



Annual Safety Review for Physicians & Extenders

Orientation Guide

- This comprehensive information packet contains key information to review for physicians and extenders
- Once you have reviewed the packet, print and sign the *Signature Form Annual Safety Review* and return to the Medical Staff Services Office



Topics

- Mission, Vision and Values
- Compliance and Code of Business Ethics
- Abuse & Neglect
- Restraints
- HIPAA
- Patient Safety & Quality of Care
- Fire Safety
- Emergency Management
- Pain Management
- Radiation, MRI, Laser Safety
- Hospital Security
- Electrical Safety
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- TB
- Infection Prevention
- Seasonal Flu Vaccine Update
- Injection Safety Guidelines
- National Patient Safety Goals
- Antimicrobial Stewardship
- EMTALA
- Stroke Program Update



Choose Well. Choose Northern.

MISSION

**To provide access to quality,
affordable healthcare**

VISION

**To be the healthcare system of
choice for the community**

VALUES

**Trust
Quality
Customer Service
Compassion
Commitment
Fiscal Responsibility**

Compliance & Code of Business Ethics

Abuse & Neglect



Standards of Conduct & Corporate Compliance

- Our hospital maintains a high standard of legal and ethical behavior. Our values form the foundation of the service that is rendered by employees, physicians, volunteers and contractors.
- Compliance means that we abide by federal and state laws and standards with an emphasis on preventing fraud and abuse.
- Compliance means we have a responsibility to report any behavior that may be considered illegal or unethical.



Federal False Claims Act

The Federal False Claims Act establishes liability for any person who knowingly presents or causes to be presented a false or fraudulent claim to the U.S. government for payment.

Claims for payment must be made only for services that were actually rendered, were medically necessary and were appropriate for the patient's condition.



Qui Tam “Whistleblower” Provisions

Qui tam “relators” may file a report directly with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) about false claims or alleged false claims that they have actual knowledge of.

The “Whistleblower” provision allows these individuals to file a lawsuit on behalf of the U.S. Government.



Reporting of Alleged Abuse and/or Neglect of Vulnerable Populations

- Caregivers are legally required to report to authorities any cases of suspected abuse or neglect of certain patients that are considered part of a vulnerable population.
- They include, but may not be limited to children, the elderly, handicapped and/or mentally incapacitated individuals.
- If you are concerned about a patient, notify the supervisor or department manager, and refer to the appropriate hospital policy/procedure.



ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

- Northern Regional Hospital has electronic communications and documentation systems for use by the staff in order to increase efficient completion of work-related assignments. These systems are to be used only for company business-related purposes. E-mail, voicemail, internet access, computer files and other electronic communications are company business.
- Northern Regional Hospital may disclose any and all content of electronic communications that are properly obtained for legitimate business purposes without the permission of the employee(s) who generated the communications.



EMTALA: Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act:

Admissions, Emergency Treatment and Transfers

- All patients are accepted for care and receive a medical screening exam. (EMTALA regulations: Medical Screening Exam)
- Emergency medical treatment is provided regardless of the ability to pay. Treatment is not be delayed in order to obtain financial information.
- Patients are only transferred to another facility if their needs cannot be met at Northern Regional Hospital, or based on specific patient request.
- Patients are transferred only after stabilized, risks and benefits have been explained, the receiving facility has accepted the patient and the patient has agreed to be transferred.



YOUR RESOURCES

If you are concerned about a possible ethics or compliance violation, possible fraudulent activity or a human resources issue that needs to be reported anonymously, you should:

- Contact the **Compliance Officer (336-719-7400)**.
- Call the **Employee Hotline (1-844-970-0002)**, available 24 hours a day, toll-free, anonymous and confidential.
- Refer to the appropriate **policies and procedures** for additional detailed information.

- Refer to the appropriate **policies and procedures**.
- Speak with your immediate **Supervisor or Department Head**.
- Contact **Administration (336-719-7100)**.

If your question or concern does NOT require anonymous reporting, you should:



Restraints



CMS Regulations Regarding Restraint or Seclusion

Public Health Concerns

- Increased risk of morbidity/mortality for all patients who have been restrained. Research has documented that physically restrained patients are more likely to die even though death was not directly related to restraint use.
- At a minimum, physicians who order restraint or seclusion must have a working knowledge of hospital policy regarding use of restraint or seclusion.

Restraints are renamed by CMS

- Non-Violent or Non-Self-Destructive Restraint (formerly Medical-Surgical Restraints)
- Violent or Self-Destructive Restraint or Seclusion (formerly Behavioral Restraints)



CMS Regulations Regarding Restraint or Seclusion

- The hospital uses restraint or seclusion only when it can be clinically justified or when warranted by patient behavior that threatens the physical safety of the patient, staff, or others.
- The hospital does not use restraint or seclusion as a means of coercion, discipline, convenience, or staff retaliation.
- The hospital uses restraint or seclusion only when less restrictive interventions are ineffective.
- The hospital uses the least restrictive form of restraint or seclusion that protects the physical safety of the patient, staff, or others.
- The hospital discontinues restraint or seclusion at the earliest possible time, regardless of the scheduled expiration of the order.

CMS Regulations Regarding Restraint or Seclusion

- The order for restraint must be given by a Physician If restraint is initiated based on the immediate need for patient safety in the non violent patient, the attending physician is to be informed as soon as possible that the intervention has been initiated. The nurse will document an order for restraint.
- The restraint order is NEVER written as a standing order or on an “as needed” (PRN) basis. Nursing staff will not accept any order for restraint that is PRN or “as needed”. If an order of this type is written, the nurse will contact the physician for clarification and correction to the order.
- In the event restraints are discontinued or there is a “trial out of restraint”, a new order must be obtained to reapply restraints
- • Restraint orders for the nonviolent or non-self destructive patient are renewed each calendar day (meaning a new order for restraint is obtained and signed by the physician)

CMS Regulations Regarding Restraint or Seclusion

Violent or Self-Destructive Restraint or Seclusion

- The order for restraint must be given by a Physician. If restraint is initiated by the nurse based on the immediate need, the attending physician is to be informed immediately to see the patient within one hour. The nurse will document an order for restraint.
- The physician must do an in-person evaluation of the patient within one hour of the initiation of restraint or seclusion

Refer to the hospital Policy and Procedure Manager for further details on the policy for Restraints

Restraint Quick Guide

MEDICAL RESTRAINTS	BEHAVIORAL RESTRAINT	RESTRAINT CHAIR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST be ordered by MD Ordered in Meditech AND paper form "Non-violent Non-self destructive Patient" MD must see patient within 24 hours. Order to be renewed <u>each calendar day</u>. May be soft limb restraints, posey vest Restraints must be indicated due to patient receiving medical treatment. ie. Pulling out IV lines, ETT Discontinue at the EARLIEST time possible. Always assess alternatives to restraints <p>MONITORING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient Assessment is at a minimum of every 4 hours. Nurse to document in Medical restraint assessment intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST be ordered by MD Requires ordering in Meditech AND paper form "Management of Violent or Self Destructive Behavior" MD MUST DOCUMENT AN IN PERSON EXAM WITHIN 1 HOUR OF PATIENT RESTRAINT. Behavior Restraint may be limb restraints or seclusion (door locked) Order to be renewed with the following limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 4 hours for 18 and older > 2 hours for 9-17 years > 1 hour for < 9 years EVERY 24 HOURS AN MD MUST DO A FACE TO FACE EVALUATION BEFORE WRITING A NEW ORDER. Discontinue at the earliest time possible. Always assess alternatives to restraints <p>MONITORING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient will be under continuous observation with sitter documenting every 15 minutes. RN will document assessment minimum of every 4 hours under Behavioral Restraint assessment intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST be ordered by MD Requires ordering in Meditech AND specific paper "Restraint Chair Order Form" ED MD MUST DOCUMENT AN IN PERSON EXAM WITHIN 1 HOUR OF PT BEING PLACED IN CHAIR. Order is limited to the following times: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 2 hours for 18 and older > 1 hour for under 18 Discontinue at the earliest time possible. Patient should NEVER be in the chair for more than 2 hours at a time. Always assess alternatives to restraints. <p>MONITORING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI must be monitored CONTINUOUSLY by sitter, and every hour by the RN in the Behavioral Restraint assessment intervention.

Patient Confidentiality

Patient Confidentiality

Patient privacy is everyone's concern.

- It is a basic part of patient care and a Patient Right. Protected Health Information (PHI) must be kept confidential whether it is in written, spoken or electronic form.

Reminders:

- Only access patient information for your patients. If you are not involved in the care of a patient, do not access the medical information in any format. (Paper, electronic, lab or x-rays results).
- Do not ask a hospital staff member to retrieve information on a patient not assigned to you.
- You must not access the medical information of family members or friends without **written permission from the patient**. This includes the records of spouses and children. You may not access your own medical information without requesting through Medical Records.
- Be a **patient advocate** and make others aware that conversations are being overheard.

