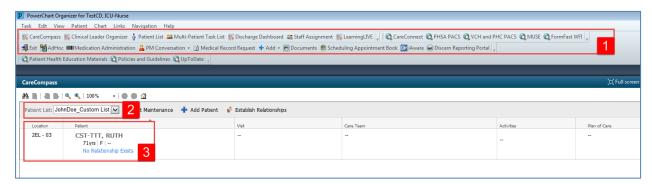




2

Let's review Basic 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. The only information visible about a patient is their location, name and basic demographics until you establish a relationship.



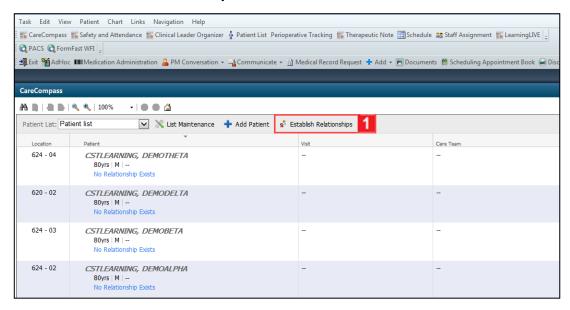
- CareCompass provides a quick overview of patient information.
- Prior to establishing a relationship with the patient, the only information visible about a patient is their location, name and basic demographics.





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

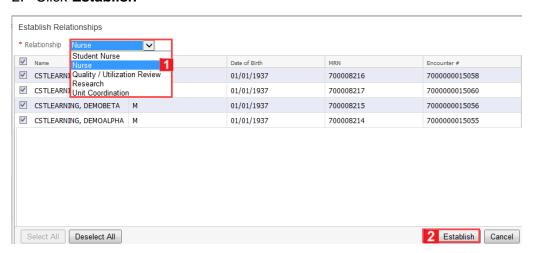
- Now that you have created your custom list, you must establish a relationship with each of your patients in order to view more patient information or access patient charts.
 - 1. Click Establish Relationships



From the Relationship drop-down select Nurse

2. Click Establish

2



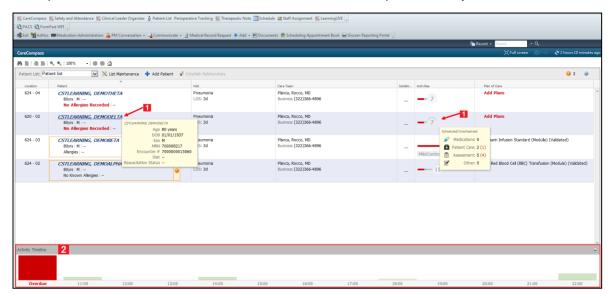
Once a relationship is established with your patients, additional information will appear on CareCompass.

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





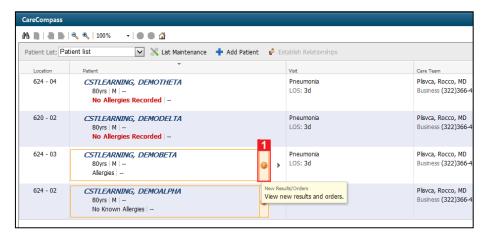
- CareCompass provides a quick overview of select patient information including patient care activities and orders that require review.
 - 1. You can hover your cursor over icons, buttons, and patient information to discover additional details.
 - 2. **Activity Timeline** appears at the bottom of **CareCompass**. 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 for a patient requiring review. Note that there is also an exclamation mark on the top right of the **CareCompass** page, this is the sum of patients with new orders.

Note: Plndicates new non-critical results or orders for a patient.

- Indicates new critical results or STAT/NOW orders.
- 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.

- A relationship must be established with patients in order to access the patient chart
- Remember to select the correct role when establishing your 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 show up in a list format to notify the clinician to complete specific patient care activities. They are meant to replace your current paper to-do list and highlight activities that are outside of regular care.

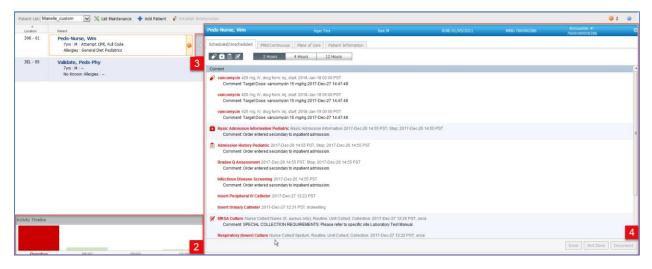
Note: Not all orders trigger tasks. For example, collecting a sputum sample is tasked as it is not a regular occurrence, whereas vital signs are part of basic daily care and therefore are not tasked.

Let's Locate tasks on your patient:

1. Clicking CareCompass FareCompass in the Toolbar navigates you back to CareCompass



- 2. Scheduled tasks for multiple patients are summarized in the Activity Timeline
- 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.

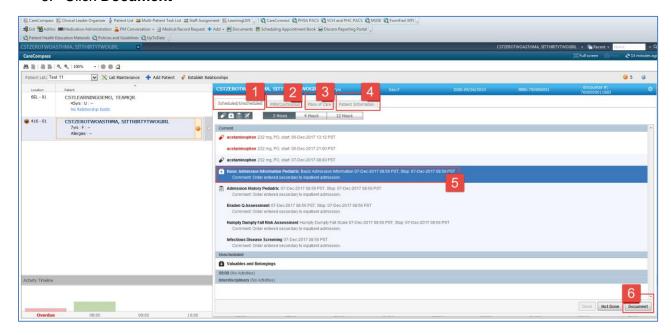
To see the different information you can navigate to:

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

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

Complete the Basic Admission Information task:

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



Note: If a task is associated with documentation, clicking Document button takes you directly to the appropriate documentation within the patient's chart. For Basic Admission Information Pediatric, this is a PowerForm. PowerForms are standardized electronic documentation forms.

Once you click **Document**, **the Basic Admission Information** PowerForm will pop up. This form is used to document a patient's allergies, weight, and to review home medications.

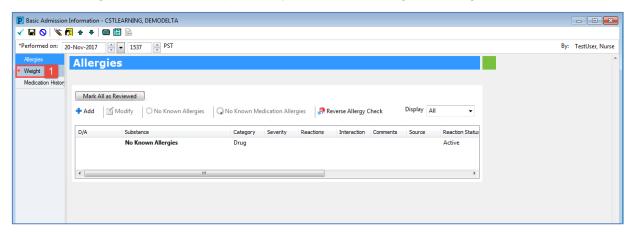
Note: Patient information that stays relatively static may be pre-populated throughout the chart if it was previously entered by another clinician and will be pulled forward . In this case, allergies and weight are populated as they may have been entered in ED.



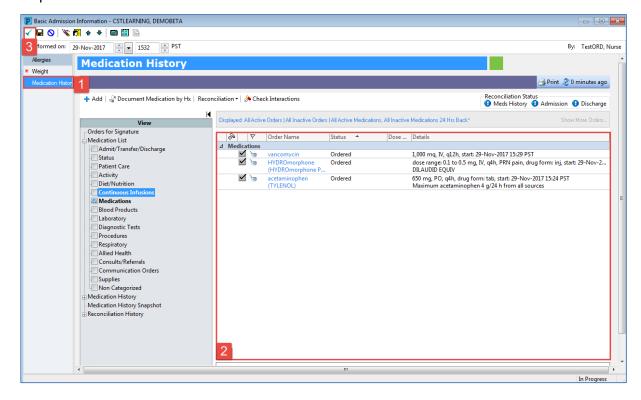


To complete this PowerForm:

1. Click Weight and review the previously documented weight of 28 kg



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







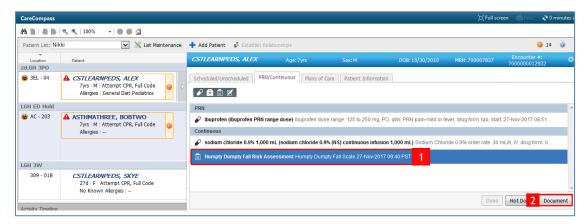
Note: An accurate and comprehensive medication history is needed before medication reconciliation can be completed by the provider. This is known as the Best Possible Medication History (BPMH). For patients admitted from the ED, a pharmacy technician will complete the BPMH where possible. Where a pharmacy 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. 5

Complete the **Humpty Dumpty Fall Risk Assessment** task:

- Select Humpty Dumpty Fall Risk Assessment task
- 2. Click Document



Note: Clicking Document for Humpty Dumpty 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.

1. Double click the blue box next to the section name **Humpty Dumpty Score**.

The section is now active for documentation, allowing you to move through the cells by

pressing Enter on the keyboard.

Document using the following data:

- Age = 7 years to less than 13 years
- Gender = Male

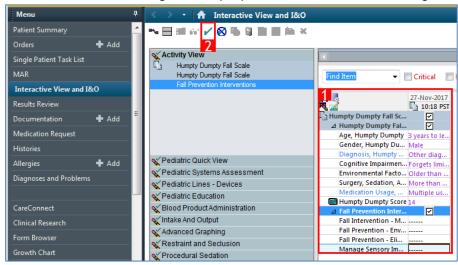
6

- **Diagnosis** = Other diagnosis
- Cognitive Impairments = Forgets limitations
- **Environmental Factors** = Older than infant-toddler placed in bed
- Response to Surgery/Sedation/Anaesthesia = More than 48 hours
- **Medication usage** = Multiple usage of medications

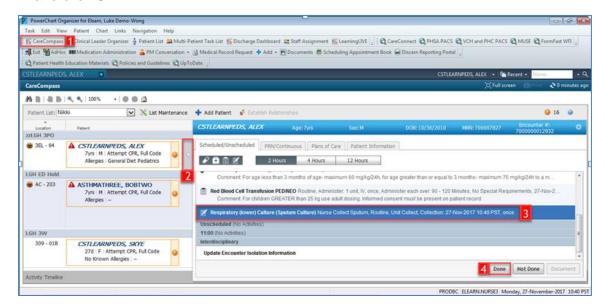




A **Humpty Dumpty Fall Risk Score** is automatically calculated based on the information inputted during documentation. Note for this activity it has calculated the score of **13.** For this workbook, there is no need to document the fall prevention interventions though you would in practice.



- Let's complete one final task. You have collected a sputum sample from your patient.
 - 1. Navigate back to CareCompass by clicking GareCompass in the Toolbar
 - 2. Open the task box
 - 3. Select Respiratory (lower) Culture (Sputum C&S)
 - Click **Done.** A **Nurse Collect** box appears. Review the information to ensure it is correct and click **OK**







Note: For the purpose of this workbook, the additional Admission tasks will not be addressed in this workbook but will need to be completed in your clinical setting. It is important to review CareCompass and patient task lists throughout your shift to view new orders and results, tasks and more.

- 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

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

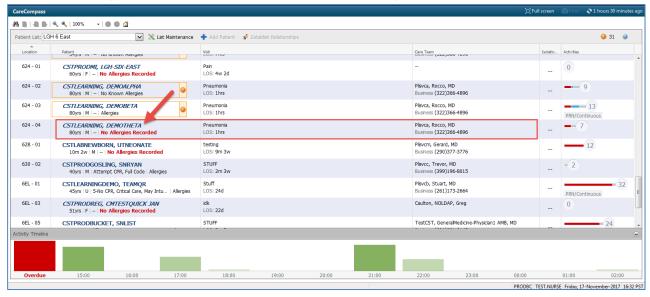
- Introduction to Banner Bar, Toolbar, and Menu
- Introduction to Patient Summary





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

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



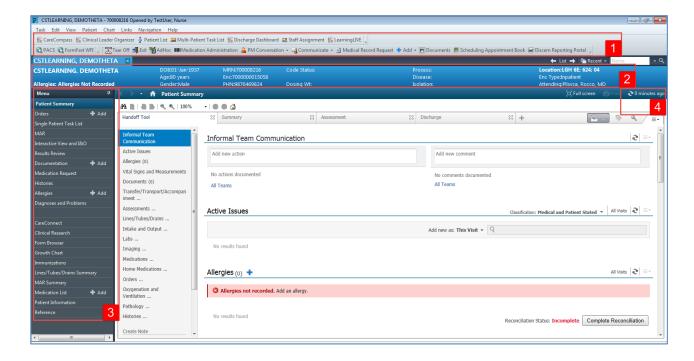
- The patient's chart is now open, let's review the key parts of this screen.
 - 1. The **Toolbar** is located above the patient's chart and it contains buttons for you to navigate to other parts or functions of the Clinical Information System.
 - 2. The **Banner Bar** displays patient demographics and 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
 - **3.** 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 included are Orders, Medications 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 click the **Refresh** icon 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!









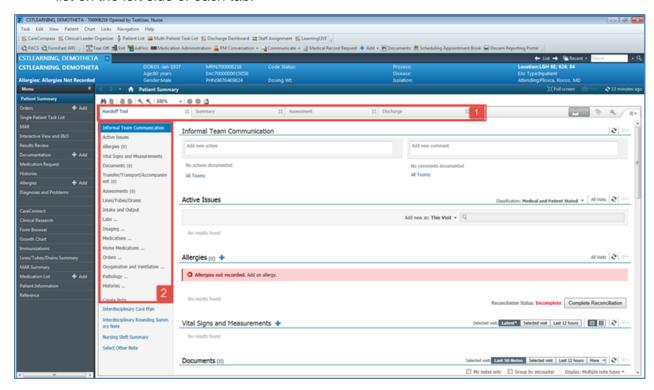
- Key Learning Points
- The Toolbar is used to access various tools within the Clinical Information System
- The Banner Bar displays patient demographics and important information
- The Menu contains sections of the chart similar to your current paper chart
- The Refresh icon should be used regularly





★ 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.
 - 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 to get the most updated information on the patient. The icon will reset to 0 minutes ago.

- Patient Summary will provide 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:

Utilize PM Conversation

SCENARIO

Unit clerks will often update the patient information in the system. In some situations, the nurse will need to update a patient's alerts in the chart. In this scenario, you will be reviewing PM Conversation and some of its functionalities. You will then learn to place a process alert.

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

Use PM Conversation





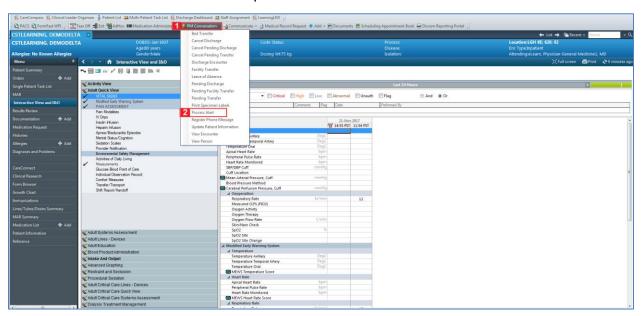
Activity 4.1 – PM Conversation

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 **Humpty Dumpty Falls Risk** score a **Falls Risk** process alert should be added to the patient's chart. To do this:

- 1. Click the drop-down arrow to right of **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 on 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 on 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 flags and alerts.

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



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 4 – Patient Management Conversation (PM Conversation)





- Using PM Conversation allows you to manage alerts, patient location, encounter information and demographics
- Updating Process Alerts in PM Conversation allows 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 Orders Page and Place Orders
- Complete an Order
- Review the General Layout of a PowerPlan

SCENARIO

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

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



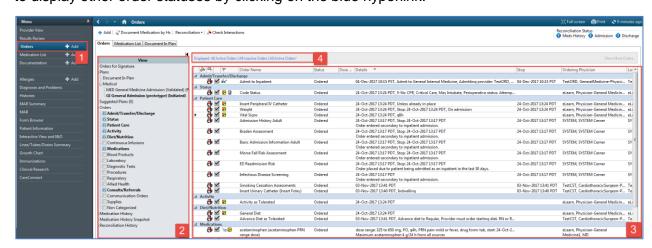


★ Activity 5.1 – Review Orders Profile

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

To navigate to the **Order** page and review the orders:

- 1. Select Orders from the Menu
- 2. On the left side is 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 **Order Profile** where you can:
 - Review the list of 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 are:
 - Order for nurse to review
 - Additional reference text available
 - Order part of a PowerPlan
 - Order waiting for 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.



