

ospital:				
			Ho	spital Contact:
Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
			DE	PARTMENT MANAGEMENT
			1.	If the hospital's emergency medicine services are contracted:
				a. The group maintains insurance coverage with limits in accordance with hospital requirements and provides the hospital with a certificate of insurance.
				b. There is continuity with regard to contract physician assignment in the emergency medicine department (EMD).
				c. The contract requires annual Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) education and compliance with state and federal regulations and accreditation standards.
			2.	The EMD is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
				a. If not, the EMD's operating hours are readily apparent to the public.
				b. If the EMD hours are reduced, an advertisement stating its new operating hours should be run in the local newspaper for a period of one week. In addition, letters should be sent to the local police and fire departments similarly describing the new operating hours.
				c. Any promotional literature published by the hospital should reflect the EMD's operating hours.
				d. There is in-house physician coverage when the EMD is open.
			3.	The following support services are on call or available 24 hours a day:
				a. anesthesia,
				b. laboratory,
				c. OB, if the hospital has OB service,
				d. radiology, and
				e. surgery.
			4.	Call schedules reflect the services offered at the facility.
				a. The on-call physician lists are current.
				b. The lists are posted where all staff members have access to them.
	Sometimes	Sometimes Never/ No   Image:		Sometimes Never/ N/A N/A   No N/A DE   I I II   I I II   I II III   I III III   I IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				5.	Physician on-call coverage schedules for all medical specialties represented on the medical staff and the lists of the individuals on call are maintained for a minimum of five years or longer per state or hospital requirements.
				6.	A medical staff policy and/or rules and regulations are in place that address the required response time for on-call physicians, and there is a process that addresses any failure to adhere to it.
				7.	EMD preparation for pediatric resuscitation includes specific equipment, medication doses, and ready reference guides (e.g., Broselow tape/chart).
				8.	There are established medical staff bylaws that indicate who will perform the medical screening exam.
				9.	Prescription pads are kept in a secure location with limited access.
				10.	EMD guidelines describe the security measures followed by the department and the security personnel available to the department.
				11.	The level of security is consistent with the environment.
				HU	MAN RESOURCES
				12.	All licensed clinical staff members have current and documented cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), advanced cardiac life support (ACLS), and pediatric advanced life support (PALS) training.
				13.	All emergency medicine (EM) registered nurses have current trauma nurse core course (TNCC) training.
				14.	All EM physicians in trauma centers have advanced trauma life support (ATLS) certification.
				15.	All staff and physicians wear name badges with title.
				16.	Competency evaluations for emergency skills, including mock drills, are routinely performed at a minimum of once per year.
				17.	Staff is knowledgeable on how to:
					a. recognize child, spousal, and elder abuse, and
					b. handle alleged sexual abuse.
				18.	There is a process for contacting a trained sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) who is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				ME	EDICATION MANAGEMENT
				19.	The department is designed to facilitate rapid access to emergency medications, e.g., an automatic dispensing machine.
				20.	Medication storage is adequate and secure.
				21.	Needles and syringes are secured.
				22.	The EMD has a process in place for treating patients with chronic pain.
				23.	The EMD has a process in place for treating patients with drug-seeking behavior.
				24.	EM physicians follow any state-mandated prescribing or pain management guidelines.
				PA	TIENT CARE
				25.	All patients can be seen from the nurse's station.
					a. If not, patients are checked at a minimum of every 15 minutes.
				26.	Personal protective equipment is available and used by staff (i.e., gloves, goggles, face shields, and gowns that are impervious to liquid) for protection from contamination by blood or body fluids.
				27.	Patients are escorted by EMD staff when taken to other areas, such as radiology, when their condition warrants, e.g., when the patient is on physiological monitoring or is in critical or unstable condition.
				28.	There is a process in place that addresses the steps to be followed by EM staff when the chain of command must be used.
				29.	There is a process that guides nurses on steps to take when refusing to carry out orders they believe are incorrect and may harm the patient.
				30.	Patients who make an unscheduled return to the EMD are examined as if they are being seen for the first time; i.e., a complete EM workup is performed. (Note: Patients who make return visits to the EMD are often evaluated from previous findings, which can result in unidentified symptoms and misdiagnosis.)
				31.	Patients with problems that are nonurgent or nonemergent are taken to a comfortable and clean waiting area.
				32.	EMD patients are identified by a wristband, which is attached on arrival.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				33.	Nurses verify patient identification using two identifiers prior to collecting specimens, sending patients for x-rays, giving medications, or administering blood.
				34.	Patient specimens are properly labeled in front of the patient at the time they are collected.
				35.	Patient specimens are transported to the laboratory in a timely manner.
				36.	There is a protocol for screening patients to identify latex allergies and protect them from exposure.
				37.	Patients with altered mental status are always attended or observed.
				38.	Side rails are kept in the up position to minimize the patient's chance of falling.
				39.	To keep patients from falling due to fainting, etc., they are not allowed to sit sideways on emergency carts with their legs dangling over the sides.
				40.	Attending physicians write or give telephone admitting orders to an RN when patients are admitted to the hospital from the EMD. (The American College of Emergency Physicians [ACEP] suggests that it is not appropriate for EMD physicians to write admitting orders.)
				41.	All patients in the EMD are seen by a physician or a Qualified Medical Practitioner (QMP) who has been credentialed and privileged by the hospital to perform medical screening exams.
				42.	Patients treated around change of shift are reassessed by oncoming staff.
				Spe	cial Populations
				43.	For behavioral health, psychiatric, and suicidal patients:
					a. staff procedures are addressed according to the hospital process, and
					b. there is a quiet room under staff observation available to ensure the patient's safety.
				44.	There is a process for handling uncontrollable/dangerous patients. (The process addresses security measures.)
				45.	The medical staff has devised a plan that addresses where patients with emotional or substance abuse problems will be referred if they are unable to be treated at this facility.
				46.	There is a procedure for handling patients contaminated by radioactive or other hazardous materials. (The decontamination procedure outlines the steps for washing the patient, containing the fluid, and disposing of hazardous waste.)