HIPAA

- The HIPAA Privacy Rule is part of a larger federal rule called the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- This act is designed to protect the privacy of health information.
- The act requires compliance with strict regulations regarding the management of medical information in the following areas:
 - Coding
 - Electronic medical records
 - Patient privacy
 - Reimbursement



Protected Health Information (PHI)

Protected Health Information (PHI). PHI is information that can identify a patient. This information includes:

- Name
- Date of birth
- Address, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address
- Names of relatives
- Photographs
- Medical record numbers or health information, such as history and laboratory or radiology results



Patient Confidentiality

Reminders:

- Be aware of where you hold conversations when sharing appropriate Protected Health Information. Avoid areas where your discussion may be overheard by staff and/or visitors.
- Speak in a quiet voice when discussing information about a patient when others may overhear.
- Don't give your computer password to anyone and do not use another person's password. If you feel a password has become known, notify Information Systems at 336-719-7188 or by email through the IS Work Order System. Change or request a new password if needed.
- If you see any misuse of Protected Health Information, breach of patient confidentiality, or if you identify a process that needs to be improved regarding confidentiality, please report it to Lynn Farmer, Director of Health Information Management

Patient Safety & Quality of Care

Patient Rights

- Every patient has rights.
- Laws regarding patient rights have been passed by the United States government, many state governments, and professional organizations.

Northern Regional Hospital recognizes the basic rights of human beings for expression, decision and action, as well as the individual's concern for personal dignity and human relationships.



Patients Have the Right to:

- Access to Care
- Be free from discrimination
- Designate a representative for decision making
- Respect and Dignity
- Privacy and Confidentiality
- Personal Safety
- Know identity/credentials of all personnel involved in care
- Information
- Communication
- Consent
- Consultation
- Refusal of Treatment
- Ethical issues / care of the dying
- Transfer
- Continuity of Care
- Explanation of hospital charges
- Express complaints / concerns
- Exercise cultural and spiritual beliefs
- Formulate Advanced Directives
- Be free from verbal or physical abuse or harassment
- Be free from seclusion and restraint
- Notification of admission
- Pain management
- Visitation

Age and Cultural Diversity

- We strive to care for our patients with knowledge of age specific and/or cultural needs.
- Age-Specific competencies support care for the individual at every stage of life. A key part is learning to recognize each patient's needs and abilities due to age.
- Cultural diversity is the differences in race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion among various groups within a community, organization, or nation. Differences make each person unique.



Patient Safety & Quality of Care

If you have concerns about patient safety or the quality of care given to any patient within our facilities, the options for notification are:

- Hospital Administrator
- Vice President, Patient Care Services
- Director of Safety and Security
- Director of Quality Management
- Compliance and Risk Manager



SAFETY

Safety Inspections

- At Northern Regional Hospital every area is surveyed every 6 months by Safety Officers
- After the inspection a yellow copy is sent to the area manager describing all deficiencies identified
- Each deficiency is to be corrected and documented and an the correction returned to the Director of Safety/Security.

Fire Safety

- Fire drills are conducted regularly at this facility, as part of the fire response plan.
- Never ignore a fire alarm or warning signal



NORTHERN HOSPITAL OF SURRY COUNTY
FIRE PROCEDURE
 REPORT ALL EMERGENCIES BY DIALING "5000"

R RESCUE ANYONE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER

A **ALARM**
 PULL THE NEAREST FIRE ALARM STATION, DIAL 5000 AND REPORT FIRE, GIVING AS MUCH LOCATION INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

C **CONFINE** - CONTAIN THE FIRE BY CLOSING DOORS

E **EXTINGUISH/ EVACUATE** - PERFORM THE P.A.S.S. PROCEDURE USING THE NEAREST FIRE EXTINGUISHER TO PUT OUT THE FIRE IF CONTAINED TO A SMALL AREA AND YOU ARE NOT IN DANGER. EVACUATE IF TOO LARGE OR UNSAFE TO EXTINGUISH.

PULL **A**IM **S**QUEEZE **S**WEEP

Evacuation

- Clinical and Non-Clinical staff will be responsible for assisting the evacuation all patients and visitors within their areas.
- A pillow, towel, or bed linen should be placed on the outside of each door near the bottom to indicate the room has been cleared and no occupants are inside the room.
- **NOTE:** Check all waiting areas and corridors. Patients and visitors may not be familiar with Northern Regional Hospital's evacuation plan and rely on the staff to instruct them on "what to do".
- **NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED TO RE-ENTER THE BUILDING UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR SIGN IS GIVEN.**

MEDSLED



Evacuation Sled in Action

Step 1: Patient Prep Step



2: Lower to Floor Step



3: Drag to Stairwell



4: Stairwell Descent



- Simple and easy to deploy
- Sled is 100% assembled for vertical and horizontal evacuation
- Specially designed stairwell braking system allows for safe and controlled descent
- No lifting - uses roll and drag method
- Allows staff to transport patients 2 – 3 times their own weight

Emergency Management

NORTHERN HOSPITAL

EMERGENCY CODES

REPORT ALL EMERGENCIES BY DIALING "5000"

Give as much detail as possible when reporting!

RED ALERT Fire and/or smoke detected

1. Remove anyone in danger
2. Alarm – set off alarm, dial 5000 and report
3. Contain the area – close doors
4. Extinguish – use PASS protocol/ Evacuate (see Evacuation Alert)

EVACUATION ALERT Situation requiring area/facility evacuation

- Level 1 – lateral shifting of patients on same floor/level
- Level 2 – total evacuation of floor/level
- Level 3 – total evacuation of entire facility

CODE PINK Any missing person (infant, child, adult, senior)

1. Specific information paged overhead
2. Report any information to extension 5000 or via radio.
3. Monitor corridors, exits, waiting rooms, restrooms.
4. Wait for all-clear before leaving station.

CODE BLUE/CODE 8 Cardiac or respiratory arrest

- Code Blue = Adult Code 8 = Pediatric
- Provide appropriate intervention
- Rapid Response Team will respond to area per overhead page

CODE STROKE Any person exhibiting stroke symptoms

- Follow training and protocol – use F-A-S-T assessment
- Dial 5000 internally; dial 911 anywhere outside hospital facility.

CODE ORANGE Violent or aggressive individual

- Respond according to training and protocol; Provide appropriate intervention
- Those not providing assistance, avoid location

CODE PURPLE Tornado or other severe weather

- Secure all patients and visitors in hallways and away from windows
- Encourage all persons to stay inside facility in a safe location until code is cleared

CODE WHITE Individual with weapon and/or hostage

- If possible, follow Level 2 evacuation
- Avoid the location of incident and keep all persons in a safe and secured location
- If possible, provide any relevant information about situation to ext. 5000

CODE GREEN Internal disaster

- Respond according to your department's disaster plan
- Hospital incident command may or may not be activated depending on level of incident (Staging area will be new Education Center Computer Lab)

CODE TRIAGE External disaster

- Respond according to your department's disaster plan
- Hospital incident command may or may not be activated depending on level of incident (Staging area will be new Education Center Computer Lab)

CODE BLACK Bomb Threat

1. Keep calm on the line
2. Listen for background sounds.
3. Ask questions – who are you angry with, etc.
4. Call +5000 as soon as caller hangs up and report everything.

Hazardous Communication Safety Data Sheets

- Hundreds of different chemicals are used daily in healthcare settings. In the event you have a question or a problem with any chemical, the information you need is available on the *SDS* for that particular product. It contains details about the hazards, possible exposure mechanisms, symptoms of exposure and remediation action to take if you are exposed.
- To instantly access SDS Information:
 - Open “MSDS Online” program from any computer on the Intranet
 - Perform search for product



Pain Management

- Pain will be assessed on all patients by appropriate care providers.
- The goal of pain management is to relieve the physical and psychosocial symptoms associated with pain while maintaining the patient's level of function.
- Effective pain management reduces the incidence and severity of the patient's acute postoperative or posttraumatic pain, contributes to fewer postoperative complications and is linked to overall quality of life for all patients.
- The single most reliable indicator of the existence and intensity of pain is the individual's self report.

Pain Management

- Mild pain is considered pain on a scale of 1-4. Moderate pain is considered pain on a scale of 5-7; and severe pain is considered pain on a scale of 8-10.
- Treatment strategies for pain may include pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic approaches. Strategies should reflect a patient-centered approach and consider the patient's current presentation, the health care providers' clinical judgment, and the risks and benefits associated with the strategies, including the potential risk of dependency, addiction, and abuse
- All patients will receive a reassessment of their pain utilizing the appropriate pain scale based on their developmental age

Pain Management

- All patients will be informed of their right to appropriate assessment and management of pain
- A more comprehensive assessment is performed when warranted by the patient's condition including character, frequency, location, intensity, and duration
- A pain scale of 0-10 will be utilized to assess and measure pain intensity and quality. Other validated tools, as outlined above, will be utilized as appropriate to meet individual patient needs
- Patients should be reassessed within 1 hour of analgesic administration for pain.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

The Joint Commission and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) require that health care facilities manage radiation and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) safety risks. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and other governmental groups also require staff training. All employees have important roles in preventing radiation exposure and maintaining a safe environment.