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 5 - Orders





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



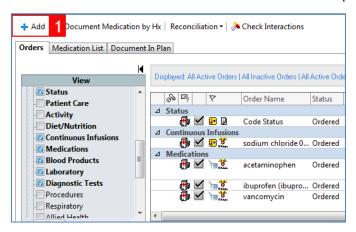


Activity 5.2 – Place an Order

- Throughout your shift, you will review your patient's orders. Nurses can place the following types of orders:
 - Orders 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, RNIA

To place an order that does **not** require a cosignature (Nurse Initiated Orders):

1. Click the Add button + Add within the Orders page. The Add Order window opens.



The Add Order window will open.

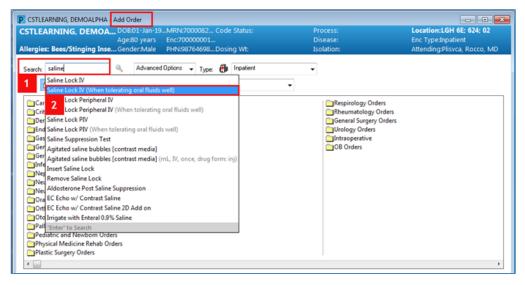
- 1. Type = saline lock into the search window and a list of choices will display
- 2. Select Saline Lock Peripheral IV (When tolerating oral fluids well).

Note: In this example "(when tolerating oral fluids well)" is an order sentence. Order sentences help to pre-fill order details.

Note: You will see 3 similar orders, select any one of these.

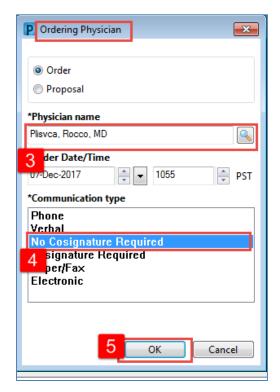






The Ordering Physician window opens.

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



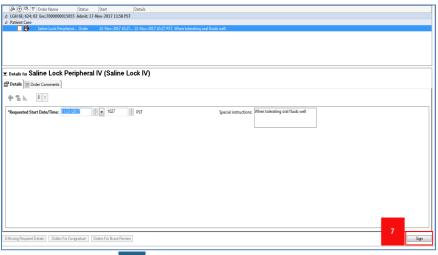




6. Click **Done** button and you will be returned to the **Orders Profile** and see the order details.



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



8. Click **Refresh**

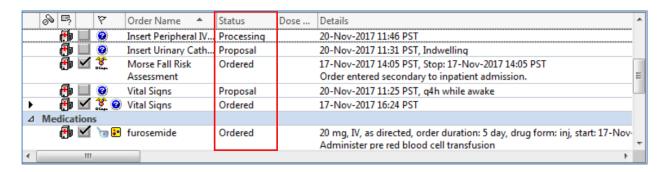
- Key Learning Points
- Nurses can place nurse initiated orders as no cosignature required orders
- Order sentences help to pre-fill additional information/details for an order





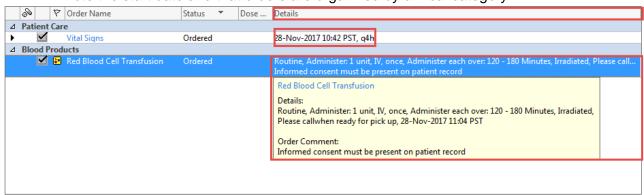
To see examples of different order statuses, review the image below:

- Processing- order has been placed but the page needs to be refreshed to view updated status
- Ordered- active order that can be acted upon
- Proposal- is proposed by non-providers. These are suggestions sent for provider review
 and should not be acted upon until signed by a provider. Once signed, these will become
 active and status will change to Ordered



To review order details:

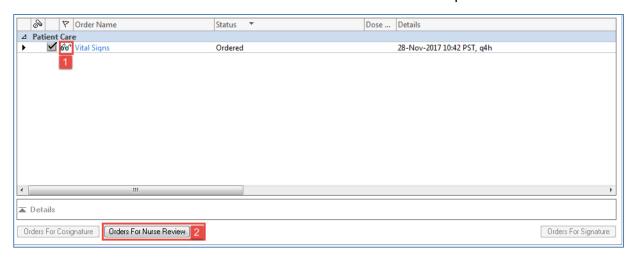
- Focus on the **Details** column of the **Orders Profile**
- Hover your cursor over specific orders to discover additional information
- Note the start date and that orders are organized by clinical category





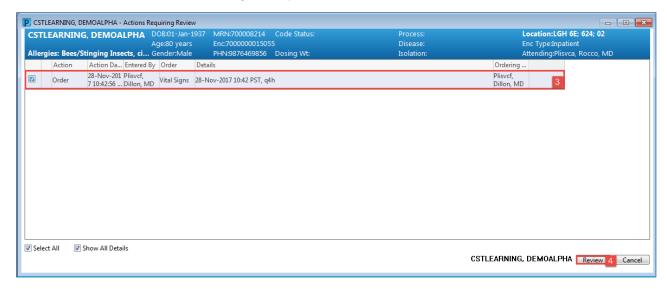


- When new orders are placed in the chart, a nurse must acknowledge reviewing these new orders.
 - 1. A **Nurse Review** icon appears to the left of the order. This identifies the order as one that needs to be reviewed by a nurse.
 - 2. The nurse should click the **Orders for Nurse Review** button to open the review window.



An **Actions Requiring Review** window pops up. This window displays any new orders that have been placed by other clinicians that need to be acknowledge 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.

Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 5 - Orders





- Key Learning Points
- Nurses should always verify the status of orders
- Hover to Discover to view additional information





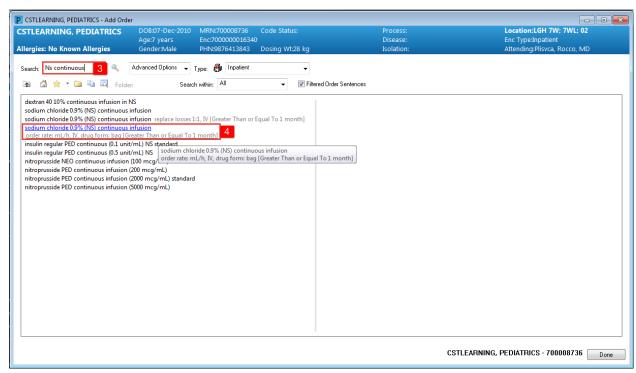
Activity 5.4 – Place a Verbal Order

Just like in 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

To place a verbal order:

- 1. Select Orders from the Menu
- 2. Click the **Add** button . The **Add Order** window will appear
- 3. Type = NS continuous in the search field and press **Enter** key to search
- 4. Select sodium chloride 0.9% (NS) continuous infusion order rate: mL/h, IV, drug form: bag [Greater Than or Equal To 1 month]

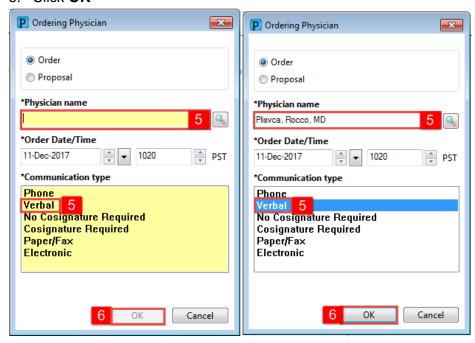






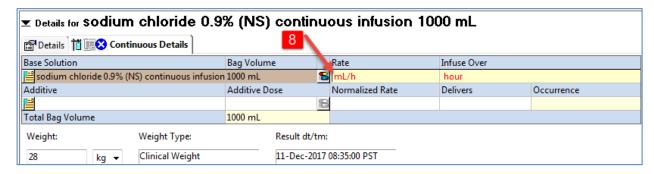
The Ordering Physician pop-up window will appear:

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



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

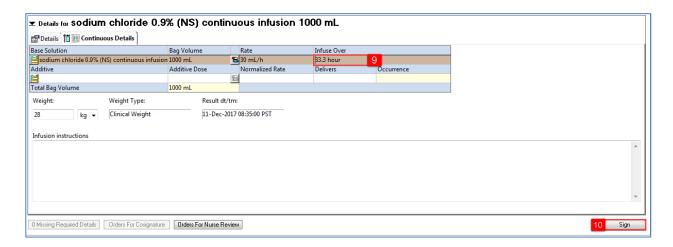
- 7. Click **Done** to close the Add Order window (refer to first screenshot within this activity)
- 8. Order for Signature window opens and order details display. Click in front of the Rate of **mL/h** and enter the rate of = 30



- 9. Click on the Infuse Over cell titled **hour**. Note that the Rate will auto-calculate the infusion time to 33.3 hour.
- 10. Click **Sign** and click the **Refresh** icon







11. 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.



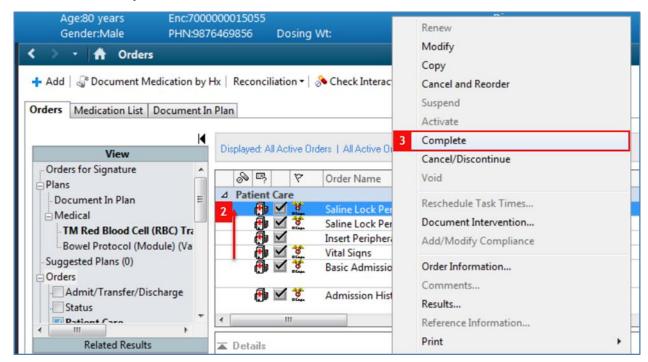


★ Activity 5.5 – Complete or Cancel/Discontinue an Order

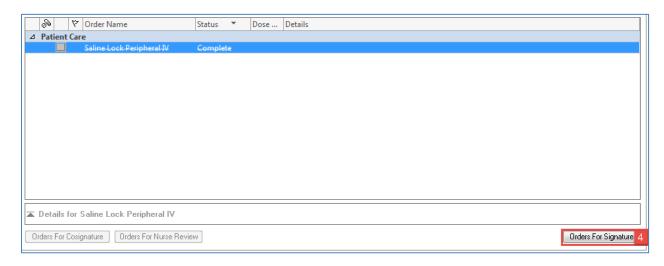
When a one- time order has been carried out, the orders needs to be removed from the patient's order profile. This is done by completing the order.

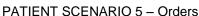
To complete an order:

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



4. Click the Orders for Signature button

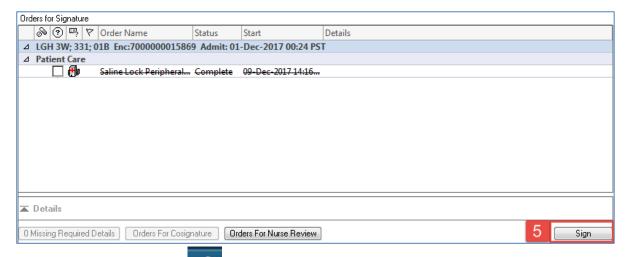




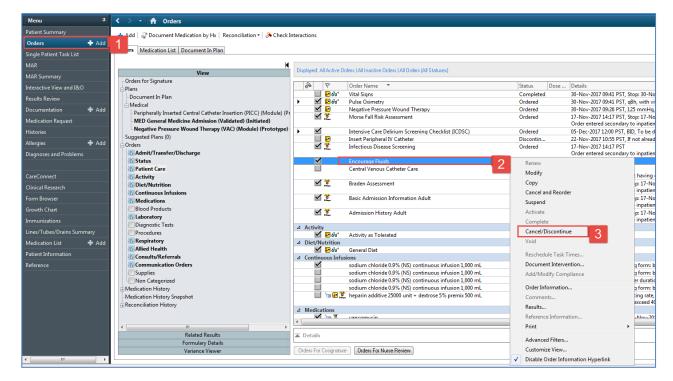




5. Review order for signature and click **Sign**. You will return to the orders profile where order will show as processing.



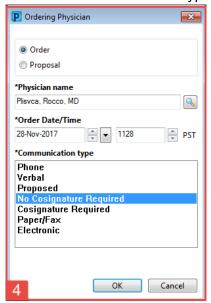
- 6. Click the **Refresh** icon . Order will no longer be visible on the Orders Profile.
- Now let's try to discontinue an order.
 - 1. Review order profile
 - 2. Right-click order Encourage Fluids
 - 3. Select Cancel/Discontinue



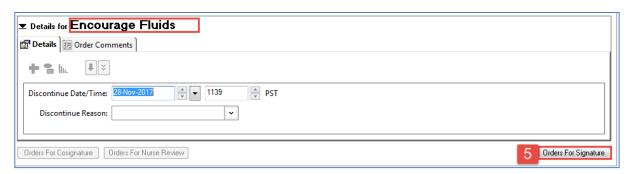




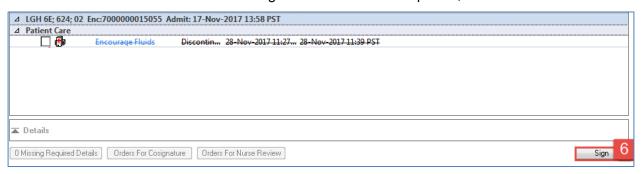
- 4. Ordering Physician pop-up window will appear. Fill out required fields highlighted yellow below and then click **OK**.
 - Physician name = type name of Attending Physician (last name, first name)
 - Communication type = No Cosignature Required



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. Click the **Refresh** icon . Order will no longer be visible on order profile, but can be filtered to see.



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 5 - Orders





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 but can be filtered to see.



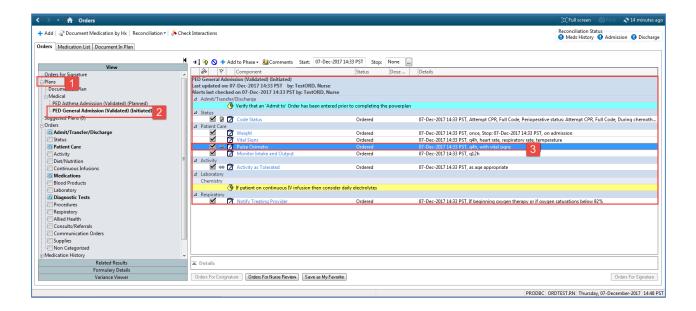


Activity 5.6 – Review Components of a PowerPlan

A PowerPlan in the CIS is the equivalent of preprinted orders in current state. 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.

While on the Orders Profile:

- 1. Locate the **Plans** category to the left side of the screen under **View**.
- 2. Select the **PED General Admission** PowerPlan.
- 3. Review orders within the PowerPlan: (Pulse Oximetry, q4h, with vital signs)



- 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 iView and I&O (iView)
- Document and Modify your Documentation in iView

SCENARIO

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

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

- Navigate to Interactive View and I&O
- Document in iView
- Change the time column
- Document a Dynamic Group in iView
- Modify, unchart or add a comment in iView

PLEASE NOTE: Throughout this session, you may encounter a BMDI (Bedside Medical Device Integration) pop-up window asking you to associate your patient to a monitor; BMDI monitoring is not included in this classroom session, please close the window and continue through your workbook.