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				Co	mmunications
				47.	Patients who are waiting are informed if there will be delays in their evaluation and treatment.
				48.	Family and friends authorized by the patient are kept informed of the status of the patient.
				49.	Tests and treatments are explained to patients before they are performed.
				50.	High-risk procedures require a specific informed consent except in the case of an emergency.
					a. This requirement is reflected in policies and procedures.
					b. The physician documents the informed consent in the medical record.
				51.	EM physicians always notify the patient's primary care physician when it is necessary to admit the patient to the hospital.
				52.	A list of translators or instructions on using a translation service are available for non-English-speaking patients/family.
				53.	A procedure is established to ensure that all x-ray readings by EM physicians are confirmed by a radiologist within 24 hours.
				54.	There is a mechanism in place for EM physician review of final x-ray, EKG, and laboratory results.
				55.	There is a call-back process for discrepancies between preliminary and final x-rays, EKGs, and laboratory results.
					a. This process outlines who is responsible for notifying the EMD if there is a discrepancy, as well as who notifies the attending physician and the patient.
				56.	Patients are notified in a timely manner (i.e., within 24 hours) of discrepancies or final results that would change the original diagnosis or require further evaluation or treatment.
					a. Patient notification can be validated through documentation in the patient records.
				57.	There is a process in place for informing the original treating EM physician of discrepancies.
				58.	There is a process in place for release of information that is consistent with the facility's policy and any applicable state and federal laws.
				59.	Telephone advice is not provided to patients who have not been seen in the EMD.

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				60.	If the facility provides telephone advice to patients recently seen in the EMD (e.g., to clarify discharge instructions):
					a. policies and procedures are in place and approved by the medical staff,
					b. appropriate staff members have been trained to perform this function, and
					c. all calls are documented in the medical record.
				Tria	age
				61.	Emergency medical service (EMS) units make radio contact and provide a report on the patient's condition prior to arrival.
				62.	All patients are triaged for emergency issues in a timely and appropriate manner upon presentation.
				63.	Patients suspected of having a heart attack are evaluated within 10 minutes of arrival in the EMD, in accordance with guidelines from the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology.
				64.	The triage area provides auditory privacy.
				65.	The triage area is clearly identifiable and immediately accessible to patients.
				66.	Staff members performing triage can observe patients in the waiting area.
				67.	There is a process outlining how often patients in the triage area/waiting room are reevaluated.
				68.	Written policies and procedures for the triage function include:
					a. who has the responsibility for triage,
					b. triage categories with criteria,
					c. patient disposition, and
					d. documentation requirements.
				69.	Only qualified RNs perform triage.
				70.	The staff members who work in triage have completed a comprehensive training program before being allowed to perform triage.
				71.	If midlevel providers are used, their roles and responsibilities are outlined in job descriptions and privilege delineations according to medical staff bylaws.
				72.	The criteria for triage categories are defined and approved by the medical staff.