This course is designed for workers whose jobs include at least periodic work in areas where radioactive materials used for medical purposes are stored, shipped, or used. Workers entering or working in these areas must have a basic understanding of radiation safety as it relates to medical facilities.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Diagnostic radiation, **which includes fluoroscopy**, is an effective tool that can save lives. The higher the dose of radiation delivered at any one time, however, the greater the risk for long-term damage. If a patient receives repeated doses, harm can also occur as the cumulative effect of those multiple doses over time. Conversely, using insufficient radiation may increase the risk of misdiagnosis, delayed treatment, or, if the initial test is inadequate, repeat testing with the attendant exposure to even more radiation. The risks associated with the use of ionizing radiation in diagnostic imaging include cancer, burns and other injuries. X-rays are officially classified as a carcinogen by the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Over the past two decades, the U.S. population's total exposure to ionizing radiation has nearly doubled.⁸ Diagnostic imaging **and fluoroscopy services** can be provided in hospitals, imaging centers, physician and dental offices, and practitioners can order tests **and procedures** that involve exposure to radiation, with no knowledge of when the patient was last irradiated or how much radiation the patient **had previously** received. From the **74** million CT (computerized tomography) scans performed in the U.S. during **2017**, it has been estimated that 29,000 future cancers and 14,500 future deaths could develop due to radiation (cancer incidence = 0.04 percent).⁹ Another study estimates the incidence of cancer related to CT radiation at 0.02 to 0.04 percent.¹⁰ While these studies' conclusions rely upon some currently unverified scientific assumptions – namely, a linear relationship between radiation dose and risk even at very low exposures – they do highlight the need to maintain radiation doses as low as reasonably achievable when obtaining needed diagnostic information **and performing fluoroscopic procedures**.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

While experts disagree on the extent of the risks of cancer from diagnostic imaging, there is agreement that care should be taken to weigh the medical necessity of a given level of radiation exposure against the risks, and that steps should be taken to eliminate avoidable exposure to radiation.⁷ Patients most prone to harm from diagnostic radiation are children and young adults;¹¹ pregnant women;¹² individuals with medical conditions sensitive to radiation, such as diabetes mellitus and hyperthyroidism;⁶ and individuals receiving multiple doses over time.² The diagnostic procedures most commonly associated with avoidable radiation doses are CT, nuclear medicine and fluoroscopy.¹³

Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

As a result of the risks and potential dangers associated with ionizing radiation, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) began requiring the accreditation of facilities providing advanced imaging services (CT, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), nuclear medicine) in non-hospital, freestanding settings, in 2012. Additional standards changes were made in 2015 to further address risks related to these imaging modalities. And as of January 1, 2019, several new and revised Joint Commission requirements focused on risks related to fluoroscopy became effective.

Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Step Lightly Checklist

- Review steps below before starting the procedure.
- Safety is a team effort: don't be afraid to ask the necessary questions to ensure you are working as a team to keep radiation dose to patients and staff as low as possible
- Reducing radiation dose must be balanced with safe, accurate and effective completion of the procedure. Not all the steps may be possible in each case, depending on patient size, technical challenge and critical nature of the procedure. Overall patient safety is most important. The goal is to minimize the dor
 - Ask patient or family about previous radiation (a medical imaging record card is available at www.imagegently.org)
 - Answer questions about radiation safety (a brochure for parents is available at www.imagegently.org)
 - Use ultrasound when possible
 - Position hanging table shields and overhead lead shields prior to procedure with reminders during the case as neededse to the patient while providing important and necessary medical care.

Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Step Lightly Checklist

- Operators and personnel wear well fitted lead aprons, thyroid shield and leaded eye wear
- Use pulse rather than continuous fluoroscopy when possible, and with as low a pulse as possible
- Position and collimate with fluoroscopy off, tapping on the pedal to check position
- Collimate tightly. Exclude eyes, thyroid, breast, gonads when possible
- Operator and personnel hands out of beam
- Step lightly: tap on pedal and review anatomy on last image hold rather than with live fluoroscopy when possible; minimize live fluoroscopy time
- Minimize use of electronic magnification; use digital zoom whenever possible
- Acknowledge fluoroscopy timing alerts during procedure
- Use last image hold whenever possible instead of exposures
- Adjust acquisition parameters to achieve lowest dose necessary to accomplish procedure: use lowest dose protocol possible for patient size, lower frame rate, minimize magnification, reduce length of run

Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Step Lightly Checklist

- Plan and communicate number and timing of acquisitions, contrast parameters, patient positioning and suspension of respiration with radiology and sedation team in advance to minimize improper or unneeded runs
- Move table away from X-ray tube in both planes. Move patient as close to detector in both planes
- Use power injector or extension tubing if hand injecting
- Move personnel away from table or behind protective shields during acquisitions
- Minimize overlap of fields on subsequent acquisitions
- Patient shielding is not routinely recommended as collimation is the best method of reducing extraneous dose and there is some thought that shielding may actually increase internal backscatter. However, the evidence is not clear and therefore if the family requests shielding, it may be used
- After procedure: record and review dose



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Safety Precautions Related to the Use of Radiation

Distance and shielding are two techniques used by health care facilities to reduce the amount of radiation to which workers are exposed. Maximizing the distance between the source and the worker decreases exposure significantly. Modern x-ray tubes are designed to provide shielding from radiation.

Physicians, nurses, and technologists involved in special procedures (e.g., cardiac catheterization) work in close proximity to a continually operating x-ray tube. They wear protective aprons and portable shields to reduce exposure 20- to 100-fold.

These employees also wear personal radiation-monitoring devices, called dosimeters, outside their clothes to record the amount of radiation to which they are exposed. Dosimeter badges are fragile and are affected by temperature, humidity, and chemicals. If you believe the equipment may be damaged, you should immediately report it to the radiation safety office.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

The amount of biological and physical damage from radiation exposure is measured in rems.

Many occupational doses are so small that they are generally measured in millirems. A millirem (mrem) is 1/1,000 of a rem. By using mrems, exposures can be measured in whole numbers rather than fractions.

In 1 year, the average health care worker's exposure is less than 0.15 rem.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

Watch for other potential sources of ionizing radiation, including radioactive materials that may be injected, ingested, or inhaled for an individual patient treatment.

Radioactive materials may be used to locate a tumor or to assess organ function. These radiopharmaceuticals, or radioactive drugs, are a source of ionizing radiation. Careful control is exercised for the small amounts of radioactive tracers used in some laboratories.



Radiation, MRI, and Laser Safety

There are 2 situations when a patient may become, in a sense, radioactive source:

- When a patient has a radioactive implant, radioactive material is placed near the tumor being treated for a specific number of days. The patient is a source of radiation to everyone, including the attending medical staff
- When radiopharmaceuticals (radioactive drugs) are used to treat disease, the patient is a source of radiation while the medications is in his or her system.

Hospital Security

EMERGENCIES

- For all in-hospital emergencies **Dial 5000**
- Call Boxes are placed in parking areas and can be used to call for help

ROUTINE

- All routine needs for Security call Extension 5159
- Or you may Dial "0"

***Off Site Facilities must dial 911 for all Emergencies**

Emergency Call Boxes

- Press the RED Button for any EMERGENCY
- The call is relayed to Security via handheld radios with your specific location
- Security will respond immediately
- Two-way communications between Security and the Caller can be exchanged



RED BUTTON



Employee / Vendor Identification

- **All employees are required to wear a hospital name badge at all times while working**
- **Name badges should always be secured when not in use. They are your key to restricted areas and you are responsible for your badge**
- **All Vendors / Salespersons are required to display a vendor ID pass**



Visitor Identification

- **All over night visitors are required to display a visitor pass. Visitors should contact the nursing station on the floor of their respective patient to obtain an overnight visitor pass.**
- **All visitors in the treatment area of the ED are required to display a visitor ID pass**

Suspicious Persons

- You may ask “May I help you”
- They should have a legitimate reason for being here.
- If they are here to visit a patient, ask what the patients name is and their relationship to the patient.
- Escort and deliver to the person / location and verify with the other party.
- If you encounter a suspicious person, contact security immediately giving the following information
 - suspect description
 - exact location of the suspect

Building Lockdown

- Northern Regional Hospital is locked down nightly between 9pm and 6am (except ED Waiting area)
- Anyone inside the building during nightly lockdown, without ID, should be confronted to verify the reason of their presence – **contact security immediately if any suspicion exists.**
- Visitors of employees are discouraged at all times

Emergency Management

- The Northern Regional Hospital plan follows the NIMS (National Incident Management System) and ICS (Incident Command System) structures. In large scale/community wide events our Incident Command Center (Lockhart Conference Room) may be activated with an appointed Incident Commander and other section chiefs per the ICS structure.
- In the event the county EOC (Emergency Operations Center) is activated, someone from Northern Regional Hospital will be assigned to represent the hospital in the county EOC, also known as Unified Command.
- Planning starts with a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis that is completed annually in collaboration with Surry County Emergency Management to identify what hazards (disasters) represent vulnerability for our area and organization along with our capabilities.

Emergency Management

- Northern Regional Hospital staff actively participates in our LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) as well as the THPC (Triad Healthcare Preparedness Coalition) and TRAC (Triad Regional Advisory Committee) which includes the following eighteen counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Iredell, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin.

Medical Staff Should be familiar with the various codes used for the different events specific to Northern Regional Hospital

- Code Triage – Disaster plan in effect due to a potential influx of patients
- Code Green – an internal disaster involving injuries or infrastructure damage
- Code Purple – Tornado warning has been issued for Surry County
- Code Pink – a missing patient or patient abduction (such as infant abduction)
- Code White – a hostage or weapon situation
- Code Yellow – a radiation event
- Code Orange – a violent or aggressive individual/combatative patient
- Red Alert – a fire emergency
- Code Blue – Cardiac Arrest
- Code Stroke – Potential Stroke Patient

Emergency Management

- Policies are also in place for bomb threats, hazardous material injuries and decon, bioterrorism, lock down procedures, active shooter and evacuation.

