

Implementing EDIS Tracking and Triage Documentation: Exploring the Potentials

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**TORONTO EAST
GENERAL HOSPITAL**

- **Community teaching hospital**
- **Serve south east Toronto**
- **No. of beds**
 - **Acute care** 500
 - **Rehabilitation** 412
 - **Complex continuing care** 13
- **No. ER Visits Apr 04- Mar 05** 75
- **Average # Daily Visit** 57843
- **Average # Daily Visit** 157

Why Emergency Department Information System (EDIS)?

- Private donation from a former ER physician
- ER Department planning x4 years
- In line with the organization's strategic plan - EPR strategy

EPR record – current status

- Results viewing – labs; autopsy reports; dictated reports
- Order entry – labs, DI and social work
- Charges & workload – non-invasive cardiology labs; pulmonary function
- Clinical Documentation – vital signs, fluid balance, pain, ICU assessment
- Bedside medical device interface - monitoring

EDIS Objectives:

- Improve patient flow
 - Provide timely access to patient information
 - Reduce wait times for patients and ambulance offload
- Improve intra- and interdepartmental communication
- Provide information to identify trends and explore quality issues
- Part of EPR Strategy

End-user Engagement:

- Put a structure in place for end user involvement
 - Inclusive members esp. from ER, Clinical Informatics

Working Group:

- Emergency Department

- Director
- Nurse Manager
- Project Manager
- ER Physicians
- Educator
- RNs, RPNs
- Unit clerks

- ITS

- Director
- Clinical Informaticians
- Project Manager
- Manager/Helpdesk
- Technical Analysts

- Others

- Manager Registration
- Privacy Officer
- Facility Services

End-user Engagement:

- Put a structure in place for end user involvement
 - Inclusive members esp. from ER, Clinical Informatics
 - Weekly progress meetings
 - Working group with the triage nurses

End-user Engagement:

- Work through the team issues first
 - Devices
 - Tracking screen appearance

ER Triage Record Design Considerations:

- Existing documentation
- Documentation Model (CPM)
- Hospital for Sick Children
- In-line with organizational initiative and policy on pain
- Febrile Screening

ER Triage Record Design Considerations:

- Content
 - Started to capture allergies electronically
 - 100 fields, 14 sections
 - Link with registration
 - Work-related injuries
 - Mode of arrival
 - Accompanied by

Challenges:

- Determining devices
- Workload issue
 - Perceived as a registration function
- Patient search
 - Huge master patient index
 - Increased number of duplicate record
 - Risk management issues

Challenges:



- Privacy
- System performance
- Printing
- Transition to electronic documentation

Clinical Documentation Challenges:

- Clinicians vs. IT
- Viewing vs. ease of data entry
- Typing vs. tick off boxes
- Incomplete triage documentation
 - Required field for ER tracking

What difference EDIS made?

- Communication tool
 - Between providers
 - Other units/department
- Real time information
 - Bed situation
 - Patient location
 - Stop printing
- Error management

Key Learning:

- Improve team work between the triage nurse and registration clerk
- Follow-up & monitoring are key components of the project plan
- Balance the needs of the clinicians within the restrictions of functional capability
- Process.... Process.... Process....