2

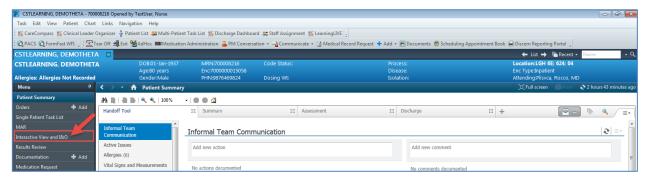




★ Activity 6.1 – Navigate to Interactive View and I&O

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

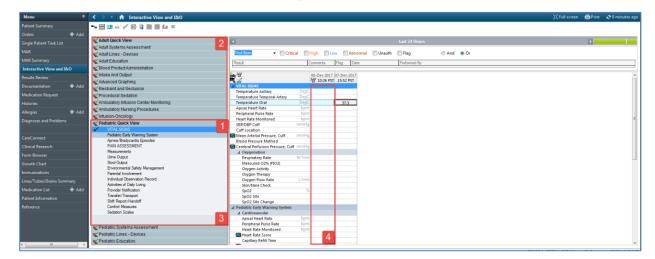
Navigate to iView by selecting Interactive View and I&O (iView) within the Menu.



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 Pediatric Quick View band is expanded displaying the sections within it.
- 2. The set of bands below **Pediatric 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. A **cell** is the field where data is documented.

Note: You are not required to document any data in this scenario.



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 6 - Interactive View and I&O





Key Learning Points

- Nurse 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 **Pediatric Quick View** band expanded you will see the **Vital Signs** section. Let's practice documenting in iView.
 - 1. Select the Vital Signs component under Pediatric 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 **Enter** on the keyboard.
 - 3. Document using the following data:
 - Temperature Oral = 37.2
 - Peripheral Pulse Rate = 91
 - SBP/DBP Cuff = 108/68
 - Mean Arterial Pressure, Cuff = Auto populated result

Note: The Calculation icon denotes 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.

Continue to document using the following data:

- Respiratory Rate = 18
- Oxygen Therapy = Nasal cannula
- Oxygen Flow Rate = 3
- SpO2= 98
- SpO2 Site= Hand

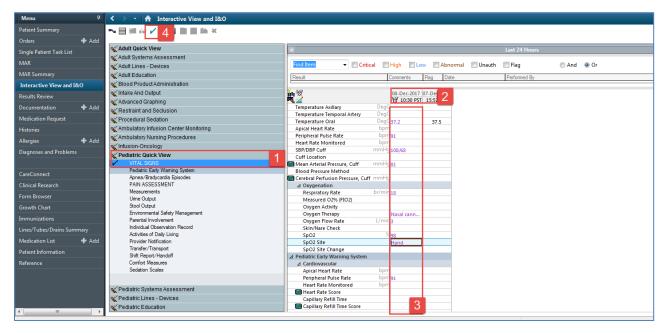
Notice that the text is purple while documenting. This means that the documentation has not been signed and recorded in the chart just yet.

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

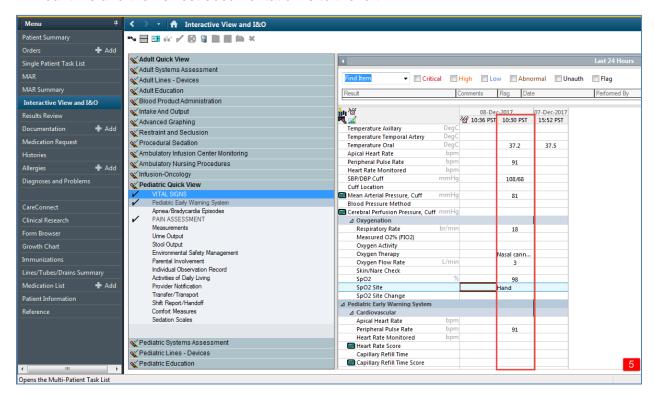
4. Click **green check mark** icon **√** to sign your documentation.







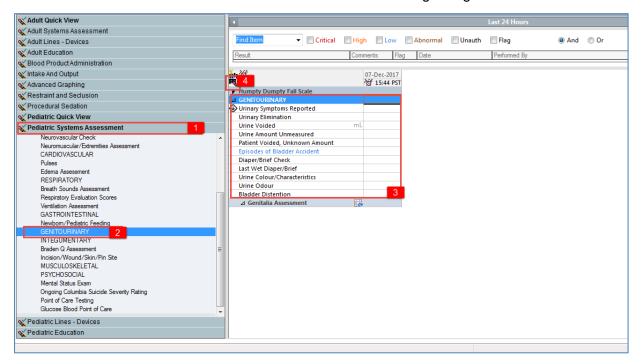
5. Once the documentation is signed the text becomes black. In addition, a new blank column appears after you sign in preparation for the next set of charting. The columns are displayed in real-time and the newest documentation is to the left.



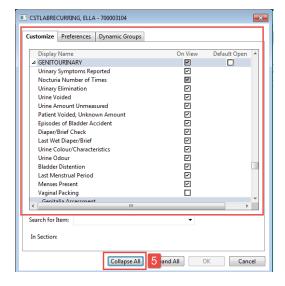




- For the purpose of this scenario, let's assume that you have just completed a post void residual (PVR) on your patient. Let's document this.
 - 1. Click the **Pediatric Systems Assessment** band in **iView**.
 - 2. Click the Genitourinary section in the Pediatric Systems Assessment band.
 - 3. Notice that there is no visible place to document a PVR. This section needs to be manually added.
 - 4. Click the Customize View icon to search for a section regarding bladder scan.



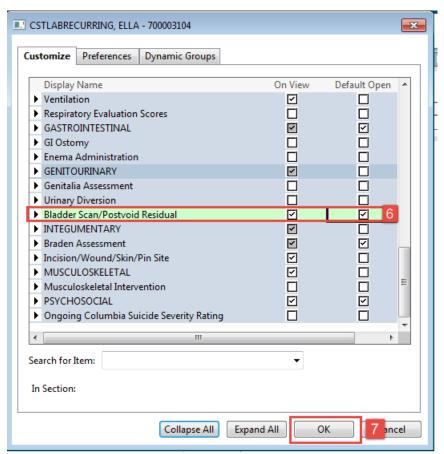
5. A **Customize** window opens displaying all the content within the Genitourinary section. Click the **Collapse All** button to see all of the section names at a glance.







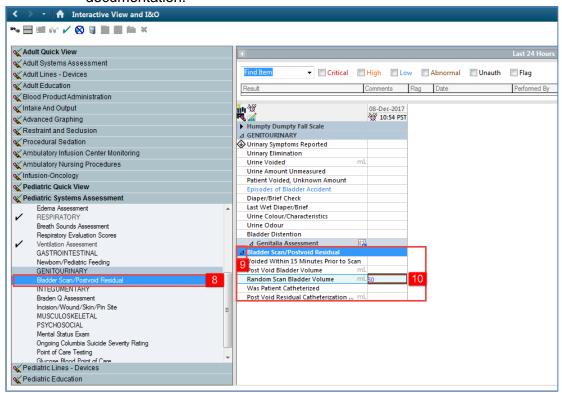
- 6. Now that all the sections are collapsed, find the **Bladder Scan/Postvoid Residual** section and click on the box ☑ under the **Default Open** column.
- 7. Click OK

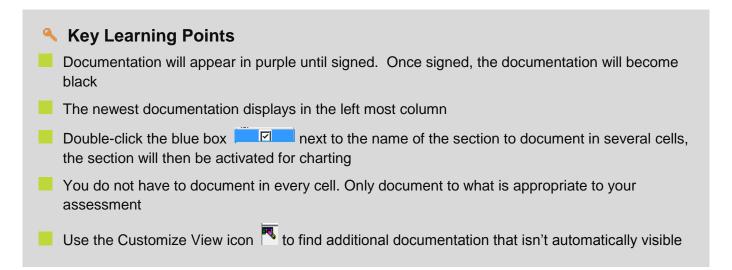






- 8. You will now see that the **Bladder Scan/Postvoid Residual** section is available to document on in iView.
- Click the small arrow next to the Bladder Scan/PostVoid Residual section to expand the section.
- 10. Document the following assessment findings:
 - Random Scan Bladder Volume = 80



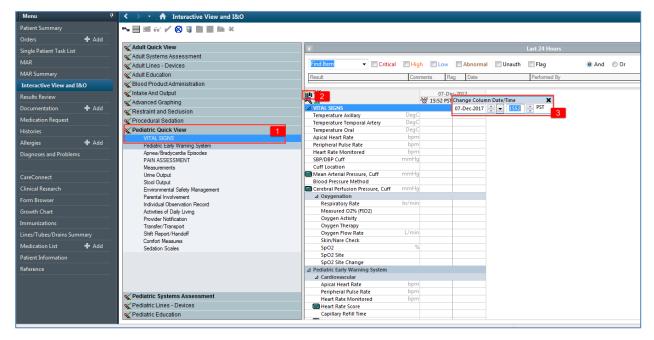






★ Activity 6.3 – Change the Time Column

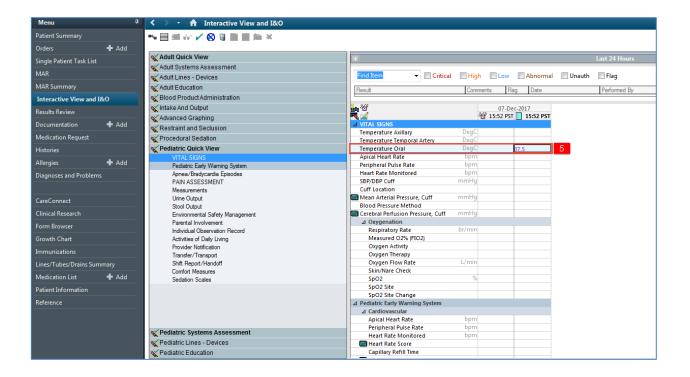
- You can create a new time column and document under a specific time. For example, let's pretend it is now 12:00 pm and you still need to document your patient's 10:00 am temperature.
 - 1. Start by clicking on the **Pediatric Quick View** Band and select the **Vital Signs** section.
 - 2. Click the **Insert Date/Time** icon iii.
 - 3. A new column and **Change Column Date/Time** window appears. Choose the appropriate date and time you wish to document under. In this example, the date will be today's date and time = 1000.
 - 4. Press **Enter** on the keyboard. A new column will display.



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







Key Learning Points

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



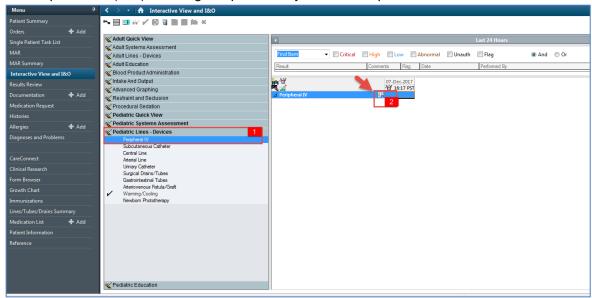


★ Activity 6.4 – Document a Dynamic Group in iView

Dynamic groups allow the documentation and display of multiple instances of the same grouping of data elements. Examples of dynamic groups include wound assessments, IV sites, and more.

For the purposes of this scenario, let's assume that you have inserted a peripheral IV (PIV) on your patient. Document the details of the insertion by creating a dynamic group for this PIV.

- 1. Click on the **Pediatric Lines Devices** band.
- 2. Now that the band is expanded, click on the **Dynamic Group** icon to the right of the Peripheral IV (PIV) heading to open the Dynamic Group window.



Selecting details from the dynamic group window will allow you to specifically label the PIV line. For example, if a patient has two PIVs, you can add a dynamic group for each IV. A dynamic group allows you to label a line, wound, or other patient care with specific details. You can add as many dynamic groups as you need for your patient.





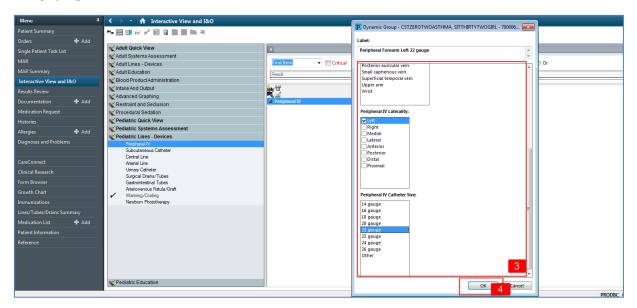
3. Select the following data to create a label:

Peripheral IV Catheter Type: Peripheral

Peripheral IV Site: HandPeripheral IV Laterality: Left

• Peripheral IV Catheter Size: 22 gauge

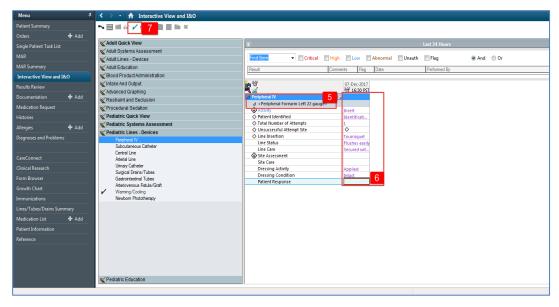
4. Click OK



- 5. The created label will display at the top, under the Peripheral IV section heading. Now you can document your insertion of the peripheral IV.
- 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. 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
- 7. Click **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation. Once signed the label will be accessible for other clinicians to complete further documentation within the same dynamic group. The label does not need to be re-created.





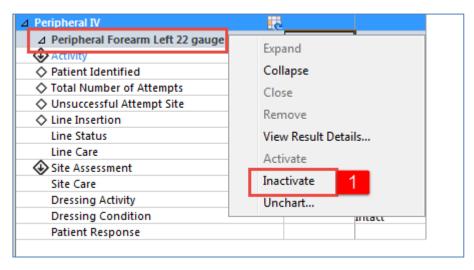


Note: A trigger icon **②** can be seen in some cells, such as Activity in the example above, indicating that there is additional documentation to be completed if certain responses are selected. The diamond icon **○** indicates the additional documentation cells that appear as a result of these responses being selected. These cells are not mandatory.

You can inactivate a dynamic group when it is no longer in use, such as when a drain or tube is removed. Let's assume that the PIV you inserted no longer flushes and therefore you have removed it. The dynamic group is no longer required and can be inactivated.

To inactivate your PIV dynamic group section, complete the following steps:

 Right-click the dynamic group label for the Peripheral Forearm Left 22 gauge and select Inactivate.



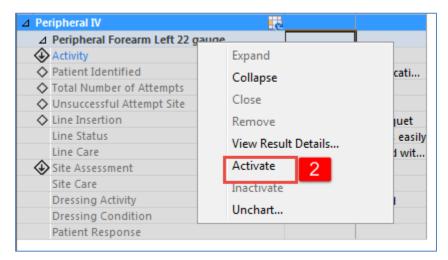
Note: The inactivated dynamic group remains in the iView, but is unavailable, meaning clinicians cannot document on it. If there are no results for the time frame displayed in iView, the inactive dynamic group is automatically removed from the display.





Now let's say you accidently inactivated the wrong dynamic group. Don't worry! You can reactivate a dynamic group!

Right-click the dynamic group label for the Peripheral Forearm Left 22 gauge, select Activate.