Medical Staff:

- Should respond to the organization if notified of plan activation for assistance
- Unless specifically directed to report to the Emergency Department, should report to the Staff Staging area (Education Classroom) to check in and report availability
- Should wear name badge or visible identification
- Should be prepared to expedite any discharges; triage patients off telemetry
- Understand that disaster activity takes priority over any scheduled patient activity and services (i.e. lab or radiology services, scheduled surgeries, etc)

Emergency Management

Our EOP contains provisions to grant emergency/disaster privileges to volunteer LIPs and nurses, along with mutual aid agreements to help ensure the continuity of care for our patients and the delivery of necessary resources.

Northern Regional Hospital is one of the designated sites in NC to house a stockpile of pharmaceuticals (ChemPak) through the CDC

The Fast Track area is designated as an ED over-flow area to use in the provision of patient care or secondary triage

In the event patient traffic needs to be deferred away from the main hospital campus, Surry Surgical has been designated as an alternative triage operation site. SS physicians may be asked to assist as needed in triage and disposition of patients

Mount Airy High School gymnasium has been designated as an Alternative Care Facility (ACF) for Northern Regional Hospital, mainly in the event such as a wide-spread pandemic requiring an off-site isolation facility. A plan is in place to potentially house 50 patients at an ACF. Surry County Emergency Management has additional locations for ACF's and resources which may be requested through the EOC.

Nonsmoking Policies in Health Care Facilities



- The use of cigarettes and all tobacco products is prohibited on any of Northern Regional Hospital's campuses.
- This includes all buildings, parking lots and parking areas, roadways, and sidewalks that run through and /or surround any Northern Regional Hospital campus or property.
- The use of cigarettes and all tobacco products is also prohibited in all hospital owned vehicles or any vehicle on all campuses.
- Our policy applies to all persons, including employees, physicians, visitors, volunteers, contract workers, students, and tenants

Electrical Safety – Emergency Power

- Emergency power sources supply electricity for alarm systems, communication systems, exit route lighting, and exit sign lighting in this facility if the normal power supply is disrupted





Power to Meet Essential Patient Services

- The facility's emergency power must also maintain essential services when the normal power system is interrupted. These services include:
 - Blood bank and tissue storage
 - Emergency care and operating room
 - Medical air and vacuum systems
 - Life-support equipment
 - Obstetrics
 - Newborn nurseries



Electrical Equipment Safety

- Use only electrical equipment that you have been trained to use.
- Keep electrical cords or connections away from water or other liquids.
- Do not operate electrical appliances inside an oxygen canopy.
- Plug only one piece of medical electronic equipment into each outlet.
- Do not use extension cords in this health care facility.
- Do not use adapters that convert three prongs to two prongs in health care facilities.
- Do not use personal appliances in health care facilities.

Electrical Equipment Repair

- Immediately discontinue the use of the following and discontinue use of:
 - Electrical equipment that produces sparks
 - Hospital appliances with frayed or broken cords
 - Outlets that emit smoke or odor
 - Do not use damaged outlets until they have been repaired or replaced by a trained electrical worker.
 - Only trained electrical workers should repair electrical equipment and outlets, using appropriate tools and wearing personal protective equipment.

OSHA Lockout Procedure

- When a piece of electrical equipment requires repair, its power source must be turned off, and the equipment must be disconnected from the power source.
- The electrician uses a lockout device to prevent others from turning on the equipment or reconnecting the equipment to a power source; otherwise, workers doing repairs could be electrocuted



OSHA Tagout Procedure

- Once an electrician has disconnected equipment that needs to be repaired from its power source, he or she attaches a tag to the equipment, indicating to all employees that the equipment is under repair and should not be restarted under any circumstances.
- The tag lists the date, the time, and the person locking out the equipment.
- The tag is signed by the electrician and **can be removed only by the electrician**



OSHA BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS STANDARD

EXPOSURE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

OSHA

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- OSHA's purpose is to protect the employee or other individuals in a work setting from job-related harm.
- If you have questions about this material, or if you want a complete copy of the **Bloodborne Pathogens Standard and/or the Tuberculosis (Respiratory Protection) Control Plan Standard**, a copy of the hospital's **Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens, TB Control Plan, and/or HIBBE Protocol**, please call or email the Infection Control Practitioner (719-7487 or khorton@nhsc.org).

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

Includes the following 12 elements:

1. Standard Precautions

- a) Refers to a method of infection control in which all blood and body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) and HBV (Hepatitis B) or HCV (Hepatitis C).
- b) All body fluids except for perspiration are included. Standard precautions must be practiced with all patients at all times.
- c) Standard precautions include hand hygiene according to CDC recommendations and wearing the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect your clothes and skin from becoming contaminated.

2. Engineering Controls

- a) Refers to primary protective safeguards to isolate or remove hazards from the worker.
- b) Safety needles and needleless devices are examples of engineering controls.

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

3. Work Practice Controls

- a) (Refers to alterations in the manner in which a task is performed to reduce the likelihood of exposure) Safe needle practices, such as never recapping needles, is an example of a work practice control
- b) Hand washing immediately after removing gloves or after unprotected exposure to blood or body fluids
- c) All PPE should be removed before leaving the work area or patient room and should be placed in the designated container
- d) Specimens must be placed in a container that prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping.
- e) All procedures that are performed must be done in such a manner as to minimize splashing and spraying
- f) Eating, drinking, applying cosmetics or lip balm is prohibited in work areas where there is a reasonable chance of exposure

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- a) Defined as specialized clothing or equipment used by workers to protect themselves from direct exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material.
- b) Select type of PPE needed based on the procedure you are doing to avoid exposure.
- c) Disposable gloves are to be replaced when visibly soiled, torn, or punctured, and are not to be washed or disinfected for reuse

5. HBV Vaccination program

- a. HBV vaccinations are available from Occupational Health Office free of charge. You are advised to consider being vaccinated, if you have not already done so.

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

6. Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up

- a) Offered by the hospital in cases of high intensity blood or body fluid exposure (HIBBE). The hospital's HIBBE protocol employs the most current CDC recommendations for post-exposure prophylaxis.
- b) What to do if you have an exposure:
 - Report to Occupational Health (ED if occupational health closed)
 - ED Physician based on source information (risk factors), and type of exposure and length of exposure will make a recommendation to you on participating in the anti- HIV prophylaxis

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

7. Infectious Waste Disposal

- a) 3 Categories in N.C.
 - Non-regulated-All regular trash that contains no blood or body fluids; placed in regular trash bag; goes in the landfill.
 - OSHA regulated waste-Contains blood or body fluids; must be placed in labeled bag with biohazard symbol or red bag; in our organization placed in white bags with biohazard symbol on the outside.
 - N.C. regulated waste-Contains blood or body fluids that when compressed can release 20 ml or greater of potentially contaminated fluid; placed in red trash bags; cannot be disposed of in the landfill; picked up by Medical Waste company and incinerated.

8. Warning System – Tags, Labels, and Bags:

- a) Tags that are orange-red in color with a contrasting background are acceptable. Tags must contain the word “BIOHAZARD” or the biohazard symbol. Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels on containers of Infectious Waste (IW)

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

9. Housekeeping Practices

The work site is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Equipment contaminated with blood or potentially infectious materials must be decontaminated before servicing or shipping.

10. Laundry Practices

Contaminated laundry must be bagged at the location of use and not sorted or rinsed in patient areas. Contaminated laundry must be placed and transported in bags that are labeled or color-coded that prevent leakage

11. Training:

Annual training is required

12. Recordkeeping

The hospital must keep training records for 3 years from the date of the training session. The hospital must maintain a record of any exposures or injuries, and track each worker-reported exposure incident

Tuberculosis Control

Facts about TB

- TB Infection Control Hierarchy consist of:
 - Administrative controls (policies)
 - Engineering controls (negative pressure rooms)
 - Personal respiratory protection (N-95 respirator or PAPR unit).
- Each individual must be fit-tested for the N-95 respirator before you wear the mask. This is done in the Occupational Health office. The mask must also be fit checked each time you wear it.
- If you are unable to be fit-tested for a respirator because of facial hair or facial anatomy that prohibits proper fit, the hospital has PAPR units (electronic hood-type device) located in the Emergency Department for use if needed.



