

"Nursing Glue" is the "Magic" to Make Things Work

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Improving workflow and patient outcomes through customized EHR consulting.

Objectives



- Status of CPOE deployments
- Factors that influence deployment success or failure
 - Organizational
 - External
- Nursing role in CPOE implementation from planning to deployment and beyond
- Nursing benefits
- Nursing challenges
- Lessons learned
- Nursing functions included in CPOE design (system screens)

What is CPOE?



- Definition in literature ...
 - "Computer-based Provider Order Entry -- CPOE is the portion of a clinical information system that enables a patient's care provider to enter an order for a medication, clinical laboratory or radiology test, or procedure directly into the computer. The system then transmits the order to the appropriate department, or individuals, so it can be carried out. The most advanced implementations of such systems also provide real-time clinical decision support such as dosage and alternative medication suggestions, duplicate therapy warnings, and drug-drug and drug-allergy interaction checking." (Osheroff, 2005)

What is CPOE?



- ...in reality?
 - Information access
 - Interdisciplinary communication
 - Interdisciplinary relationships
 - Practice effectiveness and efficiency
 - Workflow reengineering
 - Cultural changes
 - Patient focused care
 - Differentiating factor between ordinary and extraordinary patient care

TRANSFORMATION

Patient care is a holistic process



- To make the best treatment decisions, nurses, physicians and other caregivers must have access to the most updated patient information at the point of care, as well as any other supporting clinical data and pertinent information
- Clinical decision support combined with system-generated reminders and alerts contribute to the delivery of safer, higher quality patient care
- Information technology that uses standards to support data interchange formats, medical terminologies and knowledge transfer must be considered to enhance clinician's workflow





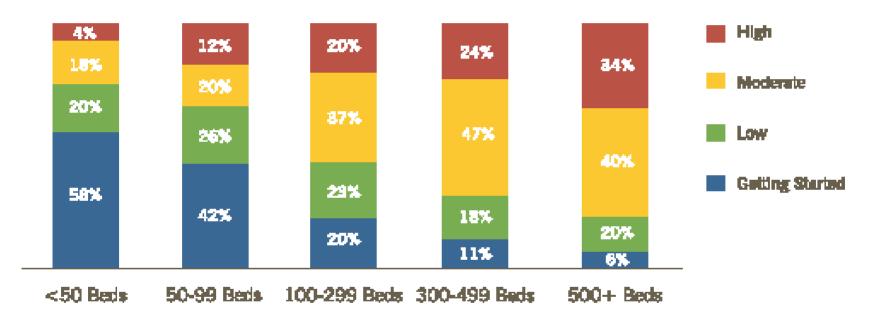
- "Electronic health record implementation is risky. Up to 30 percent fail."

 David J. Brailer, national coordinator for health information technology
- Hospitals continue to accelerate their IT adoption
- 68% report fully or partially implemented EHR in 2006
- Computerized physician order-entry (CPOE) is gaining traction. In 10 percent of hospitals, physicians routinely ordered medications electronically at least half of the time in 2006
- For laboratory and other tests, physicians routinely placed orders electronically at least half of the time in 16 percent of hospitals (Continued Progress Hospital Use of Information Technology, AHA 2007)

Status of CPOE



Chart 4: Level of Health IT Use* by Hospital Size, 2006



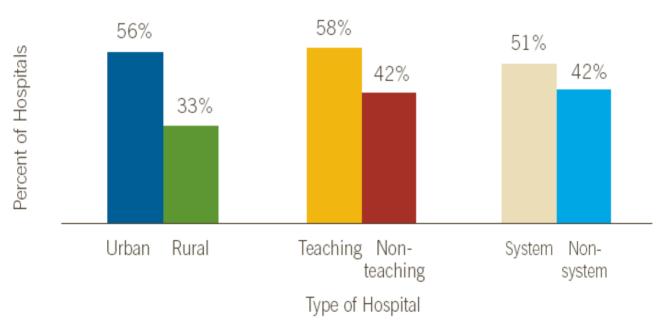
^{*}Level of health IT use is defined as number of fully implemented functions (e.g., drug interaction alerts, order-entry). High is defined as 12-15 health IT functions, moderate is defined as 8-11 functions, low is defined as 4-7, and getting started is defined as 0-3. Source: American Hospital Association. (2007). Continued Progress: Hospital Use of Information Technology 2007. Washington, D.C.



Trends in IT usage in hospitals

Hospitals' use of health IT varies ...

Chart 3: Percent of Hospitals with "Moderate" to "High"* Levels of Health IT Use by Hospital Type



^{*}Level of health IT use is defined as number of fully implemented functions (e.g., drug interaction alerts, order-entry). Moderate is defined as 8-11 functions, while high is defined as 12-15 functions.

