PATIENT HANDOFF SKILLS

Internal Medicine Clerkship
Division of Hospital Medicine
George Washington University

Learning Objectives

- Recognize the importance of handoffs to patient safety
- Identify key elements and skills expected of an effective oral and written handoff
- Practice peer-peer handoff using a standardized patient case

The Problem...





Introduction

- 44,000-98,000 deaths annually in hospitals are the result of preventable medical errors
- Over half due to a lack of effective communication
 - Lost information
 - Misinterpreted information
 - Poor guidance resulting in missed actions



Introduction

- Patient-care handoffs unavoidable
- To avoid preventable errors:
 - Accurate
 - Complete, but concise
 - Clear
 - Efficient
 - Presented in writing
 - Told in person



Consequences of a Poor Handoff

- Clinical Scenario
 - 43 yo woman with Hepatitis C, HIV, Type 2DM admitted with two days of epigastric abdominal pain radiating to her back, worse with meals, with associated nausea and vomiting
 - Lipase 1552
 - Alkaline phosphatase = 320
 - Creatinine = 3.5

Patient Handoff

- Problem list:
 - Acute and chronic pancreatitis
 - Jaundice with elevated direct bilirubin suggestive of choledocolithiasis – HIDA scan pending
 - Renal insufficiency
 - Type 2 DM
- Medications:
 - Glargine 10 units SQ QHS
 - NS @ 100ml/hr
 - Morphine PCA
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/TO DO list
 - Nothing noted



Later that evening.....

- Intern called to evaluate the patient
 - RN reports patient underwent a renal biopsy earlier in the day, but did not remain supine after the procedure and just had hematuria
 - Patient receiving fluids 100cc/hour
 - HR 110; BP 120/60
 - Procedure note: biopsy done without complications; bleeding common; monitor for hemodynamic instability



Even later that evening.....

- Intern able to reach the renal fellow
 - On-call fellow reports that he didn't receive signout on the patient
 - Recommends monitoring for hemodynamic instability

Early the next morning....

- Intern called to evaluate the patient
 - P = 120; BP = 100/60
 - Patient lethargic
 - IV access lost

Relatively happy ending.....

- Patient transferred to the ICU
 - Received emergent transfusion
 - Abdominal CT: large retroperitoneal hematoma
 - Patient stabilized and hematoma resolved without further intervention



Patient Handoff

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Patient Handoff

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Would you ACCEPT this handoff?

What else does the intern need to know?

- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/TO DO list
 - Nothing noted



Effective Patient Handoffs

- Accurate
- Complete, but concise
- Clear
- Efficient
- Presented in writing
- Told in person



- Identifying Information
- Clinical Scenario
- Problem List
- Medications
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List



- Identifying Information
 - Name
 - MRN
 - Room
 - Allergies
 - Code Status
- Clinical Scenario
- Problem List
- Medications
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List



- Identifying Information
- Clinical Scenario
 - 1-2 sentence summary of the reason for hospitalization
- Problem List
- Medications
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List



- Identifying Information
- Clinical Scenario
- Problem List
 - Include all problems most active ones first
 - Include <u>only</u> the exam findings and lab data critical to the problem
- Medications
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List

- Identifying Information
- Clinical Scenario
- Problem List
- Medications
 - Include all inpatient medications, including IV fluids
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List

- Identifying Information
- Clinical Scenario
- Problem List
- Medications
- Anticipated Problems/Guidance/To Do List
 - Include all anticipated problems with guidance on how to manage
 - "If this happens, then you need to....."
 - Include all "to-do" tasks



- Organization and Efficiency
 - Present the clinical scenario succinctly
 - Follow a problem list format
 - Include no extraneous information
 - Complete handoff in <3minutes/patient</p>



Communication Skills

- Make eye contact
- Use precise language that is not subject to interpretation
- Clearly outline the tasks to be done
- Be clear about who is responsible for completing tasks
- Ask if there are any questions



Clinical Judgment

- Include all important summary information in the clinical scenario
- Present all problems
- Present all anticipated problems with guidance on how to manage
- Present all "to-do" tasks
- Prioritize problems and tasks



- Humanistic Qualities/Professionalism
 - Remain focused and attentive; avoid distractions and interruptions
 - Avoid making derogatory remarks about patients/family/staff
 - Show respect/empathy for patient's and family's wishes
 - Put patients before self



Practice Case

Charles Nelson

Accurate

Complete, but concise Clear

Efficient

Presented in writing

Told in person