Tuberculosis Control

Prevention Practices include

- Annual screening for all employees and credentialed staff, follow-up with any positive screening or subsequent exposures, and annual TB training
- Screen every patient as he or she enters the health care system using criteria on assessment forms.
- Follow-up with any symptoms by PPD skin testing and/or CXR, and sputum cultures for AFB.
- If the patient is suspected of having TB, airborne isolation is instituted until a negative diagnosis is confirmed.
- Staff caring for the patient must wear appropriate PPE



Precautions to Prevent Transmission of Infectious Agents: Standard and Transmission-Based Precautions (Isolation Categories)



Two Levels: Standard Precautions Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions)

Standard Precautions

- Applied to the care of all patients in all healthcare settings, regardless of the suspected or confirmed presence of an infectious agent
- Based on the principle that all blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions except sweat, non-intact skin, and mucous membranes may contain transmissible infectious agents



Standard Precautions

Elements of Standard Precautions:

- **Hand Hygiene**
 - Use antimicrobial soap and water when hands are visibly soiled, before eating, after visits to toilet, and when working with a patient who has *C. difficile* infection. Wet hands, rub hands with soap for 20 seconds, rinse with warm water, and turn off faucet with paper towel.
 - Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer after every patient contact or contact with patient's environment, before putting on gloves, and after removing gloves
- **Use of Personal Protective Equipment**
 - Type of PPE necessary is determined by the nature of the HCW-patient interaction and the extent of anticipated blood, body fluid, or pathogen exposure.

Standard Precautions

Elements of Standard Precautions:

- **Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette**
 - Cover cough or sneeze with tissue (or sneeze into your upper sleeve) and dispose of tissue in a no-touch receptacle.
 - Do hand hygiene after contact with respiratory secretions.
 - If you have respiratory symptoms, maintain at least 3 feet distance from another person.
- **Specific infection control practices for special lumbar puncture procedures (e.g., lumbar puncture, spinal and epidural anesthesia)**
 - *Wear a mask when performing lumbar puncture procedures to prevent droplet contamination of the site*

Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions

Transmission-Based Precautions:

- For patients who are known or suspected to be infected or colonized with infectious agents which require additional control measure to effectively prevent transmission.
- Used when the route of transmission is not completely interrupted using Standard Precautions alone. Always used IN ADDITION to Standard Precautions
- Three categories:

Contact Precautions

Droplet Precautions

Airborne Precautions

May be used in combination when infections are transmitted in more than one route

Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions)

Contact Precautions

- Intended to prevent transmission of infectious agents that are spread by direct or indirect contact with the patient or the patient's environment.
- Also apply where the presence of excessive wound drainage, fecal incontinence, or other discharges from the body suggest an increased potential for extensive environmental contamination.
- PPE-wear a gown and gloves. Don PPE upon room entry and discard before exiting the patient room

STOP CONTACT PRECAUTIONS ALTO

PRECAUCIONES DE TRANSMISIÓN POR CONTACTO

- Perform hand hygiene
Lavar a cabo la higiene de las manos
- Gloves when entering room
Usar guantes al entrar al cuarto
- Gown for direct patient care or whenever clothing may contact surfaces in the room
Usar un bata cuando se entre en contacto directo con el paciente o cuando se vaya a entrar en contacto con las superficies en la habitación

Families and Guests:
Familia y Huéspedes

- Clean hands upon entering and exiting room
Lavar las manos al entrar y al salir de la habitación
- Do not need to wear gowns or gloves
No es necesario el uso de batas ni de guantes

STOP ENTERIC CONTACT PRECAUTIONS ALTO

ENTERIC PRECAUTIONS
PRECAUCIONES DE TRANSMISIÓN ENTERICA

Perform hand hygiene before entering room or surface and wash hands with **SOAP AND WATER** for 15 seconds before leaving the room.
Lavar a cabo la higiene de las manos antes de entrar a la habitación o al tocar cualquier superficie del paciente o equipo y lavar con 15 segundos antes de salir de la habitación.

- Gloves when entering the room
Usar guantes al entrar a la habitación
- Gown for direct patient care or whenever clothing may contact surfaces or equipment in the room
Usar un bata cuando se entre en contacto directo con el paciente o cuando se vaya a entrar en contacto con las superficies en el cuarto

Families and Guests:
Familia y Huéspedes

- Clean hands upon entering and wash hands with **SOAP AND WATER** upon exiting room
Lavar las manos al entrar y lavar las manos con jabón y agua al salir de la habitación
- Wear a gown and gloves while in the room and remove before exiting room
Usar bata y guantes en la habitación y quitárselos antes de salir de la habitación

Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions)

Droplet Precautions:

- Intended to prevent transmission of pathogens spread through close respiratory or mucous membrane contact with respiratory secretions.
- PPE-wear a mask for close contact. Don mask upon room entry to room and discard before exiting the room.

STOP DROPLET PRECAUTIONS ALTO

PRECAUCIONES DE TRANSMISIÓN POR GOTAS

- Perform hand hygiene
Lavar a cabo la higiene de las manos
- Surgical mask while in room
Usar mascarilla quirúrgica en la habitación

Families and Guests:
Familia y Huéspedes

- Clean hands upon entering and exiting room
Lavar las manos al entrar y al salir de la habitación
- Wear a surgical mask while in the room and remove upon exiting
Usar mascarilla quirúrgica en la habitación y quitársela al salir

STOP DROPLET-CONTACT PRECAUTIONS ALTO

PRECAUCIONES DE TRANSMISIÓN POR GOTAS Y POR CONTACTO

- Perform hand hygiene
Lavar a cabo la higiene de las manos
- Surgical mask while in room
Usar mascarilla quirúrgica en la habitación
- Gown when entering room
Usar bata al entrar a la habitación
- Gloves when entering room
Usar guantes al entrar a la habitación

Families and Guests:
Familia y Huéspedes

- Clean hands upon entering and exiting room
Lavar las manos al entrar y al salir de la habitación
- Wear a surgical mask, gown, and gloves and remove before exiting room
Usar mascarilla quirúrgica, bata y guantes y quitárselos antes de salir de la habitación

Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions

Airborne Precautions:

- Intended to prevent transmission of infectious agents that remain infectious over long distances when suspended in the air.
- In hospital, place in a monitored negative pressure room. Keep door closed.
- PPE: Wear a fit-tested N95 respirator that is donned prior to room entry.



Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions

Syndromic & Empiric Application of Transmission-Based Precautions:

- Certain clinical syndromes and conditions warrant empirical use of transmission-based precautions while cultures are pending.
- Examples:
 - Acute diarrhea
 - Possible meningitis, TB, Measles, Shingles,
 - Generalized rash, especially with history of recent travel abroad
 - Abscess or draining wound



Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions)

Discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions:

- Precautions remain in place for limited periods of time while the risk for transmission of the infectious agent persists or for the duration of the illness.
- Precautions may need to be prolonged in immunocompromised patients due to prolonged shedding of the infectious agent.
- Refer to policy/procedure, “Precautions to Prevent Transmission of Infectious Agents” Appendix A.



Transmission Based (Isolation Precautions)

Protective Environment:

- “Protective isolation” and “reverse isolation” terms are no longer recognized.
- Protective Environment is only recommended by the CDC for hematopoietic stem cell transplant patients. Not used at Northern Regional Hospital.



SEASONAL FLU UPDATE



Seasonal Flu Vaccine Update

- All Northern Regional Hospital employees, licensed independent practitioners, contract staff, volunteers and students receiving training/education or providing services at a NRH facility must be immunized against influenza each year unless granted an exemption. The exemptions must be in accordance with the CDC guidelines described in the policy. The vaccination program will begin in September and immunizations must be completed by November 30, 2018 unless you are on leave during this time. Annual influenza vaccination is required as a condition of continued employment or service.
- Routine annual influenza vaccination is recommended for all persons aged ≥ 6 months who do not have contraindications.
- Timing: Vaccinations should be offered by the end of October; however vaccination should continue to be offered as long as influenza viruses are circulating and unexpired vaccine is available.

Seasonal Flu Vaccine Update

Families are also encouraged to receive flu vaccines. Information for families is as follows:

- Families (ages 3 up) of employees presenting with proof of being on the hospital insurance plan (insurance card) may receive the influenza vaccine free of charge.
- Families (ages 3 up) of employees not on the hospital insurance may receive the influenza vaccine at cost (\$20.00). Family is defined as immediate family (spouse and children).
- Families (ages 3 up) of Contract Staff may receive the influenza vaccine at cost (\$20.00). Family is defined as immediate family (spouse and children).
- Flu Vaccines will only be given in the Occupational Health Department from 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday.

Along with the flu vaccination, good respiratory and hand hygiene practices are very important in preventing the spread of the flu to others. The hand sanitizer must be used daily as you perform patient activities.

NRH will continue to provide hand sanitizers for every employee. Department managers will need to obtain a supply of hand sanitizers from the storeroom to distribute to the employees in their department. Managers will also be responsible for re-supplying hand sanitizers for staff as needed.

Seasonal Flu Vaccine Update

In addition to the use of hand sanitizer and good hand washing, the following activities will be ongoing to assist in preventing transmission of illnesses to others:

- The ED and Patient Access staff will offer masks, tissues and information to patients presenting to the registration areas with cold symptoms such as fever, cough or shortness of breath. The patient will also be taught to cover their mouth when coughing and to dispose of tissues correctly.
- Restrictions on visiting will be posted as needed.
- Respiratory hygiene information is posted in waiting areas to educate the public on respiratory hygiene etiquette.
- Each employee and manager is responsible for reporting employee illnesses to Occupational Health. In this manner, illnesses can be tracked so that Occupational Health can intervene if needed.
- Sick employees are encouraged to stay at home.
- Any patient with the diagnosis of influenza should be placed on Droplet Precautions.