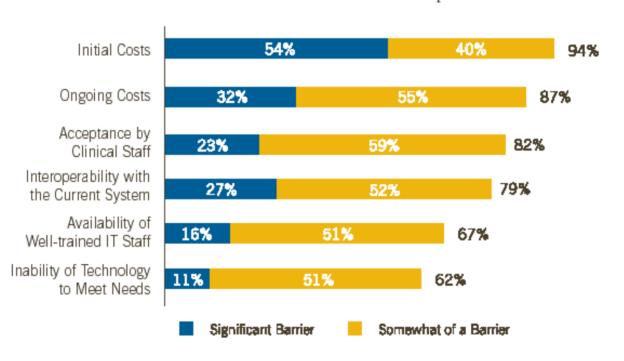
Source: American Hospital Association. (2007). Continued Progress: Hospital Use of Information Technology 2007. Washington, D.C.





...while hospitals report cost as the greatest barrier to health IT adoption.

Chart 6: Percent of Hospitals Indicating a Barrier Is a "Significant Barrier" or "Somewhat of a Barrier" to Health IT Adoption, 2006



Source: American Hospital Association. (2007). Continued Progress: Hospital Use of Information Technology 2007. Washington, D.C.

Estimated implementation costs



Table 3. Estimated Costs of CPOE Implementation in a Rural State³⁹

	Median N of Beds	Low Estimate	High Estimate
Urban Hospital	282	\$1.9 M	\$4.4 M
Rural Referral Hospital	212	\$1.9 M	\$3.2 M
Rural Hospital	62	\$1.3 M	\$2.1 M
Critical Access Hospital	45	\$1.3 M	\$2.1 M

Ongoing operating costs range between \$238,000 and \$889,000 annually.

To determine implementation feasibility the authors applied a simulation model to all hospitals in Iowa, admittedly using crude estimates of depreciation, interest rates, and third party payments. They conclude that small patient volumes would not generate reimbursements sufficient to fund increased operating costs resulting from CPOE in small hospitals. However, the authors suggest that for urban hospitals and rural referral hospitals, the substantial cost impact of a CPOE could be offset by patient care cost savings and increased revenues.

n Med Inform Assoc.

Overcoming cultural perspectives



Physician quotes:

- Efficiency
 - "I can now write 27 orders for an asthma patient with three clicks"
 - "I don't see any efficiencies"

Quality

- "My gut feeling is if the tool helps us standardize a process it will improve quality"
- "I bet this is not a relational data base, so how can you manipulate data to show quality?"

Safety

- "I think CPOE is a big safety benefit and will decrease liability"
- "Medication errors have no consequence to patients, so a decrease of errors by 50% would not impact quality at all. Ninety-thousand people don't die a year. It's cooked data"
- "In fourteen years I can't remember a single case of my patients getting a wrong medication"

P4P

- "I don't know anything about it, but it sounds great"
- "With CMS regulations it's coming and it will all be public information, so let's get ready"

Financial savings, truth or myth?

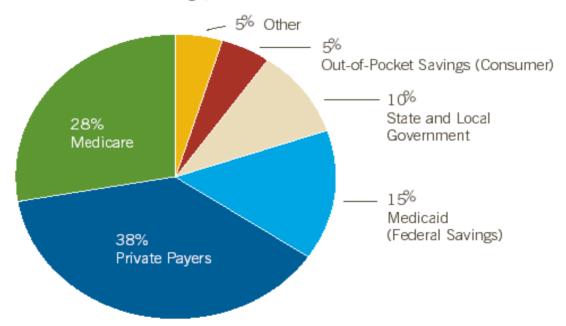
Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.



Widespread use of electronic health record systems can realize significant savings for a variety of stakeholders.

Chart 12: Estimated Average Annual Savings from Widespread Use of Electronic Medical Record Systems* by Recipient of Savings





^{*}The authors' analysis focuses on electronic medical record systems, defined to include electronic medical record, clinical decision support, a central data repository, and computerized physician order-entry. Please note this differs from the electronic health record definition in the text, defined by AHA as "systems that integrate electronically originated and maintained patient-level clinical health information, derived from multiple sources into one point of access." Totals do not sum due to rounding.

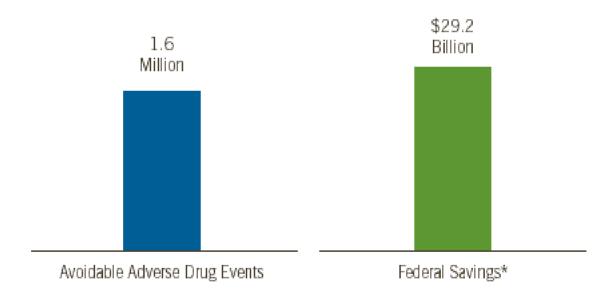
Source: Girosi, E, et al. (2005). Extrapolating Evidence of Health Information Technology Savings and Costs.





