

Na	me of Ho	spital:					
Da	te:				Hospital Contact:		
	Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A			
					DE	EPARTMENT MANAGEMENT	
					1.	The nursing department has a chain-of-command policy and procedure identifying the steps staff should take when there is a conflict with physician practice, staffing concerns, etc.	
					2.	There is a written policy and procedure that includes documentation requirements to address a patient request to leave against medical advice.	
					3.	There is a mechanism to follow if a restricted patient is demanding to smoke (e.g., physician order and staff are available to attend the patient).	
					4.	The hospital allows patients to use personal electrical equipment.	
						If yes:	
						a. Use is allowed following inspection by trained personnel (e.g., maintenance department, security, nursing).	
						b. Evidence of the inspection is placed on the equipment.	
						c. The policy is explained to the patient at the time of admission.	
					5.	There is a written policy and procedure for handling and protecting patient valuables.	
					6.	There is written policy for discharge planning procedures and documentation.	
					7.	There are written procedures to follow in the event of equipment breakdown or failure.	
					8.	There are policies for monitoring postoperative patients and patients receiving pain management.	
					9.	There is a written policy and procedure for handling stat and abnormal lab values.	
					н	JMAN RESOURCES	
					Ve	rification of Licensure and Competency	
					10.	There is a process for license verification for RNs and LPNs when they are hired and at each renewal period.	
						a. Current license information is available.	



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				11. If certification is required per job description, there is evidence of the certification.
				12. If nursing assistants are required to be certified, there is verification of their certification.
				13. Graduate nurses perform duties within the scope of the contract between the school of nursing and the hospital.
				14. Nurses, nurse practitioners, or physician assistants employed by physicians who work in the hospital have the same qualifications and competencies required for employed individuals performing the same or similar services at the hospital.
				15. Nursing staff is aware of each practitioner's privileges and how to access the information if questions arise.
				Advanced Practice Nurses (includes nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, CRNAs, CNMs, and DNPs)
				 Advanced practice nurses (independent and those employed by a physician or the hospital) are granted privileges through a credentialing and privileging process.
				17. The advanced practice nurse's scope of practice is limited to only those acts and procedures that have been specifically authorized and directed by the supervising physician.
				18. The advanced practice nurses possess the licensure, certification, etc., required by applicable state statutes and hospital policies and procedures.
				 There is a record of these practitioners' current licensure, appropriate certifications, and professional liability insurance.
				20. The supervising or sponsoring physician directs and reviews the work records and practice of the advanced practice nurse on an ongoing basis.
				21. If advanced practice nurses in this jurisdiction have prescriptive authority, medication orders/prescriptions are written in collaboration with a sponsoring member of the medical staff.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				Agency Nurses
				22. If agency nurses are used:
				a. Please list the department(s) where they are used:
				b. There is evidence of current licensure for agency nurses.
				c. There is documentation of the health status of the agency nurses.
				d. The contract has been reviewed for hold-harmless agreement and malpractice insurance requirements.
				e. A current certificate of malpractice insurance for agency nurses is maintained.
				f. There is a system for evaluating agency nurses initially and periodically.
				g. There is assurance of proper patient assignment within the competency/limitations of the agency nurse.
				h. There is a formal, documented, unit-specific orientation for agency nurses, including chain of command and documentation system (EHR or paper).
				Internal Floating of RNs
				23. There is a comprehensive training and/or cross-training program for nurses working within the float pool.
				24. Assignments are made within the float nurse's abilities.
				25. If float nurses are able to assume the charge role, there is additional training for this role.
				MEDICATION MANAGEMENT
				Intravenous Infusions
				26. There is an IV team.
				27. If there is no IV team, IV therapy is administered by personnel whose training has been documented.
				28. There is a list of drugs that may be administered intravenously by nursing personnel, and the conditions under which they may be administered are outlined.



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				29.	Admixtures are prepared under the supervision of/in consultation with the pharmacist.
				30.	There is a definition of "keep vein open" (KVO).
				31.	There are criteria for the use of infusion pumps.
				32.	There is documentation of insertion site, type and gauge of needle/catheter, type and flow rate of IV solution, and name, dosage, and concentration of any medication in the solution.
				33.	Infection control policies address:
					a. site preparation and care;
					b. frequency of site change;
					c. frequency of tubing change; and
					d. nursing actions when there is tenderness, redness, or edema.
				34.	There is documentation in the medical record that the previous sites have been monitored, especially when the IV site has been discontinued due to tenderness, redness, etc.
				Me	edication Storage and Administration
				35.	Medications are securely stored per hospital pharmacy guidance.
				36.	Prescription pads are secured.
				37.	Pharmacology references/compatibility charts are readily accessible.
				38.	The unit has a limited controlled supply of stock medication maintained in an automatic dispensing unit, and pharmacy reviews usage on a regular basis.
				39.	The pharmacist is readily available to answer clinician questions.
				40.	Procedures for patient identification comply with national facility accreditation standards.
				41.	There is a policy for recording medications.
				42.	There is a policy that includes the definition, reporting, and evaluation of medication errors.
				43.	The facility has implemented patient safety processes for high-alert medications and look-alike, sound-alike medications.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A	
				44. There is a procedure for the administration of investigational drugs, including documentation of informed consent.
				45. There is a procedure for handling and reporting adverse drug reactions.
				PATIENT CARE
				Documentation
				46. The nursing documentation system provides for patient assessments at appropriate routine times according to the patient's acuity.
				47. The assessments are documented.
				48. The exact time of the assessment is included in the medical record.
				49. There is documentation of the patient's status upon transfer from one area to another.
				50. There is a policy on how to document corrections and addendums to the record.
				a. If the addendum is within the shift, it is dated and timed for when the actual addendum was made, along with the date and time referenced by the addendum.
				b. If not within the shift, the addendum is approved by the supervisor.
				c. The risk manager is notified of all addendums after discharge, after a patient has threatened litigation, made a claim, or after notification of pending litigation.
				51. If charting by exception is used, there are clear, normal parameters to chart against.
				52. There is evidence in the medical record of the patient's orientation to the unit, including instructions on the use of the call light, keeping the bed in the lowest position, not using the tray table for support, side rail usage, placement of valuables and dentures, etc.
				ENVIRONMENT OF CARE
				53. Patient call bells are accessible to every patient.
				54. Beds are in low position when staff is not in attendance.
				55. Hallways are clear of obstructions.
				56. Exits are clear and unobstructed.
				57. Hazardous materials and infectious waste containers are labeled.



Always/ Yes	Sometimes	Never/ No	N/A		
				58.	Sharps containers are labeled and emptied appropriately.
				59.	Chemicals are stored away from patients.
				60.	The disaster plan, exposure control plan, infection control manual, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and hazardous communications program are readily accessible to all nursing staff.
				61.	Clean linens are covered.
				62.	Patient privacy is maintained by unit staff, other clinicians, and physicians.
				63.	For hospitals with operable windows, the windows have a safety-limiting device that limits the opening to six inches or less.
				PR	OCESS IMPROVEMENT/PATIENT SAFETY
				64.	There is a fall-prevention program in place, including an initial assessment for fall risk and periodic review for patients at risk.
				65.	Restraint use and reduction are monitored and evaluated.
				66.	Pain management is monitored and evaluated for effectiveness.
				67.	Adverse events and near misses are reported according to 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.
				68.	The department has a patient safety plan with specific goals and objectives.
				69.	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 health care 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.