Injection Safety Practices



Injection Safety Practices from CDC

- Never administer medications from the same syringe to more than one patient, even if the needle is changed.
- After a syringe or needle has been used to enter or connect to a patient's IV it is contaminated and should not be used on another patient or to enter a medication vial.
- Never enter a vial with a used syringe or needle.
- Do not use medications packaged as single-dose vials for more than one patient.
- Assign medications packaged as multi-dose vials to a single patient whenever possible.
- Do not use bags or bottles of intravenous solution as a common source of supply for more than one patient.
- Follow proper infection control practices during the preparation and administration of injected medications.
- Wear a surgical mask when placing a catheter or injecting material into the spinal canal or subdural space/

Adapted from: Guideline for isolation precautions: preventing transmission of infectious agents in health care settings 2007. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2007. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/isolation2007.pdf>



National Patient Safety Goals

- The Joint Commission's National Patient Safety Goals requires that the hospital implements best practices or evidence-based guidelines to prevent health care-associated infections due to multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), central line-associated bloodstream infections, surgical site infections and catheter-associated urinary tract infections. The following are the elements of performance that are required with information about how we will meet these requirements:



NPSG: Multidrug-Resistant Organism

This requirement applies to, but is not limited to, epidemiologically important organisms such as methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Clostridium difficile (CDI), vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), and multiple drug-resistant gram negative bacteria.

- Education is provided to staff about health care-associated infections, MDROs, and prevention strategies on hire and annually.
- Education is provided for patients and their families – patient teaching information is available for MRSA, CDI and VRE.
- A surveillance program for MDROs is in place and screenings are done based on the patient assessment.
- The hospital measures and monitors MDRO processes and outcomes for infection rates, compliance with evidence-based guidelines and the education program – this is coordinated by the Infection Prevention Department.
- Multidrug resistant organism surveillance data is reported to key committees and other stakeholders in the hospital.
- A laboratory-based alert system that identifies new patients with MRDO is in place and also has an alert system that identifies readmitted or transferred MDRO-positive patients.
- Policies and procedures are in places that are aimed at reducing the risk of transmitting MDROs.



NPSG: Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections:

This requirement covers short and long term central venous catheters and peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) lines.

- Education is provided to staff who are involved in managing central lines about central-line associated bloodstream infections and the importance of prevention. Education occurs on hire, annually and when involvement in these procedures is added to an individual's job.
- Prior to insertion of a central venous catheter, education is provided to patients and as needed to their families about central line-associated bloodstream infection prevention.
- Policies and procedures are in place that are aimed at reducing the risk of central line-associated bloodstream infections.
- Risk assessments for central line-associated bloodstream infections are conducted and the effectiveness of prevention efforts is evaluated.
- Central line-associated bloodstream infection rate data and prevention outcome measures are provided to key committees, leaders, licensed independent practitioners, nursing staff and other clinicians.
- A catheter checklist and a standardized protocol for central venous catheter insertion are required: *A checklist has been implemented and placed on each central line kit. The checklist is to evaluate compliance with the protocol. RNs assigned to the patient will complete the checklist on PICC line insertions performed by nurses and all central venous catheters inserted by physicians.*



NPSG: Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections:

- Perform hand hygiene prior to catheter insertion or manipulation.
- For adult patients, do not insert catheters into the femoral vein unless other sites are unavailable: ***You will need to document why the femoral vein was used.***
- Use a standardized supply cart or kit that is all inclusive for the insertion of central venous catheter: *Kits are available.*
- Use a standardized protocol for maximum sterile barrier precautions during central venous catheter insertion: *The kits contain maximum barrier drapes and must be used.*
- Use an antiseptic for skin preparation during central venous catheter insertion: *The kits contain chlorhexidine for use as the antiseptic.*
- Use a standardized protocol to disinfect catheter hubs and injection ports before accessing the ports: *Policies are in place.*
- Evaluate all central venous catheters routinely and remove nonessential catheters: *Evaluate daily the need for the central venous catheter and remove as soon as possible.*

NPSG: Surgical Site Infections

This goal requires that best practices are implemented to prevent surgical site infections.

- Education is provided to staff involved in surgical procedures about health care-associated infections, surgical site infections, and the importance of prevention. *This is done via net learning on hire and annually.*
- Prior to surgery the patient or family is educated about the surgical procedure and about preventing surgical site infections.
- Policies and procedures are in place to reduce the risk of surgical site infections.
- Risk assessments for surgical site infections are conducted and the effectiveness of practices is evaluated.
- Surgical site infection rates are measured for the first 30 or 90 days following surgical procedures based on National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) procedural codes.
- Surgical site infection data is reported to key committees and stakeholders in the hospital.
- Administer antimicrobial agents for prophylaxis used for a particular procedure or disease according to methods cited in scientific literature or endorsed by professional organizations.
- When hair removal is necessary, use a method that is cited in scientific literature or endorsed by professional organizations. *Shaving is an inappropriate hair removal method.*

NPSG: Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections

This goal requires that evidence-based practices are implemented to prevent indwelling catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).

- Education is provided to staff involved in the use of indwelling catheters about CAUTI and the importance of infection prevention.
- Education is provided to patients who have an indwelling catheter, and their families as needed, on CAUTI prevention and the symptoms of a UTI.
- Policies are in place, using established evidence-based guidelines, for placement of an indwelling urinary catheter. Examples of criteria for placement include the following:
 - Critically ill patients who need accurate urinary output measurements
 - Patients with acute urinary retention or bladder outlet obstruction
 - Patients who require prolonged immobilization (for example, a potentially unstable thoracic or lumbar spine or multiple traumatic injuries such as pelvic fractures)
 - Incontinent patients with an open sacral wound or perineal wounds
 - Perioperative use for selected surgical procedures, such as patients undergoing urologic surgery or other surgery on contiguous structures of the genitourinary tract; patients who will have a prolonged duration of surgery (catheters inserted for this reason should be removed in a post-anesthesia care unit); patients anticipated to receive large-volume infusion or diuretics during; patients needing intraoperative monitoring of urinary output
 - End-of-life care
 - Neurogenic bladder

NPSG: Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections

- Insert and manage indwelling urinary catheters according to established evidence-based guidelines that address the following:
 - Limiting use and duration to situations necessary for patient care
 - Performing hand hygiene prior to catheter insertion or maintenance care
 - Using aseptic techniques for site preparation, equipment and supplies
 - Securing catheters for unobstructed urine flow and drainage
 - Maintaining the sterility of the urine collection system
 - Replacing the urine collection system when required
 - Collecting urine samples
 - Note: There are medical conditions that require a prolonged use of indwelling urinary catheter in order to avoid adverse events and promote patient safety. Examples can include, but are not limited to, patients with a spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and spina bifida.
- Measure and monitor catheter-associated urinary tract infection prevention processes and outcomes in high-volume areas by doing the following:
 - Selecting measures using evidence-based guidelines or best practices
 - Having a consistent method for medical record documentation of indwelling urinary catheter use, insertion and maintenance
 - Monitoring compliance with evidence-based guidelines or best practices
 - Evaluating the effectiveness of prevention efforts

Antimicrobial Stewardship

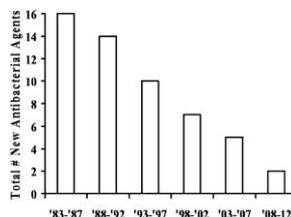
What is Antimicrobial Stewardship?

Antimicrobial stewardship refers to coordinated interventions designed to improve and measure the appropriate use of antimicrobials by promoting the selection of the optimal antimicrobial drug regimen, dose, duration of therapy, and route of administration. Everyone's goal in the healthcare team is to provide the best and most efficient care to patients. Simultaneously stewards are looking to reach optimal outcomes while not introducing resistance, toxicity and saving the healthcare system money related to antimicrobial use.

Why is Antimicrobial Stewardship important?

Antimicrobial resistance has become a life threatening problem in the healthcare field. Through antibiotic overuse and microbial replication and mutation we have seen the rise of MRSA, VRSA, and CRE; which has been a hot topic in the news for the past several years.

Antimicrobial stewardship is especially important due to the decline in the number of antibiotics being approved by the US FDA. Figure 1 shows this principle.



Antimicrobial Stewardship

- There is a steady drop in new antibiotics on the market in each 5 year increment. This number is not expected to rise any time soon. We need to utilize the products we have efficiently and be sure to assess patient's antibiotics as we receive information back from the microbiology lab.
- It is also important to minimize adverse drug reactions (ADR) and total healthcare costs. Over use of antibiotics can result in hypersensitivity reactions and is the number one factor that can lead to *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI).
- A study was conducted in a 120 bed hospital where a clinical pharmacist, ID specialist, microbiology lab and infection control team members reviewed charts just three days a week for a year. They made 488 recommendations to prescribers and 69% of those were accepted and implemented. These consisted of de-escalation, IV to PO, and more targeted therapy to name a few. At the end of the year a total of about \$177,000 was saved in healthcare costs.
- In a smaller community hospital it is important to have a clinical pharmacist reviewing antibiotic cases at least a few times a week. In many cases patients are started on empiric therapy of one or multiple antibiotics to cover any possible infection. This needs to be reevaluated and/or de-escalated in 48-72 hours and when reports from the microbiology lab are returned. The pharmacist, prescriber and the hospitalist are able to review these microbial findings and begin a more targeted therapy for the patient.