FIRST IN PATIENT SAFETY



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				73.	Triage documentation in the medical record includes the time seen by the triage nurse and the patient's chief complaint, medications, allergies, vital signs, acuity category, and past medical/surgical history.
				74.	The triage system is evaluated regularly to assess the accuracy of the triage levels assigned by the triage nurses.
				Do	cumentation
				75.	All patients are registered, and a medical record is created for each patient presenting to the EMD.
				76.	Prior EMD/medical records are available.
				77.	There is thorough documentation in the medical record (e.g., vital signs, medication names, amounts, routes, sites, times, patient reactions).
				78.	The medical record includes a legible copy of the EMS report.
				79.	A complete list of the patient's belongings is documented, and valuables are sent home with relatives or secured in a clearly marked container.
				EM	TALA On-Call and Patient Transfer Requirements
				80.	An on-call list for specialists is immediately accessible to staff.
				81.	Hospital policies and medical staff bylaws address how quickly on-call physicians must respond to assess the patient in the EMD.
				82.	There is EMTALA signage, including information on medical screening examinations and stabilizing treatment.
					a. The sign is readable from a distance of 20 feet.
				83.	When patient transfers take place, the documentation reflects compliance with all EMTALA requirements, including:
					a. the receiving hospital contacted that agreed to the transfer,
					b. the name of the physician from the receiving hospital who agreed to the transfer,
					c. the time of the call,
					d. physician certification for the transfer, and
					e. that the risks and benefits of the transfer were explained to the patient.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				84.	If there is a patient request for transfer, it is signed by the patient.
					a. If the patient refuses to sign the "request for transfer" form, the refusal is documented in the medical record.
				85.	If the physician recommends a transfer and the patient refuses the recommended transfer:
					a. The risks are explained to the patient and documented in the medical record or on the "refusal to consent to transfer" form.
					b. The patient signs the "refusal to consent to transfer" form.
				86.	For transfers of patients who cannot be stabilized, all of the following conditions are met:
					a. Copies of the medical records are sent.
					b. The receiving facility agreed to accept the patient.
					c. There is a written consent or physician certification.
					d. The transfer is made with qualified personnel and equipment.
					e. There is documentation, if appropriate, of the name and address of any on-call physician who failed to appear at the transferring facility to provide necessary stabilizing treatment.
				87.	The hospital has a process for identifying and reviewing potentially inappropriate transfers.
				88.	The hospital has written transfer agreements in place for services not provided by the hospital and for times when an on-call physician cannot come in.
				89.	There is a process in place to keep EM physicians and staff up to date on the latest EMTALA obligations.
				90.	There is a defined process that covers both state and EMTALA guidelines for all patients arriving in the EMD.



INTERACTIVE GUIDE FOR HOSPITALS

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				91. To be compliant with EMTALA regulations, the EMD log contains, at a minimum, the following items:
				a. patient name,
				b. age,
				c. gender,
				d. date, time, and means of arrival,
				e. nature of complaint,
				f. disposition and time of departure, and
				g. any dead on arrivals (DOAs).
				Patient Discharge/Against Medical Advice/Leaving Without Being Seen/Elopement
				92. The patient is provided with written discharge instructions that specifically apply to his or her illness or injury.
				a. The patient's understanding of the instructions is documented in the medical record.
				b. All discharge instructions are time- and action-specific.
				c. Patients are specifically advised what to do if there is an unexpected or sudden change in condition.
				93. Discharge instructions are read or explained to the patient or family member
				a. A copy of the instructions is signed by the patient and kept in the chart.
				b. Patients are given a copy of discharge instructions.
				94. Provisions are made for discharged patients who are not capable of getting home safely.
				a. The provisions made for discharged patients are documented in the medical record.
				95. The physician documents the patient's condition on discharge.