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

Key Learning Points

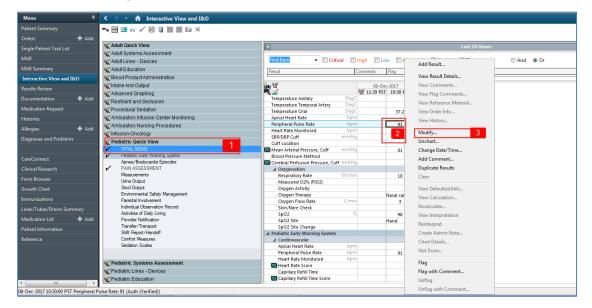
- Examples of dynamic groups include wound assessments, IV sites, chest tubes, and other lines or drains.
- Once documentation within a dynamic group is signed the label will be accessible for other clinicians to complete further documentation within the same dynamic group.
- When a dynamic group is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





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

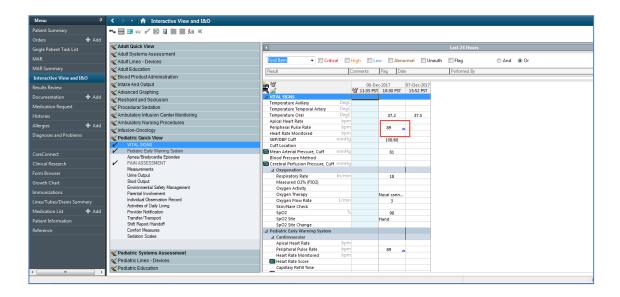
- You realize upon reviewing your earlier charting that you wrote the incorrect Peripheral Pulse Rate value. Let's modify the Peripheral Pulse Rate.
 - 1. Click on the Vital Signs section heading in the Pediatric Quick View band.
 - 2. Right-click on the previously documented value of 91 for Peripheral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



- 4. Enter in new **Peripheral Pulse Rate** = 89 and then click **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation.
- 5. **89** now appears in the cell and the corrected icon will automatically appear on bottom right corner to denote a modification has been made.



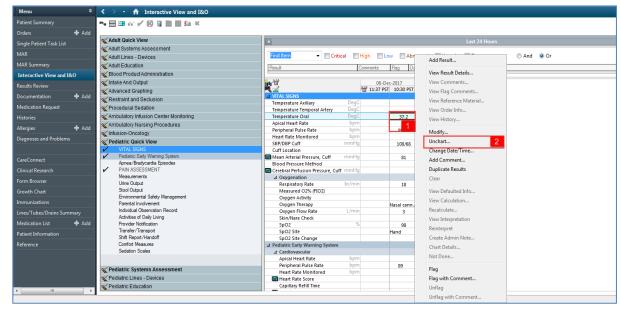




The unchart function will be used when information has been charted in error and needs to be removed. For example, a set of vital signs is charted in the wrong patient's chart.

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

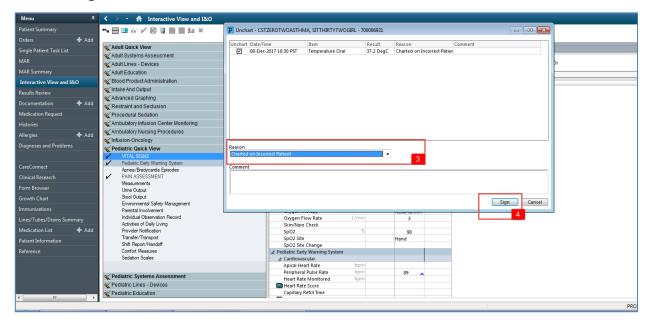
- 1. Right-click on the documented value of **37.5** for Temperature Oral.
- 2. Select Unchart



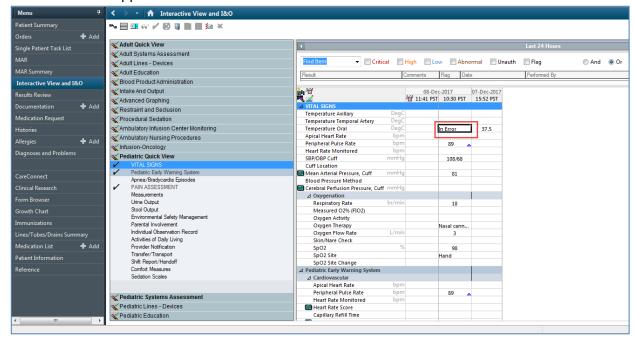




- The Unchart window opens, select Charted on Incorrect Patient from the reason dropdown.
- 4. Click Sign



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



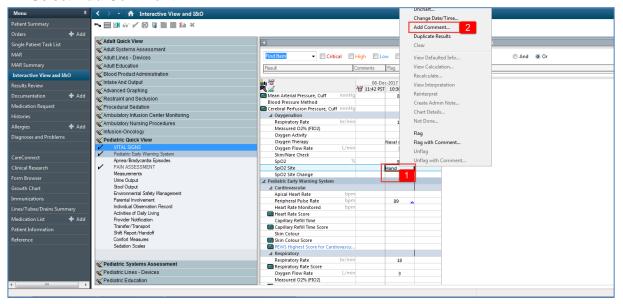




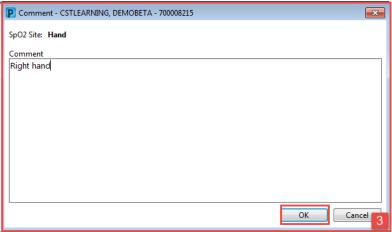
A comment can be added to any cell to provide additional information. For example, you want to clarify that the SpO2 site that you documented was on the patient's right hand.

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**.

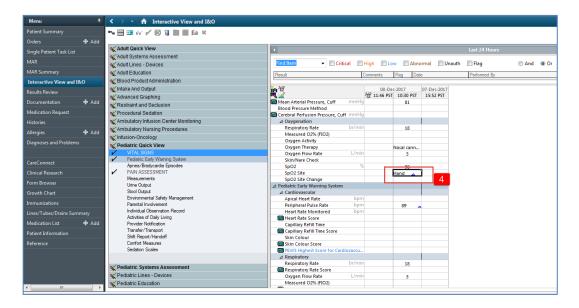


PATIENT SCENARIO 6 - Interactive View and I&O





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
- Dynamic groups are created within specific sections of iView
- Dynamic groups allow for the documentation and display of grouped data elements such as multiple IV or wound sites
- 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 a pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

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





Activity 7.1 – Opening and Documenting on PowerForms

You will document on your patient throughout your shift. One form of documentation in the CIS is documenting in PowerForms. **PowerForms** are the electronic equivalent of paper forms currently used to chart patient information.

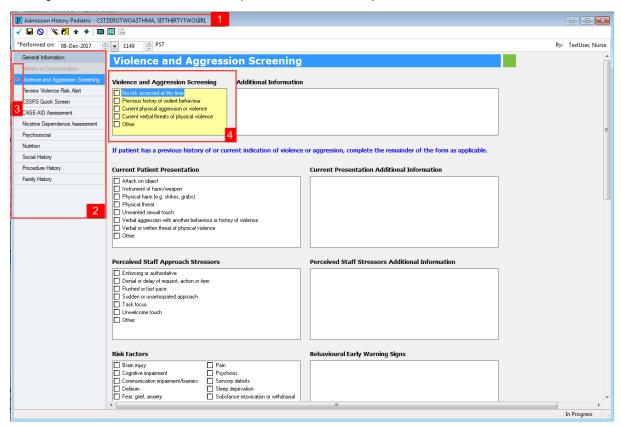
Data entered in **PowerForms** can flow throughout the patient's chart including iView flowsheets, Clinical Notes, the Problem List, Allergy Profile, and Medication Profile.

The Toolbar consists of an AdHoc folder. The **AdHoc** folder MAdHoc is an electronic filing cabinet that allows you to locate any PowerForm on an as needed basis.

Let's look at a general overview of PowerForm features:

Note: You are not required to document any data in this scenario.

- Title of the current PowerForm you are documenting on.
- 2. List of sections within the PowerForm for documentation.
- 3. A red asterix 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.







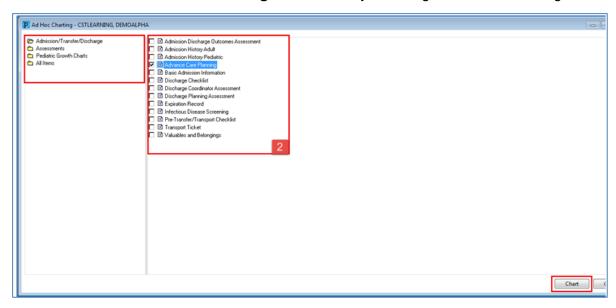
For this scenario, we are going to document on the Advance Care Planning PowerForm.

1. Click the **AdHoc** button AdHoc from 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.

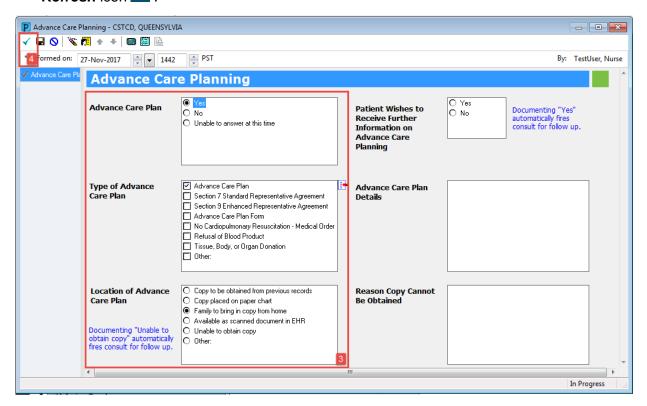
2. Select the Advance Care Planning PowerForm by selecting the title and clicking Chart



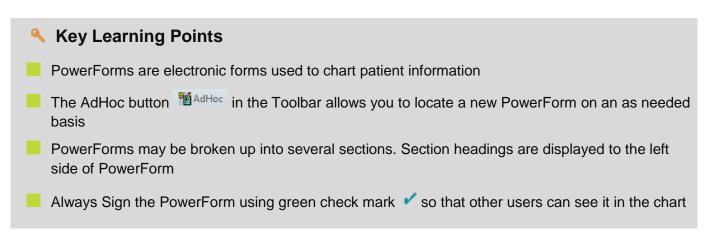




- 3. Fill in the following fields:
 - Advanced Care Plan = Yes
 - Type of Advance Care Plan = Advance Care Plan
 - Location Of Advance Care Plan = Family to bring in copy from home
- 4. To complete PowerForm, click **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign and then click the **Refresh** icon <a> .



Note: using the Save Form ■ icon is discouraged because no other user will be able to view your documentation until it is signed using the green check mark icon ✓.





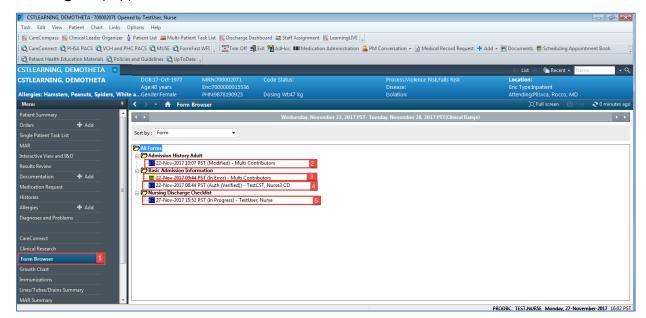


Activity 7.2 – Viewing an existing PowerForm

1 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

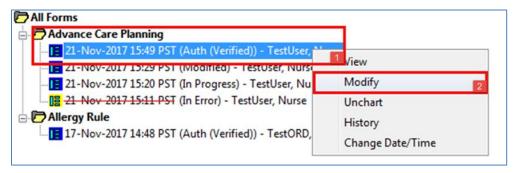
It may be necessary to modify PowerForms if information was entered incorrectly.

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.

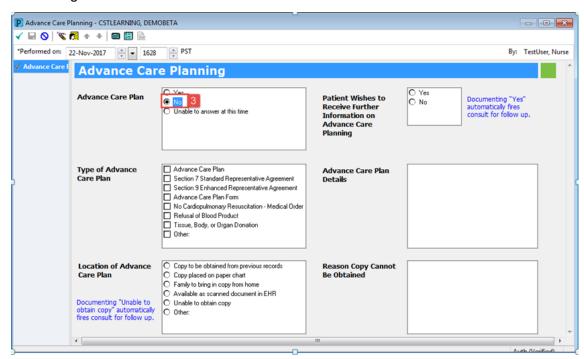
Let's modify the **Advanced Care Planning** form.

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







4. Click **green check mark** ✓ to sign the documentation and then then click the **Refresh** icon

.

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



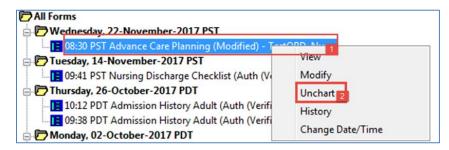


Activity 7.4 – Uncharting an Existing PowerForm

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.

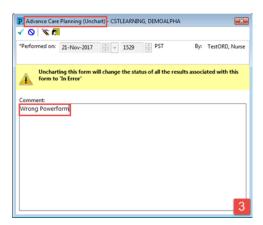
To unchart the PowerForm, within Form Browser:

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



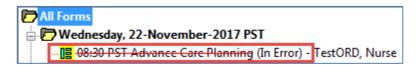
The Unchart window opens.

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



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

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**.



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 7 - PowerForms





- 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 a pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

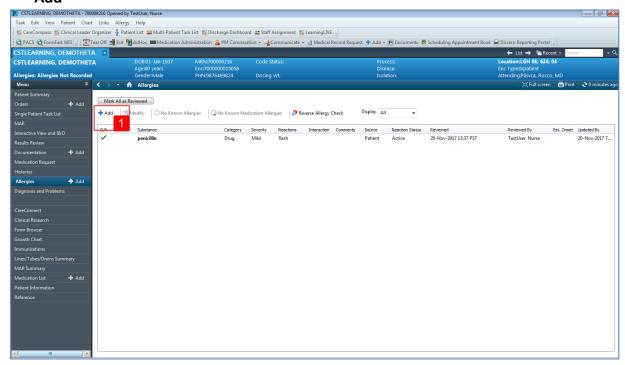
Add an allergy





Activity 8.1 – Add an Allergy

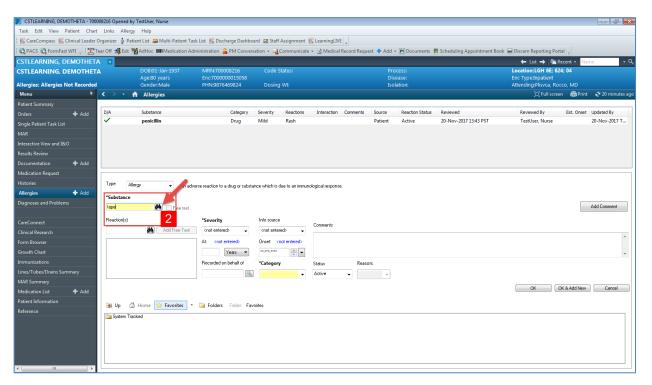
- You notice mild redness to the patient's skin where there is tape applied. The patient then states that he remembers having a similar allergic reaction years ago to tape, but he forgot to mention it in the ED.
 - 1. To document this tape allergy, navigate to the Allergies section of the Menu and click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



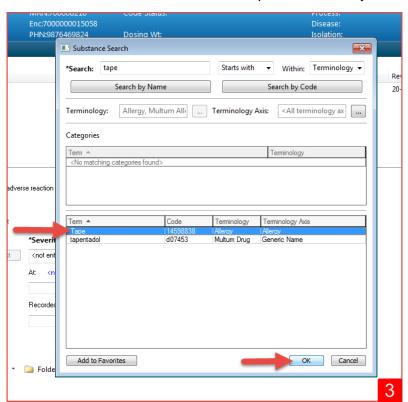
2. In the **Substance** field type = *Tape* and click the **Search** icon . **Note:** Yellow highlighted fields including substance and category are mandatory fields that need to be completed.







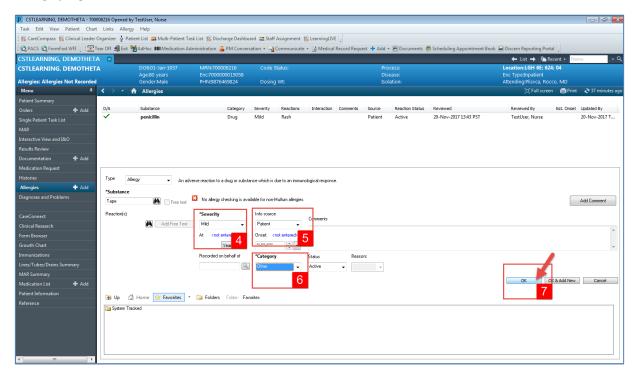
3. The **Substance Search** window opens. Select **Tape** and click **OK**.