Antimicrobial Stewardship

- **What are the goals of Antimicrobial Stewardship?**
- Goals are set based on the individual institution. After looking at several successful Antimicrobial Stewardship programs at hospitals across the country, including Wake Forest Baptist, one can compile the 6 goals that seem to overlap between these institutions.
- 1. Improve patient outcomes through correct utilization of antimicrobial agents.
- 2. Decrease antimicrobial resistance in the community and hospital.
- 3. Optimize antimicrobial dosing through patient specific parameters.
- 4. Reduce ADR and CDI.
- 5. Reduce hospital costs while not impacting the quality of care.
- 6. Use medication sets to improve on adherence and utilization of antimicrobial agents.



Antimicrobial Stewardship at Northern Regional Hospital

It is the responsibility of the entire healthcare team to upkeep the program and give patients the appropriate treatment at the most reasonable cost to them and the institution.

At NHSC the Antibiotic Stewardship Committee consists of a hospitalist, quality control, microbiologist, pharmacy director, pharmacist, and infection control. Each year a new Antibigram is published reflecting the hospital and community sensitivities. These numbers are reported to hospitalists and pharmacists so that the most appropriate empiric antibiotic therapy can be started on a patient.

Both the hospitalists and pharmacists have access to microbiology lab findings from patient's specimens, which aids in determining when to de-escalate or discontinue antibiotics. With the help of PCR we are able to quickly and efficiently receive test results on specimens sent to microbiology. The microbiologist has even increased her reviewing of cultures to also help in the quick de-escalation of antibiotics. Fortunately, at NHSC, de-escalation has not been a significant problem. All reports are reviewed and more targeted therapy is prescribed for the patient. This is a major key to a successful program.

Summary

Cultures must be collected before antibiotics are given. It is important to make sure there is an appropriate antibiotic evaluation after initial empiric therapy. Make sure each antibiotic ordered has a clear indication and duration of therapy. When the results come back from microbiology in 48- 72 hours be sure to reassess the original antibiotic order and begin to tailor the drug therapy to the patient's specific diagnosis.



EMTALA

EMTALA: What is EMTALA?

- EMTALA stands for “Emergency Medical Treatment & Labor Act.” It is a federal law enacted by Congress in 1986 to prevent hospitals from sending away patients based on insurance status, race, gender, national origin, preexisting medical conditions, etc.
- The goal of EMTALA is to ensure that any person with any emergency medical condition receive reasonable evaluation and stabilization in any emergency room before they are transferred.
- While the law is tied to Medicare reimbursements, it applies to ALL patients seeking medical care in emergency rooms, not just Medicare beneficiaries.
- Violation of EMTALA is extremely serious. It can result in **large fines to physicians and hospitals** that medical malpractice insurance does not cover.
Every EMTALA violation triggers a federal investigation that can result in hospitals losing their Medicare reimbursement

EMTALA: How Do I Comply with EMTALA?

1. **Make sure all ED patients are registered.** This seems obvious, but it also includes any patient with any emergency medical *condition* (including those brought in by family or EMS who have no specific medical *complaint*) and unaccompanied patients without capacity. Doing this helps demonstrate that you have not actively tried to turn patients away.
2. **Make sure a “licensed independent practitioner” performs a Medical Screening Exam (MSE).** A licensed independent practitioner can be a physician with a medical license or a nurse practitioner. Some hospitals, via their bylaws, allow physician assistants to perform MSEs. Note that this does not include interns, unlicensed residents, or non-NP nurses. Finally, be careful about triage nurses that turn patients away. The brief screening exam performed at triage **is not** the same thing as a MSE performed by a licensed MD or NP.

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- **Make sure the Medical Screening Exam (MSE) is performed on hospital grounds.**
- The MSE does not always need to be performed in the ED, even if the patient initially presents there.
 - For instance, if a woman in active labor presents to the ED, it is perfectly acceptable to send her immediately to the Labor & Delivery floor to receive the MSE if you are reasonably certain that she will not have a dangerous delivery en route (i.e., on the elevator).
 - Likewise, if a visitor suddenly develops chest pain in Labor & Delivery, it is perfectly acceptable to immediately send him or her to the ED to receive the MSE.

EMTALA: How Do I Comply with EMTALA?

1. **Before initiating ANY patient transfer, make sure you have made a reasonable attempt to stabilize the patient using the full extent of your hospital's capabilities, regardless of the condition in which the patient presented.**
1. This is a crucial requirement that can be difficult to fulfill, but it is the main point of EMTALA. According to EMTALA, "unstable" means there is "a reasonable expectation of deterioration enroute."
 - For example, if a patient is hemodynamically unstable due to an aortic dissection and your hospital has the resources to repair that dissection, you are obligated to keep the patient.
 - If you are at a hospital without surgeons who can perform this operation, you **STILL** need to make a reasonable attempt to stabilize the patient in the ED using every resource at your disposal, including placing a central line, starting pressors, intubating, or whatever else to reduce the chances of decompensation during the transfer.
 - For a patient in active labor, "unstable" means you have a reasonable expectation that the patient will deliver either the fetus or the placenta en route.

EMTALA: How Do I Comply with EMTALA?

On-call Physicians

- The Emergency Department physicians decides if he/she wants the on-call specialist to come in for assessment of the patient.
 - The on-call physician must respond to pages or phone calls within 15 minutes.
 - If the on-call physician is requested to come into the Emergency Department, he/she will respond on-site within 30 minutes of the request.
- The hospital does allow physicians to perform elective surgery or other procedures while on-call; however, when a physician is on emergency call and has scheduled elective surgery or an elective diagnostic or therapeutic procedure during that time, the physician must have a back-up plan in place.

Once the patient receives a Medical Screening Exam at the hands of a licensed independent practitioner AND a reasonable attempt has been made at stabilization, your EMTALA obligations are fulfilled.

EMTALA: How Do I Comply with EMTALA?

Common EMTALA Pitfalls

- **EMTALA only applies when I am transferring patients out of my own hospital, and not when I'm accepting transfers from other hospitals.** Absolutely not! This is a common and dangerous mistake at large tertiary care academic centers. BOTH the transferring AND receiving hospitals are responsible for the Medical Screening Exam (MSE). This means that, if you pick up the phone to accept a transfer, it is your responsibility to ask if the other hospital performed a proper MSE, attempted to stabilize the patient, and has a valid reason for the transfer. Here are two sneaky ways to commit an EMTALA violation as the receiving hospital:
 - Refusal to accept a perfectly valid transfer from another hospital
 - Failing to report an invalid transfer by another hospital (i.e., not reporting someone else's EMTALA violation, which is itself a violation).
- **EMTALA only applies to ED physicians, not consulting services.** Wrong again! If a consult fails or refuses to perform an initial assessment of an ED patient within a reasonable amount of time, they have violated EMTALA. The amount of time is determined by hospital bylaws, but in general, it is important to remind consults that they also have an obligation to see patients expeditiously in the ED.



Update to Northern Regional Hospital Advanced Primary Center Stroke Program

Based on the AHA/ASA 2018 Stroke Guidelines

Stroke Care

- Stroke care is evolving rapidly based on the results of numerous studies and evidence based research.
- Because of the improvements in treatment and prevention, research and the AHA/ASA organized system of stroke care, Stroke has dropped from the nation's No. 4 killer to No. 5. It remains the leading cause of disability.
- Updates to the guidelines for stroke care were released in January 2018. The changes to NRH policies and protocols are in direct response to those updates, ensuring that we continue to provide the highest quality of care to our Stroke patients.
- The following are some of the updated guidelines and how they impact our stroke program



New Guideline: “It may be reasonable to establish a secondary DTN (Door to Needle) time goal of achieving DTN times within 45 minutes in $\geq 50\%$ of patients with AIS who were treated with IV alteplase.”



DTN (Door To Needle) Time Goal

- The benefits of thrombolytics are highly dependent on the time elapsed since onset of stroke symptoms - Time is Brain –The quicker we can achieve reperfusion, the less permanent damage to the brain which in turn reduces the amount of disability the patient will be left with.
- Previous DTN time goal was ≤ 60 minutes. Our average DTN in 2017 was 50 minutes.
- In 2017 we achieved **DTN less than 45 minutes** in **43%** of our tPA administrations
- So far (May) in 2018, our **DTN in less than 45 minutes is 100%**. Our tPA administration is averaging **38** minutes to date!
- These goals do not miraculously change. They improve due to the hard work and dedicated performance of our entire Interdisciplinary Stroke Team! Northern Regional Hospital can be proud to be an Advanced Primary Stroke Center!

Impact: In alignment with the 2018 guidelines, our New DTN goal is ≤ 45 minutes in at least 50% of patients receiving Alteplase (tPA)



New Guideline: For otherwise eligible patients with mild stroke presenting in the 3-to 4.5-hour window, treatment with IV alteplase may be reasonable. Treatment risks should be weighed against possible benefits.