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				96.	The hospital has a process/procedure for addressing patients who decide to leave against medical advice (AMA). At a minimum, this includes:
					a. completion of appropriate forms,
					b. documentation if the patient refuses to sign the AMA form,
					c. a statement of the patient's competency to sign the form and receive information,
					d. documentation of the explained risks,
					e. the patient's medical condition, and
					f. follow-up care for the patient.
				97.	The AMA form has an area to document the risks that were explained to the patient or family.
				98.	For quality improvement (QI)/risk management (RM) purposes, patients who leave AMA or without being seen are tracked and reviewed.
				99.	For QI/RM purposes, patient wait times are tracked.
				100.	When elopement occurs:
					a. The patient's mental status/condition is determined.
				101.	If a patient is determined to be unable to participate in or authorize care, there is a process in place for action to be taken.
				Spe	cial Procedures
				102.	If anesthetics or sedatives are used in the EMD (e.g., ketamine or propofol), the level of care in the EMD is consistent with other departments where anesthetics or sedatives are used.
				103.	If outpatient surgery is performed in the EMD, the level of care in the EMD is consistent with the outpatient surgery unit.
				104.	There is a process in place that addresses the period of observation, discharge criteria, the person escorting the patient home, and discharge instructions for patients who have received medications and outpatient procedures.
				EN	VIRONMENT OF CARE
				105.	The EMD is easily identified from the outside; e.g., there are lighted directional signs and hospital symbol signs that direct the public from major roadways.
				106.	Short-term parking is available near the entrance so drivers can park and help patients into the EMD.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				107. Someone is responsible for facilitating the flow of traffic to ensure that vehicles are moved from short-term parking near the entrance to longer-term parking.
				108. The ambulance entrance is separated from the ambulatory patient entrance to keep pedestrians safe.
				109. Entry ways are kept dry and free from ice, snow, and water hazards.
				110. Mats and carpets are adequate to keep snow and rainwater from being tracked into the EMD.
				111. Floor mats and carpets lie flat to eliminate tripping hazards.
				112. Pay phones and restrooms are adequate for the number of visitors who wait for EMD patients.
				113. The restrooms and phones are ADA-compliant.
				114. The registration area is clearly marked for easy identification.
				115. Patient cubicles are available with auditory privacy as well as visual privacy for treating patients with confidential or sensitive problems (e.g., sexual abuse, behavioral health).
				116. Patient rooms are available for treating young children.
				117. Consultation rooms are available for confidential discussions with family members.
				118. A staff break room away from patient care areas is available. (Patients and visitors should not be able to observe staff breaks.)
				119. Telephones that are used for consultation between physicians are separated from patient care areas for confidentiality of patient information.
				120. All pieces of equipment are listed on an inventory, and preventive maintenance is performed and documented.
				a. Staff knows where the documentation on each unit is located.
				121. The department supervisor ensures all equipment is current on checks, tests, or calibrations.
				122. The department has a system in place to remove any malfunctioning equipment until it is repaired.
				123. Waste disposal facilities are adequate and accessible.

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Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				PROCESS IMPROVEMENT/PATIENT SAFETY
				124. Staff members are immediately available, and they introduce themselves.
				125. Patient/family complaints generated as a result of staff member attitudes/ interactions are collected.
				126. There is a mechanism for handling patient complaints.
				127. Unexpected returns to the EMD within 72 hours are monitored.
				128. There is a fall prevention program in place that includes initial assessment for falls and periodic review for patients at risk.
				129. Adverse events and near misses are reported according to the policy.
				a. The department provides constructive and timely feedback on each reported adverse event and near miss.
				b. Staff members are able to describe how information on adverse events and near misses is used to improve patient safety.
				130. The department has a patient safety plan with specific goals and objectives.
				131. The department collects data needed to track progress toward the department patient safety goals.
				a. Staff members are able to describe how they use data to determine which safety projects to adopt.
				b. Staff members are able to describe how they use data to improve patient care.

This interactive guide is not a standard of care. Any guidelines suggested here are not rules, do not constitute legal advice, and do not ensure a successful outcome. The ultimate decision regarding the appropriateness of any action or treatment must be made by each healthcare practitioner in light of all circumstances prevailing in the individual situation and in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which the care is rendered.

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