Health IT has the potential to improve patient safety and lower costs...

Chart 1: Potential Adverse Drug Events Avoided and Associated Federal Cost Savings over a 10-year Period from Electronic Prescribing



^{*}Federal savings due to electronic prescribing for all Medicare Part D prescriptions.

Source: Pharmaceutical Care Management Association. (2007). Options to Increase E-Prescribing in Medicare: Reducing Medication Errors and Generating Up to \$29 Billion in Savings. Chicago, IL.

EHR Adoption Model



- HIMSS Analytics 2007 EMR Adoption Model that measures and tracks the deployment of clinical system applications in healthcare.
 - This model demonstrates that most hospitals have not progressed past infrastructure implementations of clinical applications or EMR components at this time

FIGURE EM	R11 EMR Adoption Model V3	
	% of U.S. Hospitals	
STAGE 7	Medical record fully electronic; CDO able to contribute to EHR as byproduct of EMR	0.0%
STAGE 6	Physician documentation (structured templates), full CDSS (variance & compliance), full PACS	0.1%
STAGE 5	Closed loop medication administration	0.5%
STAGE 4	CPOE, CDSS (clinical protocols)	1.9%
STAGE 3	Clinical documentation (flow sheets), CDSS (error checking), PACS available outside Radiology	8.1%
STAGE 2	CDR, CMV, CDSS Inference engine, may have Document Imaging	49.7%
STAGE 1	Ancillaries – Lab, Rad, Pharmacy	20.5%
STAGE 0	All three ancillaries not installed	19.3%





- The nursing application environment is a critical foundation for implementing an electronic medical record (EMR)
- Nursing applications are key components to building an infrastructure that can support provider order entry and closed loop medication administration processes
 - Patients are admitted to hospitals for nursing care not physician care.
 Therefore, it is an environment that hospital executives should focus on and evaluate before moving too far forward with any physician applications beyond results reporting

	EMAR	Nurse Acuity	Nurse Staffing/ Scheduling	Nursing Documentation	Patient Scheduling	RFID - Patient Tracking
Prior to 1989	1.51%	7.76%	18.12%	3.15%	3.16%	0.00%
1990 to 1994	2.38%	5.17%	21.28%	7.57%	12.71%	12.50%
1995 to 1999	9.50%	31.90%	29.59%	33.44%	41.56%	25.00%
2000 to 2005	86.61%	55.17%	31.01%	55.84%	42.57%	62.50%



Greatest CPOE barrier in hospitals

- National nursing shortage crisis
 - About 70,000 nurses are graduating each year in America, but even at that rate, the country will need about 1 million more nurses by 2020, about the time the average reader of this information turns 65

Nursing concerns with CPOE



- No. 1 concern of the nursing staff was timely notification of new or changed orders
- In a University of Pennsylvania study, the use of CPOE resulted in decreased collaboration between nurses and physicians
 - Thew J. 2005 Practice vs. Technology. Nursing Spectrum Online: The New England Edition.
- Communication of orders between unit secretaries and nursing
- Loss of visual clues about new or changed orders

How do we spend nursing time?



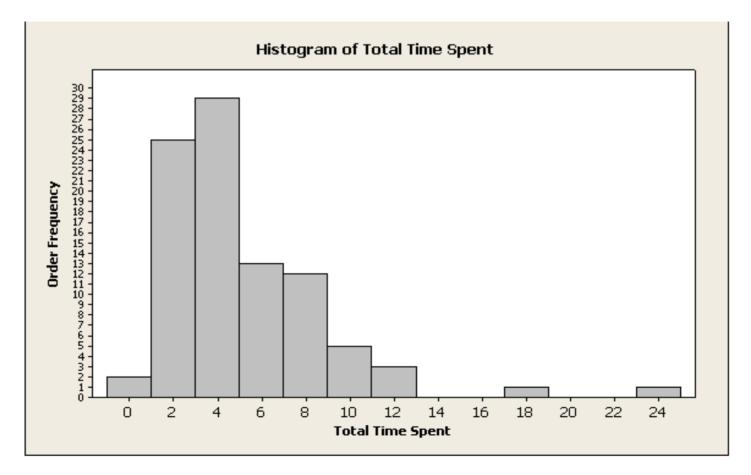
- Evaluated the time spent by staff caused by "questionable" orders requiring further clarification either with a peer, receiving department or ordering physician at St. Vincent Mercy Medical Center, Toledo, Ohio
 - Time and motion study
 - Total number of questionable orders: 91 (from 02/10/05 to 05/24/05)
- Each questionable order was recorded and derived together with various aspects, which included:
 - Order type
 - Total time spent
 - Start and end time
 - Time spent in carrying out the questionable orders