Expanded Eligibility for Alteplase (tPA)

- Based on prior research, clinicians have avoided administering alteplase to mild stroke patients. Recent studies found alteplase to be helpful in a fraction of that population—especially in reducing disability rates post-stroke.
- In the 2018 guidelines, alteplase is recommended for both major stroke patients and, if administered to minor stroke patients within a three- to 4.5-hour window of the stroke event, minor stroke patients, too

Mild Stroke Symptoms

- In SITS-ISTR (Safe Implementation of Treatments in Stroke–International Stroke Thrombolysis Registry), good functional outcomes and risk of sICH were similar or the same in mild stroke treated in 0 to 3 and 3 to 4.5 hours. Similarly, in the GWTG registry, good functional outcomes, mortality, and risk of sICH were the same in mild stroke treated in 0 to 3 and 3 to 4.5 hours.
- “Having a stroke, or even a TIA can be a costly watershed in a person's life. Statistically, it deducts years from patients' lives. But it claims another toll too: in quality of life after the stroke has happened”
- tPA reduces disability and allows more stroke patients to return to a more normal function than they would have without it.

Mild Stroke Symptoms

- Each patient receives not only the emergent care of our physicians and stroke team, but a consultation with a Neurology specialist to help determine which patients might benefit from treatment or a combination of treatments.
- This guideline does not impact which patients we call CODE STROKE for, since we include ALL patients experiencing any symptom of stroke. It will, however, impact the decision making process by our physicians in an effort to weigh risk and benefit in an effort to maximize the patient's outcome.

Impact: All CODE STROKE patients within the 3-4.5 hour window will be evaluated for thrombolytic consideration, including patients presenting with mild symptoms.



New Guideline: In selected patients with AIS within 6 to 24 hours of last known normal who have LVO in the anterior circulation, obtaining CTP, DW-MRI, or MRI perfusion is recommended to aid in patient selection for mechanical thrombectomy, but only when imaging and other eligibility criteria from RCTs showing benefit are being strictly applied in selecting patients for mechanical thrombectomy.



LVO and Thrombectomy

- LVO (Large Vessel Occlusion): Acute strokes due to large vessel occlusion are among the most serious types of stroke, causing a higher level of disability and a higher mortality rate. **Three out of every four patients who suffer a large vessel occlusive stroke will die or be severely disabled afterwards**
- Endovascular treatment (thrombectomy) can reduce mortality and disability from these type strokes
- Thrombectomy – Mechanical treatment to remove a stroke-causing blood clot in the brain
- Studies have shown this procedure can be effective in some patients even when performed **within 24 hours** after a stroke

LVO and Thrombectomy

- Until recently, the window for Endovascular Treatment was 8 hours. Opening the window up to 24 hours can be life changing for a patient having a severe stroke
- Study results indicate that patients with a severe stroke (LVO) can still have **salvageable brain up to 24 hours** after onset of stroke
- In the DAWN trial researchers used neuroimaging to determine which patients would likely benefit from thrombectomy. The imaging helped doctors determine how much brain tissue had suffered irreversible damage and how much tissue they might be able to save. If the amount of damaged tissue were no bigger than the size of a small apricot, researchers believed the patient could benefit from the therapy
- Patients with good collateral circulation may have less brain damage within the same time of ischemia as patients with poor collateral circulation
- Advanced imaging such as CTA helps determine if the patient has an LVO and therefore may benefit from mechanical thrombectomy

24 Hour Treatment Window

"The expanded time window for mechanical thrombectomy for appropriate patients will allow us to help more patients lower their risk of disability from stroke," according to AHA. "That's a big deal. That's potentially a lot more people who could benefit, and it has completely changed the landscape of acute stroke treatment."

Impact: CODE STROKE will be called on ALL patients experiencing stroke symptoms within 24 hours of symptom onset.

Note: Two time frames effect CODE STROKE patients:

3-4.5 Hours since Last Known Well = Patient may be a candidate for Thrombolytics for Acute Ischemic Strokes

0-24 Hours since Last Known Well = Patient may also be a candidate for Thrombectomy for LVO Acute Ischemic Stroke

New Guideline: In patients who are potential candidates for mechanical thrombectomy, imaging of the extracranial carotid and vertebral arteries, in addition to the intracranial circulation, is reasonable to provide useful information on patient eligibility and endovascular procedural planning.

New Guideline: Multimodal CT and MRI, including perfusion imaging, should not delay administration of IV alteplase

CT and CTA

- We use the **non-contrast CT** to determine whether the patient with stroke symptoms is having a hemorrhagic or ischemic stroke
- Computerized tomographic angiography, also called CT angiography (**CTA**), is a radiological test that combines the technology of a conventional CT scan with that of traditional angiography to create detailed images of the blood vessels in the body.
- CTA can assess the status of both the large arteries and veins in most parts of the body, including the brain

CTA

- ▶ For patients with severe stroke symptoms, clot characteristics determined from CTA, such as location, length, and occlusion versus non-occlusion, will serve to guide decision making
- ▶ CTAs allow for improved patient selection for acute stroke therapeutic interventions, offering the possibility of tissue-based rather than time-based therapy. Treatment according to the amount of salvageable brain rather than a limited time since the onset of symptoms.
- ▶ The additional time required to perform a CTA is approximately 5 minutes, and the radiation exposure is similar to that of a chest or abdominal CT
- ▶ **Impact: All CODE STROKE patients will be evaluated for the need to have a CTA**
- ▶ **Impact: CTAs done on CODE STROKE patients will include CTA of Head and Neck**

New Guideline: For patients who otherwise meet criteria for thrombectomy, it is reasonable to proceed with CTA if indicated in patients with suspected intracranial LVO before obtaining a serum creatinine concentration in patients without a history of renal impairment.

Serum Creatinine for CTA

- Studies suggest that the risk of contrast-induced nephropathy secondary to CTA imaging is relatively low, particularly in patients without a history of renal impairment
- **No longer have to wait on BUN/Creatinine results for CTA unless physician determines results are necessary due to history or potential for renal function impairment**

“Don’t kill the brain trying to save the kidneys”

New Guideline: Only the assessment of blood glucose must precede the initiation of IV alteplase in all patients.

Lab Results Prior to tPA

- Recommendation was modified to clarify that it is only blood glucose (FSBS) that must be measured in all patients.
- Other tests, for example, INR, activated partial thromboplastin time, and platelet count, may be necessary in some circumstances if there is suspicion of coagulopathy.
- Given the extremely low risk of unsuspected abnormal platelet counts or coagulation studies in a population, IV alteplase treatment should not be delayed while waiting for hematologic or coagulation testing if there is no reason to suspect an abnormal test.
- **Impact:** The **process of obtaining labs** on CODE STROKE patient **DOES NOT CHANGE**. Treatment with tPA is not delayed under this guideline for INR, PT, PTT on a patient if there is no reason to suspect an abnormal test.

Other Updates Based on Recommendations by The Joint Commission



Other Updates to the Stroke Program

All Emergency Department and Hospitalist group Providers (Physicians and NPs) must obtain 4 CME's related to Stroke annually

Under our previous policy, education was mandated for our Core Stroke Team and all RNs/LPNs in the ICU, SDU, ED and Nursing Supervisors.

Upon their visit in late 2017, The Joint Commission recommended at all providers caring for stroke patients complete stroke related education as well.



Other Updates to the Stroke Program

- The Joint Commission identified deficiencies in documentation, specifically Vital Sign and Neuro Assessment, in the charts of our stroke patients
- The Code Stroke checklist was updated to include assessment protocols for reminders to staff to assist in documentation
- The information from the **Audit sheet** is taken directly from the **Meditech documentation** whereas the Stroke Checklist is completed real time during the Code Stroke event.
- The checklists and audit forms are updated to reflect the **24 hour window** and **45 minuted DTN (door to needle) times.**



Other Updates to the Stroke Program

- The Joint Commission recommended that we develop “Anticoagulation Reversal Protocols” for patients with ICH
- **There is now an order set for “Anticoagulation Reversal for Minimal and Serious Bleeding”**



Other Updates to the Stroke Program

All Emergency Department and Hospitalist group Providers (Physicians and NPs) must obtain 4 CME’s related to Stroke annually

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Other Updates to the Stroke Program

- The Joint Commission also recommended that staff education for Alteplase (tPA) administration be done annually so as to support continued competence
- The **Administration of Activase** module is now assigned to all **ED/ICU/SDU/Nursing Supervisor** staff for annual completion



Summary

- Stroke care is ever changing as the research and clinical studies present new findings that can improve the outcome for our stroke patients. As a result our processes, protocols and policies must constantly be updated as well.
- Amid the numerous recommendations provided by The Joint Commission, the surveyor was also complimentary on the exceptional program we have in place and the commitment our staff demonstrates to the care of our stroke patients. Compliments from surveyors do not come easily nor often. Very Well Done!
- Stay tuned as we move forward with our 24 hour window for Code Stroke and see increasing numbers of patients going for CTA's. It is more work but it is also more opportunities for patients to have a better quality of life when faced with an acute ischemic stroke – And that is what the program is all about!

Thank you for All that you Do!

Physician Online Resources

Up-to-Date is available to Physicians both in-hospital and in off-site clinics/offices

- *Up-to-Date Anywhere* is now used at Northern Regional Hospital and can be accessed on your iPhone, Android, iPad and other mobile devices
- Contact the Education Department for detailed information and assistance.

You completed the Self-Study Annual Safety Review for 2019.

- Once you have reviewed the packet, print and sign the *Signature Form Annual Safety Review* and return to the Medical Staff Services Office

Thank you



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