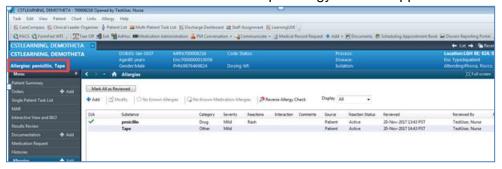




- 4. Select Mild in the Severity drop-down
- 5. Select **Patient** in the **Info source** drop-down
- 6. Select **Other** in the **Category** drop-down
- 7. Click OK



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.

Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 9 – Review Medication Administration Record (MAR)





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
- Reschedule a Medication Dose
- Request a Medication

SCENARIO

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

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

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



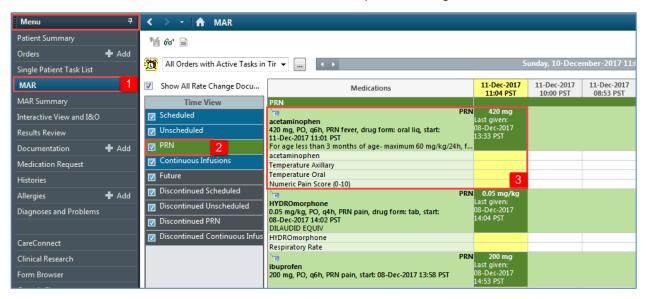


Activity 9.1 – Review the MAR

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. Navigate to the MAR section of the Menu
- 2. Under **Time View** locate click through the various tabs including Scheduled, PRN, and Continuous Infusions. Now select the **PRN** category.
- 3. Review the medication information for acetaminophen 420 mg, PO, Q6H PRN.

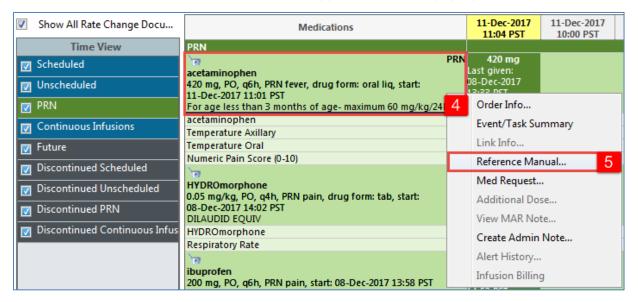


The CIS links you directly to the Reference Manuals for medications through the MAR. Let's review medication details for Acetaminophen.

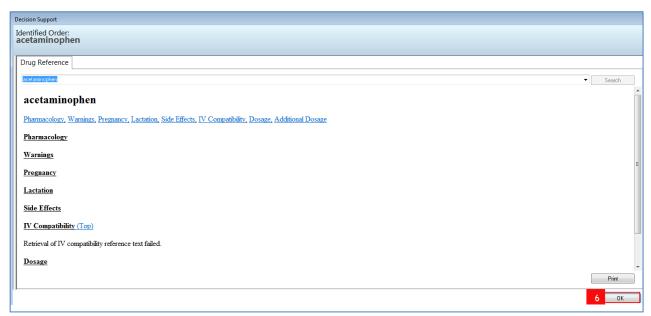




- 4. Right-click on the medication name (acetaminophen)
- 5. Select **Reference Manual.** The Decision Support window will pop-up.



6. Review the Drug Reference Guide for acetaminophen and click **OK** to exit the Decision Support window.



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

Indicates the medication order has not been verified by pharmacy

- Indicates the order needs to be reviewed by the nurse

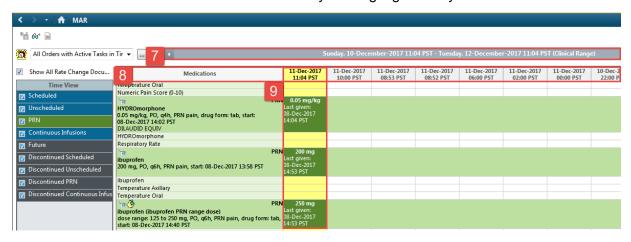
Indicates the medication is part of a PowerPlan





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

- 7. 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).
- 8. The dates/times are displayed in **reverse chronological order**. (this differs from the current state paper MARs)
- 9. 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

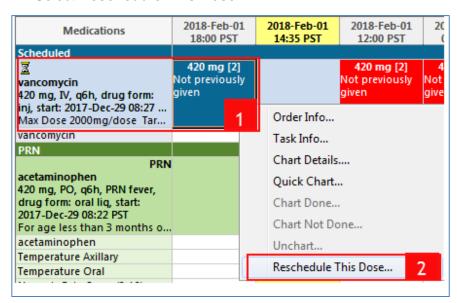
- The MAR is a record of the medication administered to the patient by a clinician
- The MAR lists medication in reverse chronological order
- The MAR displays all medications, medication orders, tasks, and documented administrations for the selected time frame



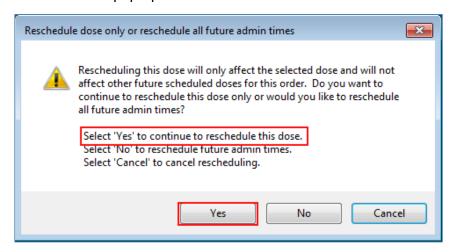


Activity 9.2 – Reschedule a Medication

- Medications can be rescheduled directly from the MAR. Let's assume that your patient is being examined and you need to reschedule their vancomycin medication time.
 - 1. Right click on the next dose of vancomycin that you want to reschedule.
 - 2. Select Reschedule This Dose...



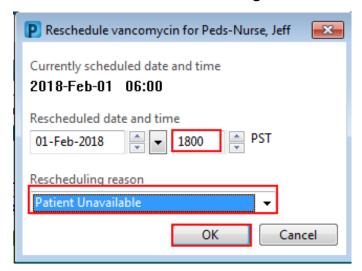
3. Review the pop-up and click **Yes** to continue to reschedule this dose.







4. You want to reschedule the medication administration time to a later time. Change the **Time** field to 1800, **Rescheduling reason**= Patient Unavailable, and click **OK**.



Key Learning Points

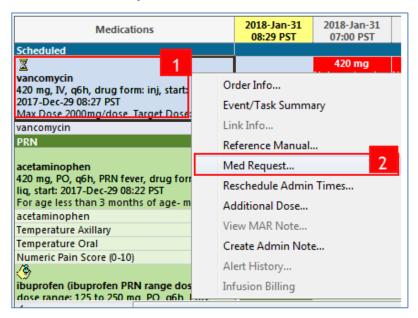
Right-clicking on medication tasks provides options such as rescheduling a medication dose





Activity 9.3 – Request a Medication

- With the CIS, you can place medication requests to Pharmacy directly from the patient's chart. For this scenario, let's assume that 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...

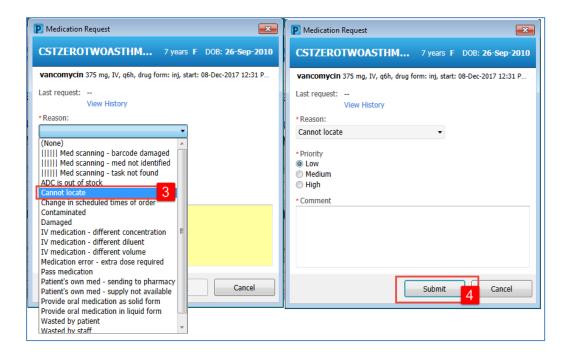


- 3. Select **Cannot Locate** under reason
- 4. Click Submit









- 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: Salbutamol 200 mcg Q4H PRN, Ibuprofen 125 to 250 mg PO Q6H PRN, Vancomycin 420 mg IV Q6h and IV normal saline at 30 mL/hr.

Note: Pediatric nurses are still required to calculate safe dosages per policy. On the WOW, nurses

can click the Windows button in the lower left corner of the screen to access the Windows calculator.

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

- Administer medication using the Medication Administration Wizard (MAW) and the barcode scanner
- Document 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.

For older patients and crushed medications, occasionally a dose requires scanning two pills to make up the full dose.

- PO medication: Salbutamol 200 mcg = 2 puffs, the drug form is inhaler
- Range dose medication: **Ibuprofen 125 to 250 mg** PRN for pain, the drug form is liquid
- IV medication: Vancomycin 420 mg, IV, mixed by the nurse

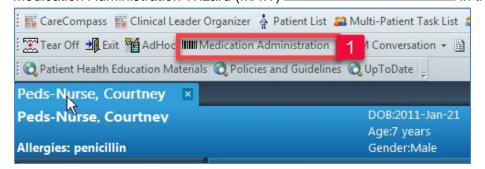
Note: IV normal saline does not have a barcode to be scanned as it is a Stores Item. Stores items are documented on the MAR differently and we will practice this later on.



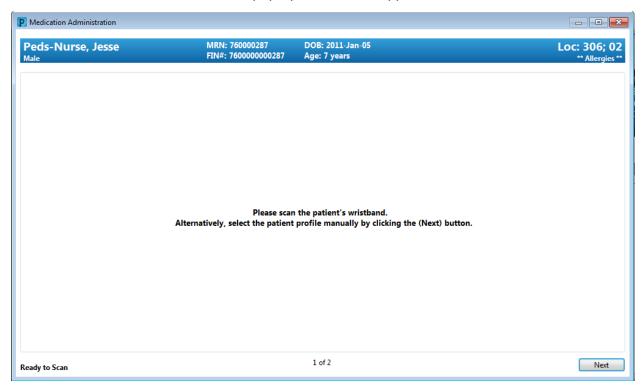


Let's begin the medication administration following the steps below.

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** pop-up window will appear.

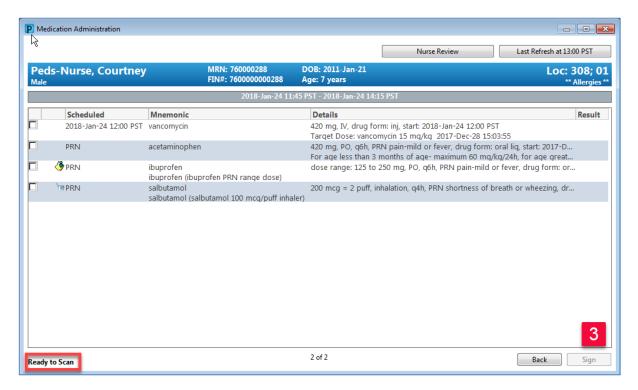




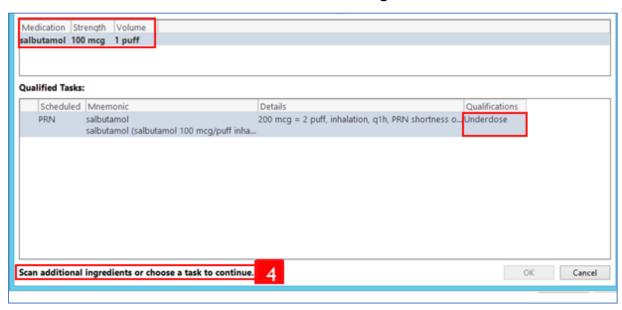


3. Scan the patient's wristband, a window will pop-up displaying the medications that you can administer.

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.



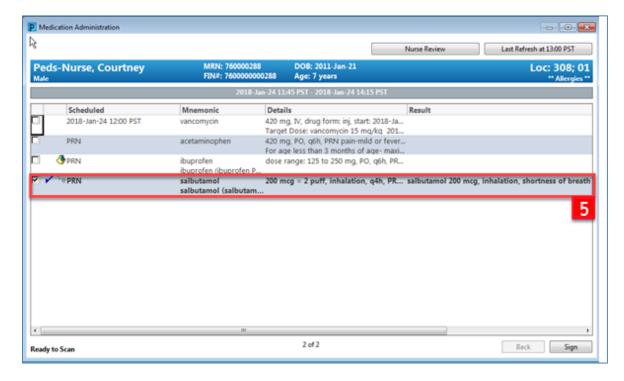
4. Scan the medication barcode for Salbutamol 100 mcg, inhaler





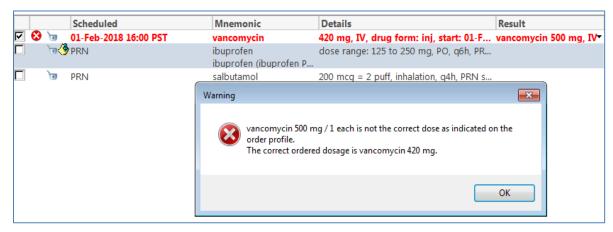


5. Because the full Salbutamol dose is 200 mcg (two puffs), you will need to scan the barcode again. After the first scan, you will receive a pop-up window telling you that the first scan is an underdose and to scan again.



Let's administer your next medication.

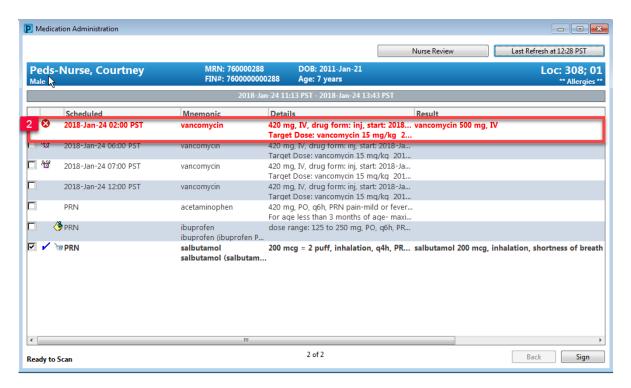
1. Scan the barcode for **vancomycin 500 mg IV**. The system finds a match of the IV medication. Note this amount is for the vial used for reconstituting, not the ordered dosage. This will trigger a warning pop-up about the dosage and the medication text will be red.



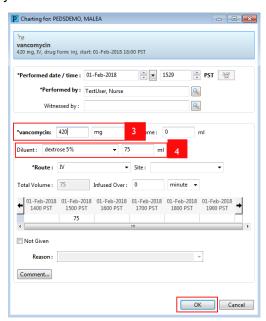




2. Because you need to modify the dosage to be given and add the diluent volume for the reconstitution, click the **red X** icon next to the medication.



- 3. Change the dose to be administered to 420 mg (on the unit you will reconstitute and draw up this amount as ordered).
- 4. Update the **Diluent** to dextrose 5% (D5W) and type 75 ml for your diluent. **Note:** It is important to document your diluent so that it will flow into the Intake & Output.

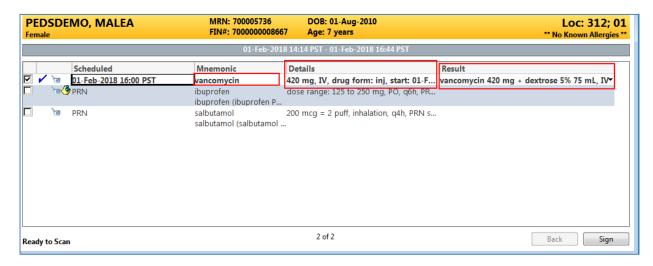






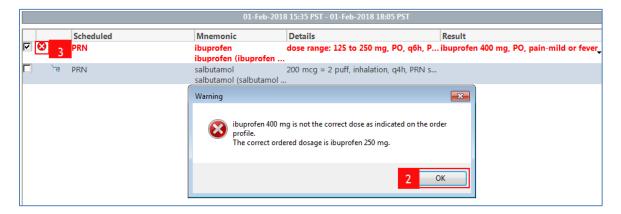
Note: Powdered and liquid medications require this extra step in order to administer **partial doses**. This is because the medication barcode on the vial will be for the *entire contents* of the vial/bottle. You will *always* need to update the window to the actual dose administered and the diluent amount or volume drawn up for accurate ins and outs.

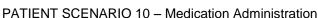
Once you have updated your medication window, click **OK** and you will see that the text for Vancomycin is no longer red and the **Details** and **Result** are updated to reflect the accurate amount of diluent and drug that you will be signing for.



Now let's scan the ibuprofen. The dose ordered is ibuprofen 125 to 250 mg, PO Q6H, PRN and we are only administering Ibuprofen 200mg, PO now.

- Scan your medication barcode for ibuprofen 400 mg/ 10ml. The barcode is for the entire bottle.
- 2. Once again you will get a warning window about the correct dosage and the medication text will be red. Click **OK**.
- 3. Click the **red X** by the medication to edit the details of administration. This will open the window to edit the medication details.





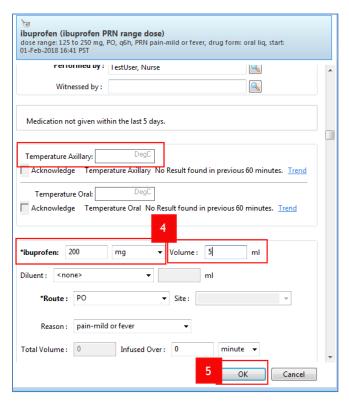




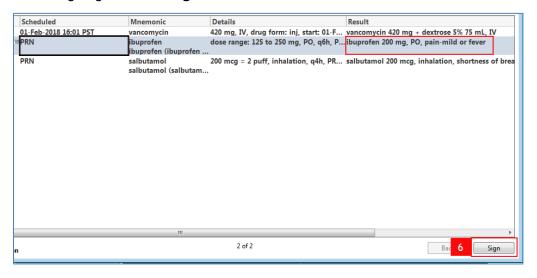
4. Perform your dosage calculation as you normally would, keeping in mind that you can access the Windows calculator on your computer if needed. Edit the Medication and **Volume** fields to the accurate dosage and volume to be administered.

Note: There is an optional field for documenting a temperature if the medication is being given for fever rather than pain and will allow you to view a trend graph if fever has been ongoing.

5. Click **OK** to close the window.



6. Notice the text has now changed from red to black and reflects the accurate dosage you will be signing for. Click Sign.

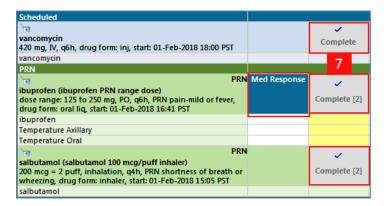




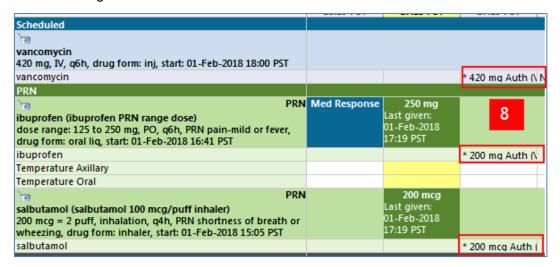


Now that you have scanned the patient and scanned all the three medications, you can complete your medication checks and administer the medication.

7. Congratulations, you have successfully administered three medications! The medications will now appear as **Complete** on the MAR. Note the blue **Med Response** box beside ibuprofen. This is for follow-up documentation when you recheck your patient's pain or fever after administration.



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



Key Learning Points

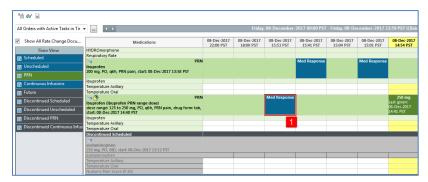
- Use barcode scanner to administer medications.
- Medication volumes will flow from the MAR into the Intake and Output section of iView.
- Liquid and powder medications require manual correction of dosages and volumes becaue their barcodes (unless mixed by pharmacy) are for the entire bottle or vial.
- Some dosages require scanning a medication twice to scan the complete dose.



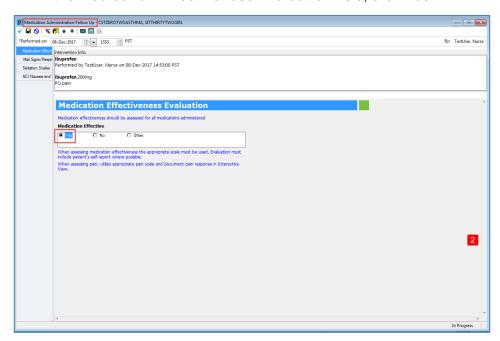


Activity 10.2 – Documenting Patient Response to Medication (Medication Response)

- 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.



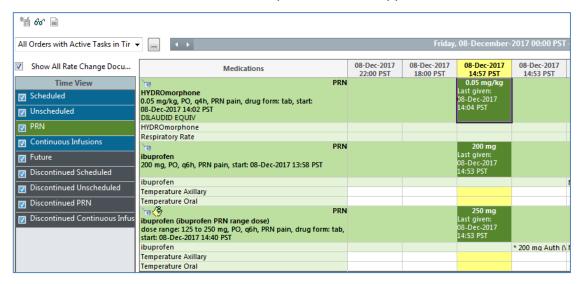
2. In the Medication Effectiveness Evaluation field, click Yes.







3. Click **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign and click the **Refresh** icon <a> ■. Now that you have documented the medication response it has disappeared from the MAR.



Key Learning Point

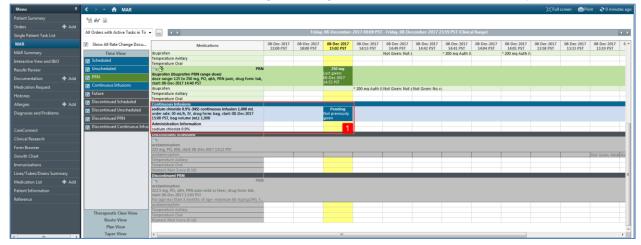
Some PRN medications require further documentation on how the patient responds to the medication. This can be done from the MAR under Med Response.



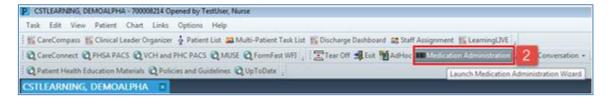


Activity 10.3 – Administering Continuous IV fluids (Non-barcoded)

- To administer the normal saline continuous IV infusion, from the MAR:
 - 1. 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



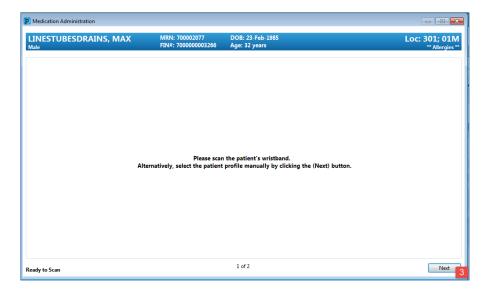
2. To administer the infusion, click on the **Medication Administration** button from the Toolbar at the top of the page.



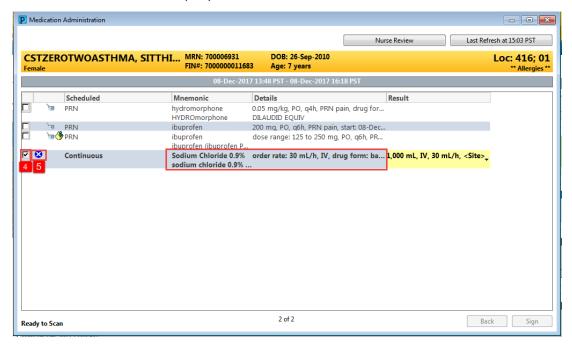
3. The **Medication Administration** window pops up prompting you to scan the patient's wristband. Scan the **barcode** on the patient's wristband.







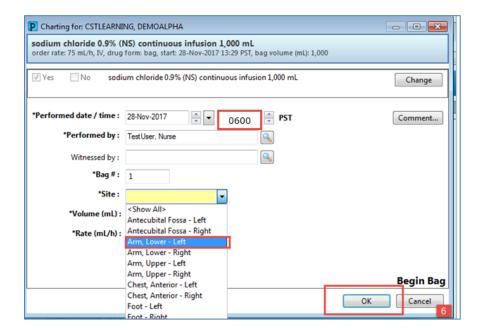
- 4. A list of ordered medications that can be administered appears in the Medication Administration window. The next step would be to scan the barcode on the medication, but with items that do not have a barcode, such as Normal Saline, we cannot do this. Instead, scroll down to manually select the small box on the left beside the order for the Sodium Chloride 0.9% (NS) continuous infusion 1,000mL, order rate: 30 ml/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



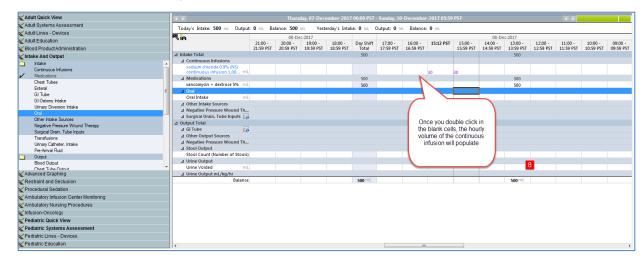
6. Fill in the mandatory information, in this case: **Site** = *Arm*, *Lower-Left* and Click **OK** For the purpose of this scenario, please fill in the **Performed time** = *0600*







- 7. Click the **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation and you will be brought back to the **MAR** where the sodium chloride 0.9% continuous infusion at 30ml/hr is now shown as complete.
- 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 populate 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.

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

Review results using Results Review





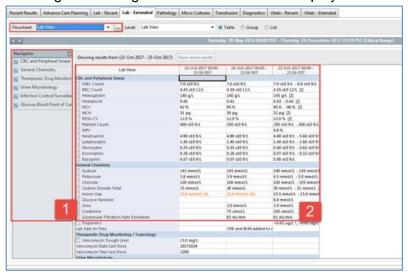
Activity 11.1 – Using Results Review

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 person such as labs, iView entries such as 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.

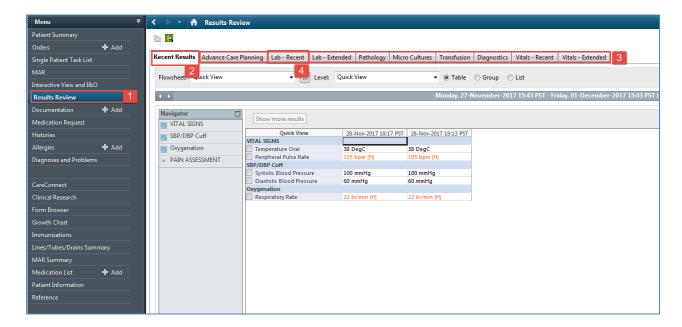






Review the most recent results for your patient:

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



5. Review your patient's recent lab result.

CBC and Peripheral Smear	
WBC Count	1.5 x10 9/L (L)
RBC Count	2.00 x10 12/L (L)
Hemoglobin	70 g/L (L)
Hematocrit	0.15 (L)
MCV	98 fL
MCH .	28 pg
RDW-CV	15.3 % (H)
Platelet Count	10 x10 9/L (!)
NRBC Absolute	5.0 x10 9/L (H)
Neutrophils	0.04 x10 9/L (L)
Lymphocytes	0.15 x10 9/L (L)
Monocytes	0.23 x10 9/L
Eosinophils	0.01 x10 9/L
Basophils	0.01 x10 9/L
Metamyelocytes	0.73 x10 9/L (H)
Myelocytes	0.23 x10 9/L (H)
Promyelocytes	0.08 x10 9/L (H)
Blast Cells	0.02 x10 9/L (H)
Blood Film Comment	Platelet Estimate - Decr





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 coloured 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 pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

- Navigate to intake and output flowsheets within iView
- Review and document in the intake and output record



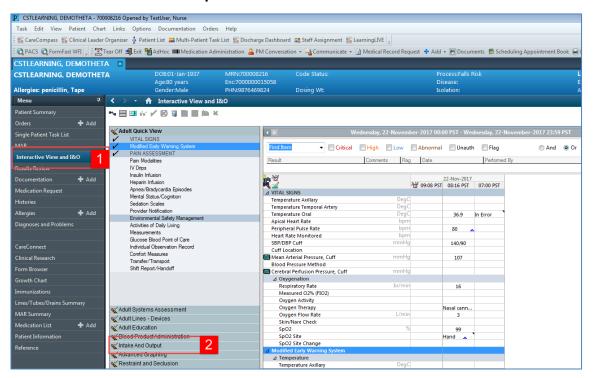


Activity 12.1 – Navigate to Intake and Output Flowsheets Within iView

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



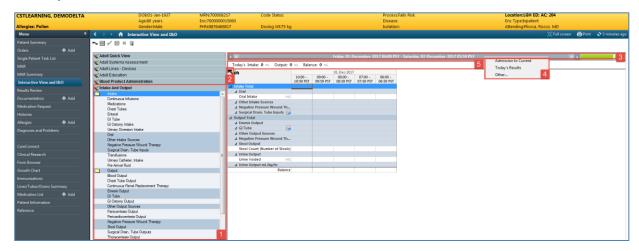




The **Intake and Output** band expands displaying the sections within it, and the I&O window on the right. Let's review the layout of the page.

The intake and output screen can be described as 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.
- 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 Points

- Intake and Output (I&O) 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.







Activity 12.2 – Review and Document in the Intake and Output Record

Let's practice reviewing and documenting in the I&O record. For this scenario, let's assume that previously a peripheral IV and sodium chloride infusion were initiated. An IV vancomycin dose was also given.

Review that appropriate values are displayed in I&O record.

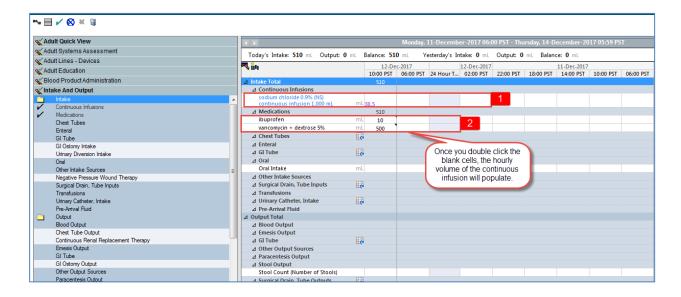
1. Continuous Infusions: sodium chloride 0.9%

Double-click in each hourly time column since the sodium chloride infusion was initiated (at 0600). Values will populate to reflect the order of 30 mL/hr.

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

2. Medications: vancomycin and Ibuprofen

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

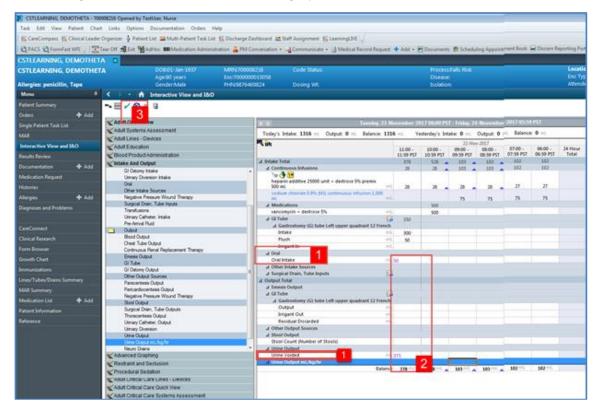






Now let's practice documenting some intake and output values. For this activity, your patient drank **100 mL** and voided **175 mL** and now you need to document these values.

- 1. Locate the Oral and Urine Output section in the I&O navigator
- 2. In the flowsheet on the right, document the following by clicking into the appropriate cell.
 - Oral Intake = 100 mL
 - Urine Voided = 175 mL
- 3. Click the **green check mark** icon **√** to sign your documentation.

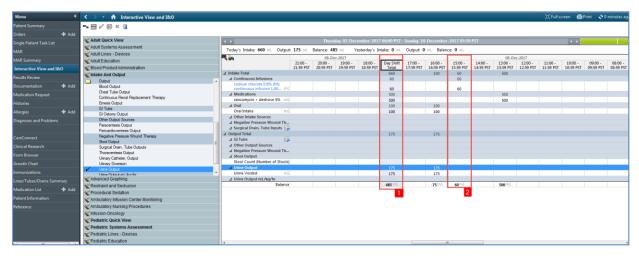






A separate column exists for the balance of your:

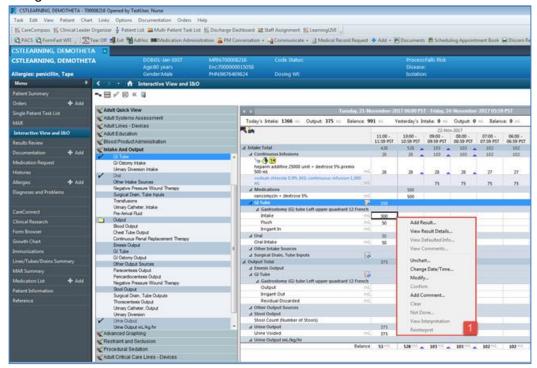
- 1. 12 hour Day/Night Shift Total
- 2. Hourly Total



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.

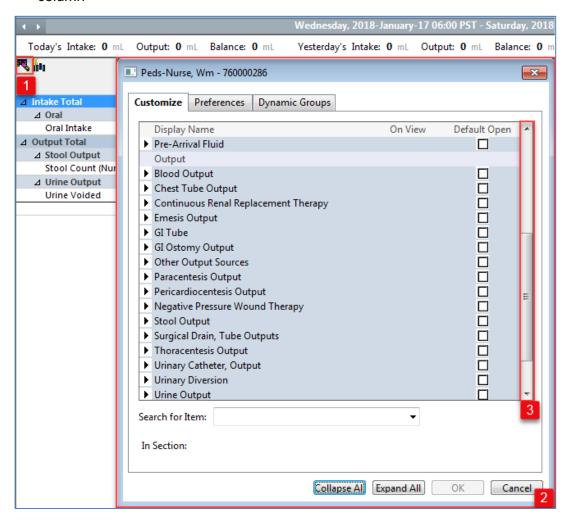






Now let's say your patient just vomited and you need to document the Emesis Amount. You need to add in this section because it is not yet active in the I&O band

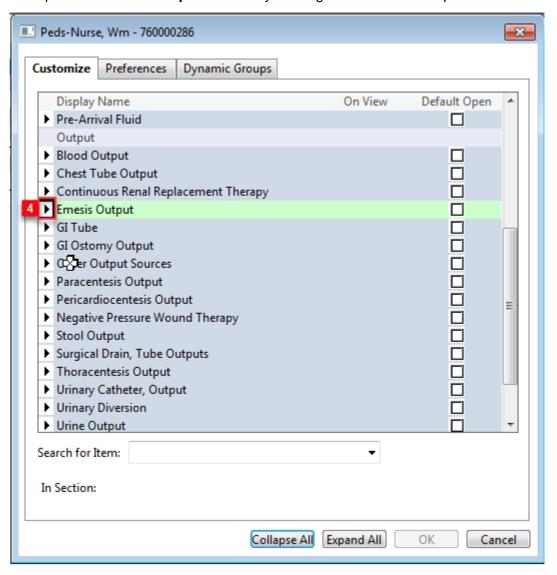
- 1. Click on the **customize view** icon
- 2. A Customize window will open, listing all available sections that can be manually added
- 3. Scroll down to the **Emesis Output** section and click the box ☑ under the **Default Open** column







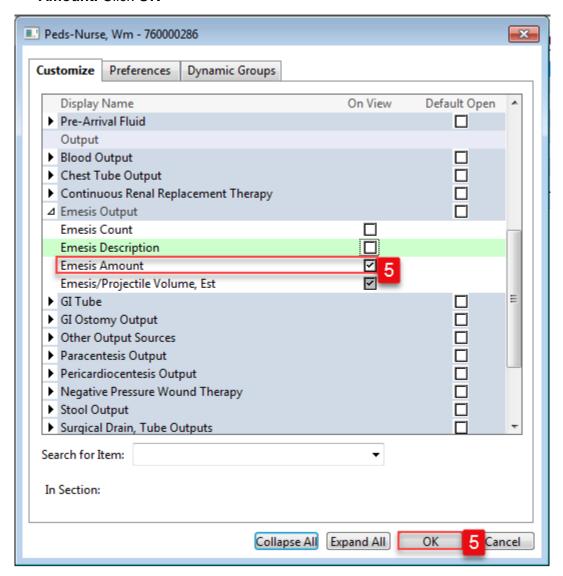
4. Open the **Emesis Output** section by clicking the arrow to expand the section.







5. You want to document the volume the patient vomited, so click the box ☑ next to Emesis Amount. Click OK



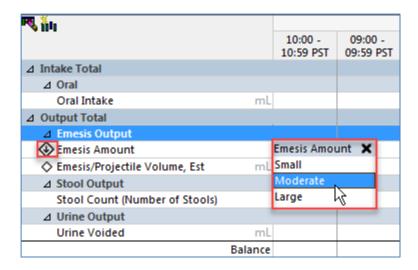
6. Click the **Refresh** icon

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**.

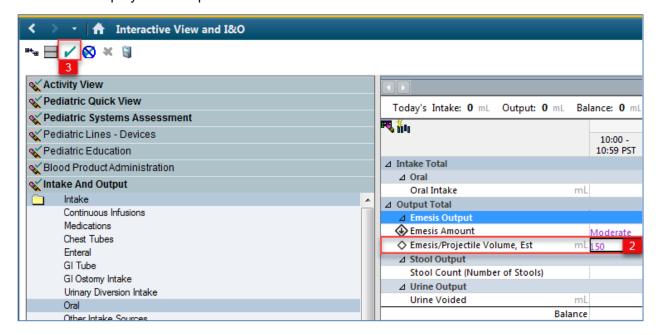




In the appropriate time column, document **Emesis Amount** = *Moderate* in the cell.



- 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.
- 2. Enter the following volume **Emesis/Projectile Volume**, **Est** = *150* and press **Enter** on your keyboard.
- 3. Click the **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation. 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 - Pediatric Early Warning System (PEWS)

Learning Objectives

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

- Understand the purpose of using the Pediatric Early Warning System
- Document on PEWS
- Manage a PEWS alert

SCENARIO

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

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

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





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

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

PEWS is scored based on Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Behaviour, and Situational Awareness Factors, as well as use of bronchodilators and persistent vomiting. A score is then totaled based on the values documented. If the score is out of normal or expected range, an electronic alert will be triggered to warn providers and nurses that the patient may be deteriorating and require timely attention.

- You will navigate to and review PEWS documentation.
 - 1. Select Interactive View and I&O from the menu
 - 2. Click on the Pediatric Quick View band
 - 3. Document the following vital signs in the **VITAL SIGNS** section
 - Temperature Axillary = 36.8
 - Apical Pulse Rate = 120
 - SBP/DBP Cuff = 108/66
 - Mean Arterial Pressure, Cuff (double click for automated result): 80
 - Respiratory Rate = 20
 - SpO2 = 99
 - **SpO2 Site** = *Foot*
 - 4. Select the **Pediatric Early Warning System** section.
 - 5. Double-click the blue band for **Pediatric Early Warning System.** A check mark will display, indicating the whole section is activated and the PEWS scores will be automatically calculate.



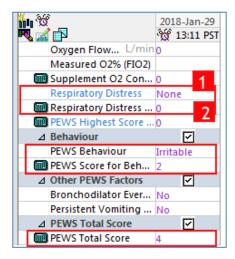




Important: In the PEWS section, notice that there are calculator icons for certain fields. This indicates that the field will auto-populate with a calculated result once documentation is typed in the box above it. In order for the PEWS system to generate a **PEWS Total Score** and trigger alerts when appropriate, each field with a calculator must have a score. PEWS alerts will not be triggered without a completed PEWS Total Score which could delay timely interventions.

Example:

- 1. Enter Respiratory Distress documentation= None (documented by nurse)
- 2. Respiratory Distress Calculated Score= 0 (auto-populated by system based on documentation)



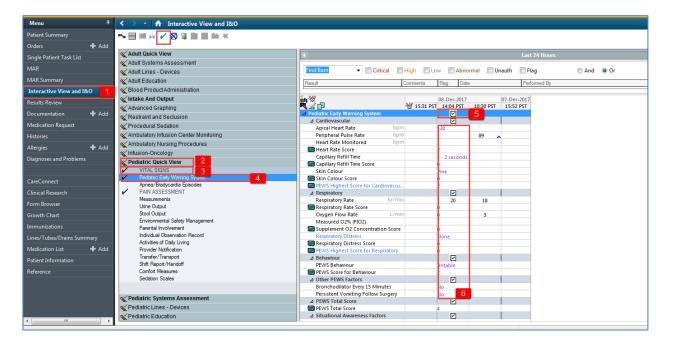
Note: the vital signs documentation from above has flowed to the PEWS section.

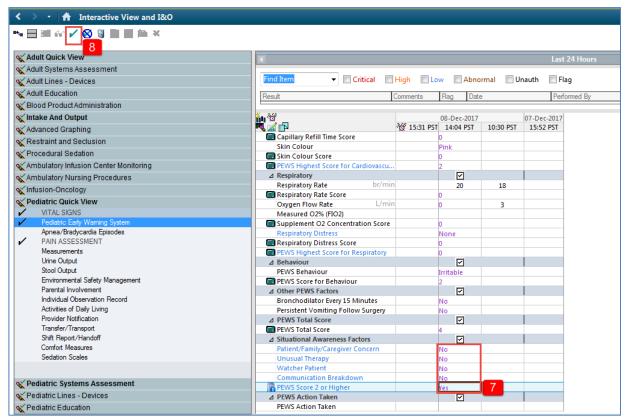
- 6. Document additional information using the following data:
 - Cap Refill Time = 1-2 Seconds
 - Skin Colour = Pink
 - Oxygen Flow Rate = 0
 - Respiratory Distress = None
 - PEWS Behaviour = Irritable
 - Bronchodilator Every 15 Minutes = No
 - Persistent Vomiting Following Surgery = No
 - PEWS Total Score: 4 (auto populated)
 - PEWS Score 2 or Higher = Yes
- 7. Document on the Situational Awareness Factors.
 - a. For the purpose of this practice scenario, select **No** for all cells in this section.
- 8. Click the **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation. The purple text changes to black and is now saved in the chart.

Your patient's clinical findings will trigger the PEWS alert in the CIS and you will document your findings in iView.







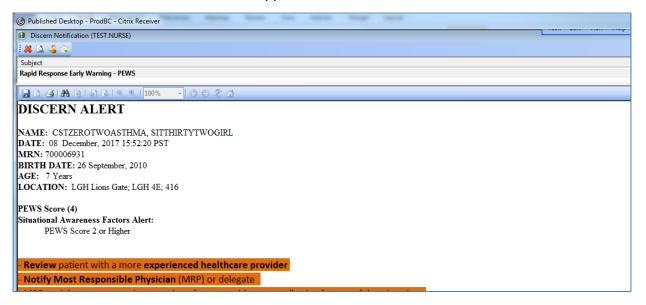


Note: The patient is tachycardic and is displaying irritable behaviour indicating that they may be getting sicker; they need timely attention from the health care team. The calculated PEWS Total Score is 4, which will automatically trigger a PEWS alert in the system.





9. A Discern Notification window will appear. This is the PEWS alert.



Key Learning Points

- PEWS stands for Pediatric Early Warning System and is a scoring system that can trigger an electronic alert in the CIS.
- The PEWS score is based on Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Behaviour, and Situational Awareness Factors, as well as use of bronchodilators and persistent vomiting.
- If the PEWS 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 PEWS alert is suppressed in some situations, such as for palliative/comfort care patients and in the ICU.





▲ Activity 13.2 – Review the PEWS Alert

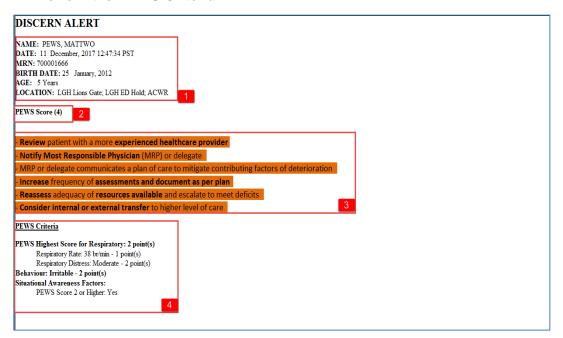
The PEWS alert appears when a PEWS score is calculated to be out of normal range for the patient. The alert itself provides the following information: patient demographics, the PEWS score, clinical decision support, and the score criteria.

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

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

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

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



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

You can now click the red x icon to delete the Discern Notification for the MEWS Alert.

Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 13 - Pediatric Early Warning System (PEWS)





Key Learning Points

- PEWS alerts display patient information, PEWS score and score criteria
- All nurses who have established a relationship with the patient in the CIS will receive the PEWS alert
- The clinical decision making support in the PEWS alert helps guide the clinician in taking the appropriate next steps in caring for the patient



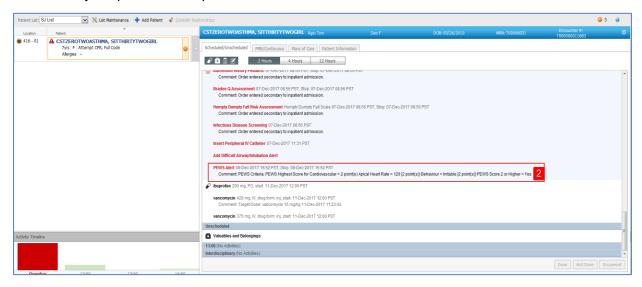


Activity 13.3 – Document Provider Notification

- Once you receive a PEWS 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 PEWS alert. After you notify the provider, you need to document that you have done so.
- The PEWS alert automatically creates a task that can be viewed in CareCompass. The task is called PEWS Alert.
 - 1. Navigate to CareCompass GareCompass from the Toolbar.



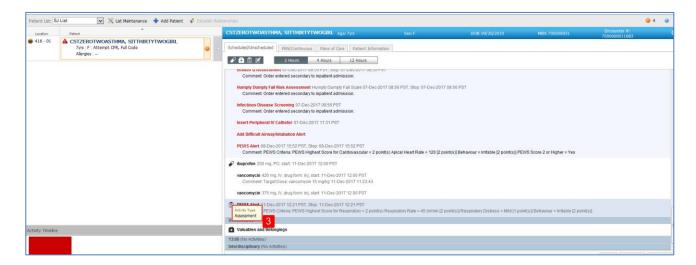
2. Locate your patient and open the task box. Note the PEWS Alert task. .



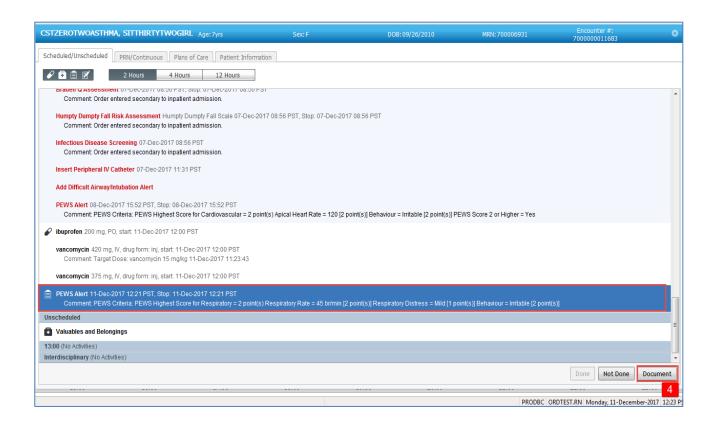




3. Hover over the task to display more information about the alert.



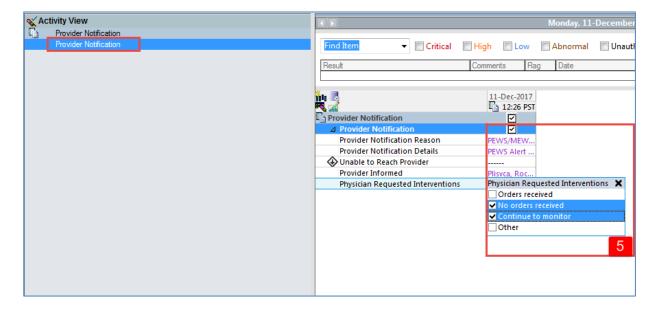
4. Click on the **PEWS Alert** task and then click **Document.** You will automatically be taken to the Provider Notification section for documentation.







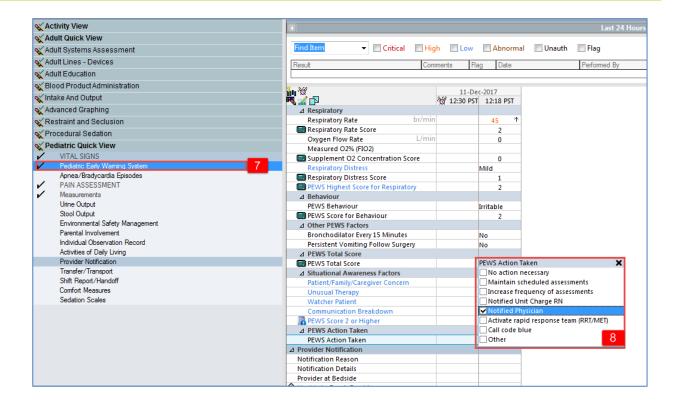
- 5. In the Provider Notification section, document the following information:
 - Provider Notification Reason = PEWS/MEWS Alert
 - Providers Notification Details = PEWS Alert score 4
 - **Provider informed** = *enter your provider (last name, first name)*
 - Physician Requested Interventions = No orders received, Continue to Monitor



- 6. Click the **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign your documentation. Completing this documentation will automatically clear the PEWS Alert task from the patient's task list.
- 7. Click on the **Pediatric Early Warning System** section in iView
- 8. Complete documentation for PEWS Action Taken = *Notified Physician*. Then click the **green check mark** icon ✓ to sign.







Key Learning Points

- It is the nurse's responsibility to notify the most responsible provider of PEWS alerts where appropriate
- All provider notification can be documented in iView
- The PEWS 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 pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

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





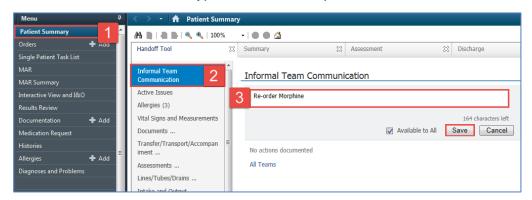
Activity 14.1 – Documenting Informal Team Communication

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.

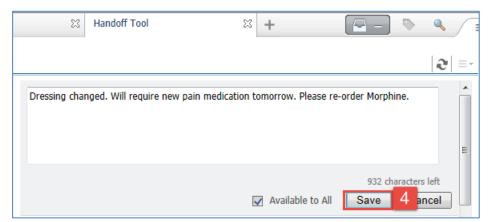
Note: Items documented within the Informal Team Communication component are **NOT** part of the patient's legal chart.

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**



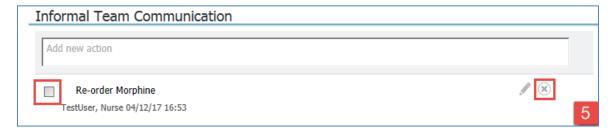
Note: It is important to remove/delete these **Informal Team Communications** when they no longer apply.





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

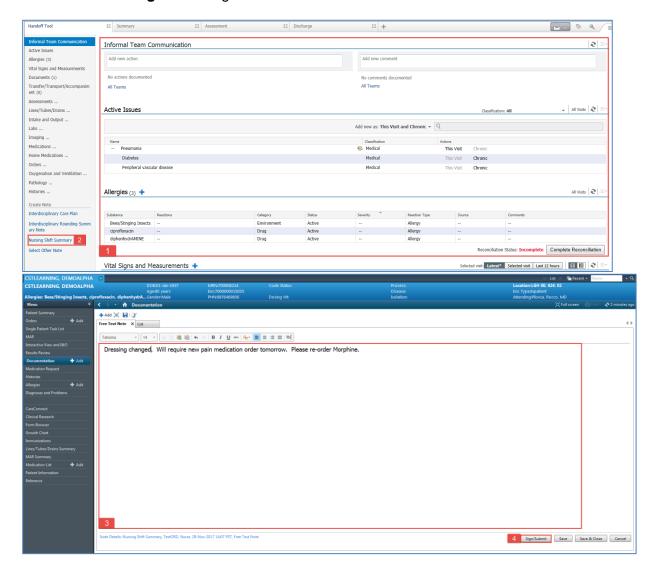
- The Informal Team Communication component is a way to leave an informal message for another clinician
- You can leave an action item or a comment
- Any Informal Team Communication message will NOT be considered part of the patient's legal chart





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

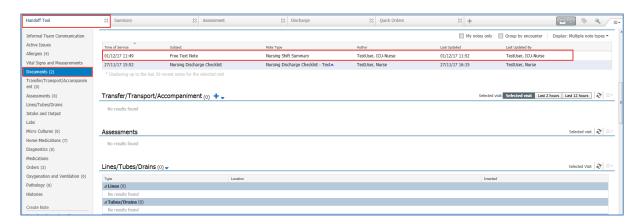






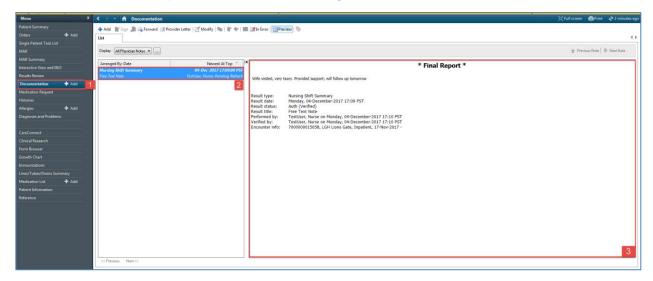
5. Click the **Refresh** icon

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



Nursing: Pediatric

PATIENT SCENARIO 14 - End of Shift Activities





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



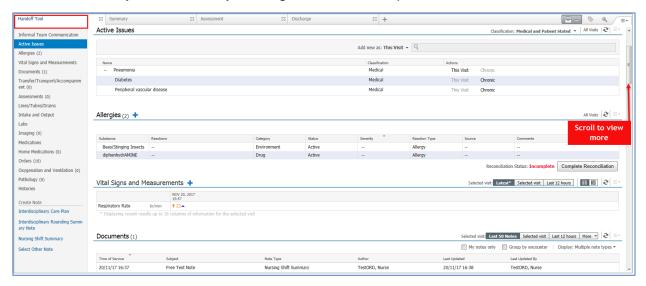


Activity 14.3 – Handoff Tool

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

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

- 1. 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

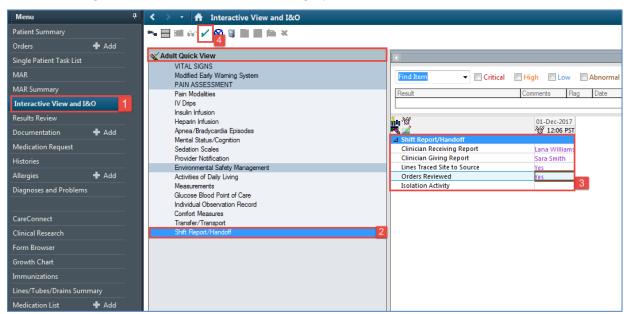
Use the Handoff Tool to review patient information with the oncoming nurse.





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. Click the **green check mark** icon **✓** to 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 pediatric nurse you will be completing the following activities:

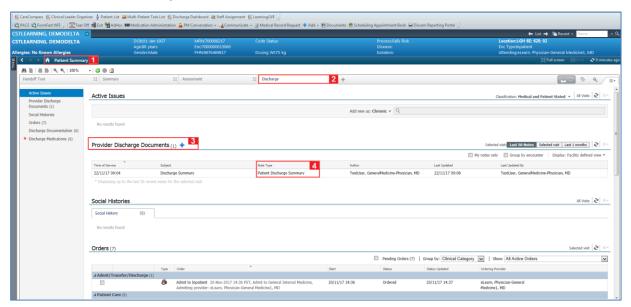
Printing a patient a discharge summary





★ 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. 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.



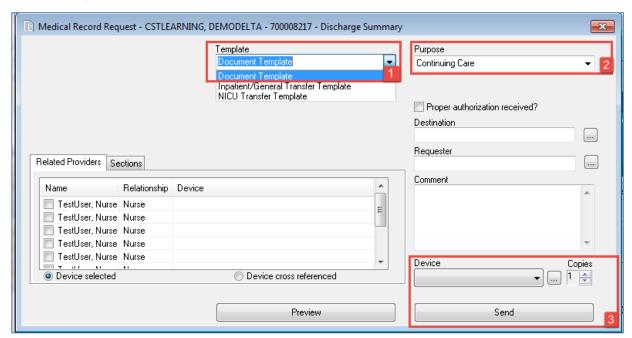




- Navigate to the top right of the document and click **Print** button.
 - 1. From the Template drop-down list, choose **Document Template**
 - 2. From the Purpose drop-down list, choose Continuing Care

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 it 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 16.0 – Navigating Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)

Learning Objectives

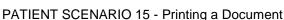
At the end of this Scenario, you will be able to:

Review 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 Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)







Activity 16.1 – Review Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO)

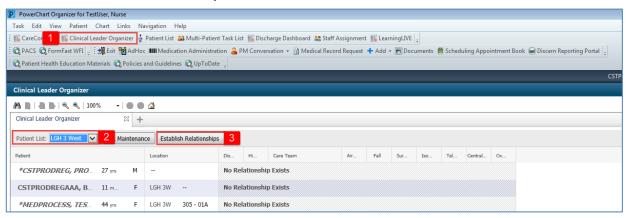
Clinical Leader Organizer (CLO) is an interactive organizer that supports communication and coordination across the continuum of care. It provides a high-level overview of patient data such as location, visit summary, risks and more. It is a very useful tool for understanding patient care goals and assists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

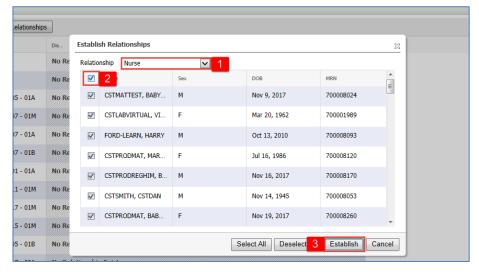
- Select Clinical Leader Organizer from the toolbar
- 2. .Confirm that the displayed Patient List is your unit
- 3. Click Establish Relationship





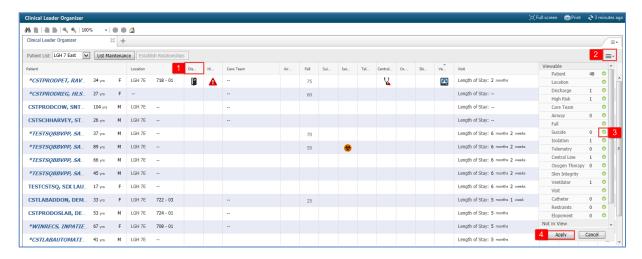


- Establish relationships with all of the unit's patients as a **Nurse**.
 - 1. Select Nurse from the Relationship drop-down
 - 2. Click top checkbox to select all patients
 - Click Establish



- 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 check mark beside a viewable topic(s) of your choice to de-select it from the Viewable columns
 - 4. Click Apply

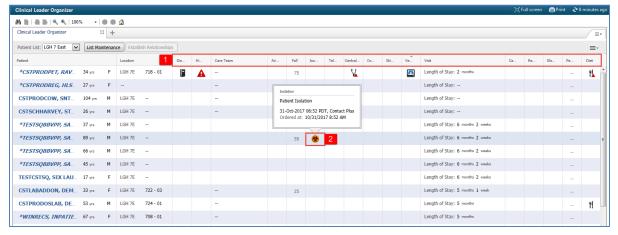
Note: Columns can also be reordered by dragging the column name into the order you prefer.







- Clicking on icons within the CLO provides additional information. The system displays a pop-up box when an icon is clicked on.
 - 1. The topic(s) that you de-selected above 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 17.0 – 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







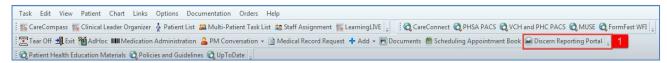
Activity 17.1 – Running Reports for your Unit/Organization

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, managers, or nurses who are always 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**.

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



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

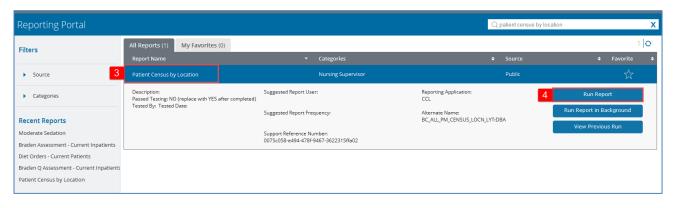
Note: This report can also be located by navigating through the pages



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







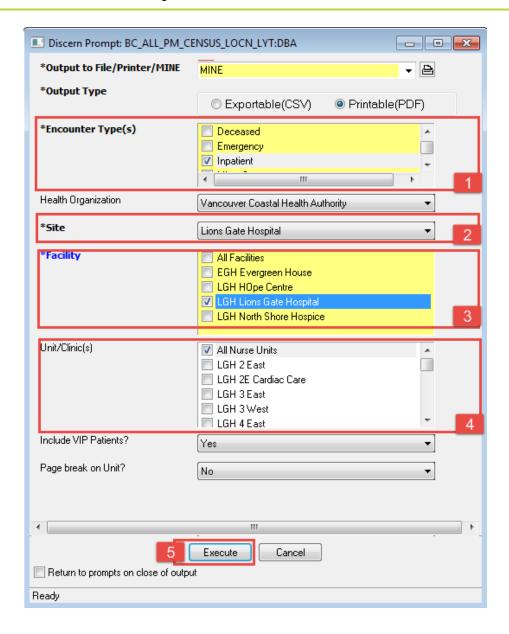
The **Discern Prompt** window opens. This window is where you indicate the information you would like in the report.

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





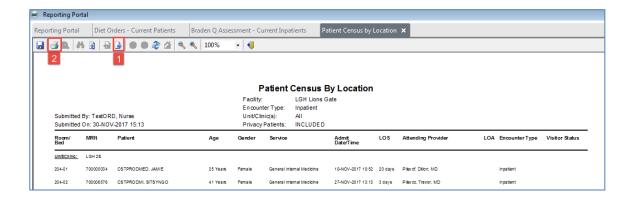


The Patient Census by Location report will now display.





- Review the Report.
 - 1. Navigate the Report by clicking the Next Page icon
 - 2. To print the report, click on the Print 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

You are ready for your Key Learning Review. Please contact your instructor for your Key Learning Review.