Time not well spent – ambiguous orders

4) Histogram of Total Time Spent (minutes)

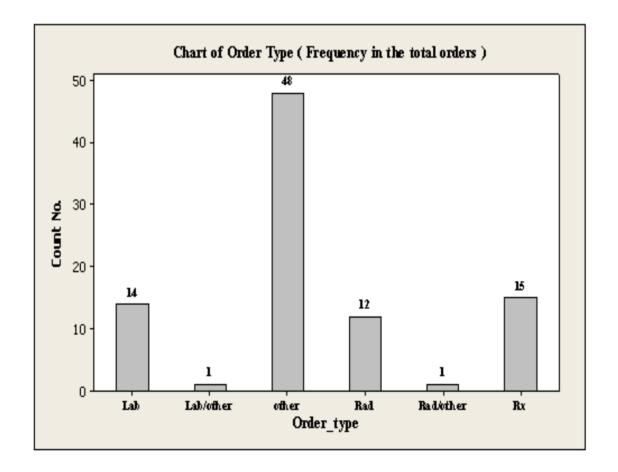
Most questionable records can be fixed with a time range from seconds to 6 minutes. 43 questionable orders can be clarified within 4 minutes. Obviously, the distribution is positively skewed; several orders (outliers) need more time to be carried out by RNs.





Time not well spent – ambiguous orders

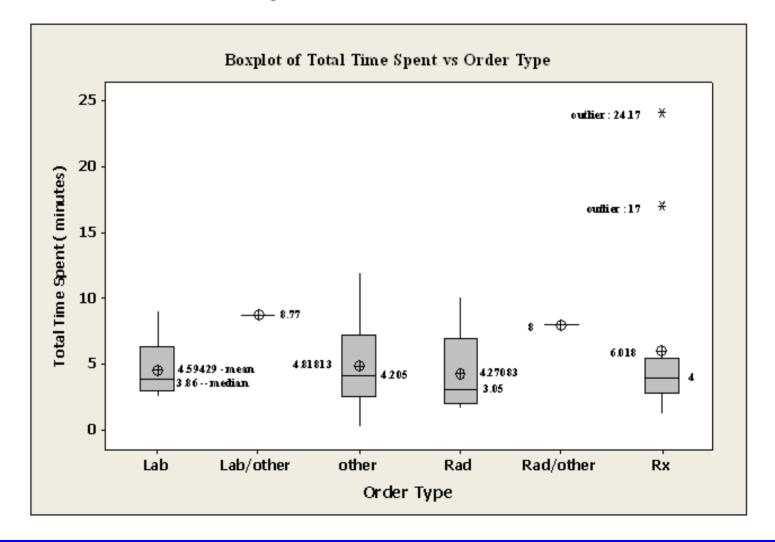
We checked the frequency of the orders and obtained the following chart: In 91 orders, there were 14 orders with the "Lab" type representing 15.38% of the total number of orders. There were 48 orders with the "Other" type representing 52.7 % of the total number of orders. The percentage for the RAD and RX type are similar, respectively 13.2% and 15.40%.





Time not well spent – ambiguous orders

- 2) Boxplot of Total time Spent vs. Order Type (91 orders):
- o the median of total time spent in each order



Lessons learned



- Many orders are incomplete
- Takes time to identify who ordered and locate contact information
- The order may be legible but clinically "does not fit," ambiguous
- Takes time and clinical experience to interpret the meaning of what was the intention of the order

How could we prevent this with CPOE?

 Get nursing involved early in validating Order Sets content and orderable services especially for "other" types of orders

A different perspective



Then...



Glass thermometers must remain in contact with sublingual tissue for 8 min. Rectal temperature takes 5 min, axillary temperatures up to 11 min.

Simple math:

Average nurse to patient ratio on med/surg unit 1:6
Taking only temperature on 6 patients = 48 minutes
Add the rest, BP, pulse and respirations = 4 min
Total time for VSS = 12 min x 6 patients = 1hr 12 min

A different perspective

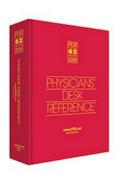
HINSS
Central & Southern Ohio Chapter
transforming healthcare through IT

...and now



Average time = 6 seconds x 6 patients = 36 seconds!









Nurses: the "glue" that holds it together

- Because nursing plays such a central role in patient safety, transforming the nurse's work environment must be a critical part of every healthcare organization's patient safety and IT strategy efforts
- A wide range of technology solutions are available today that can enhance the accuracy and efficiency of the many tasks that make up nursing work. When applied within the framework of appropriate process analysis and change, these technologies:
 - Reduce opportunities for error
 - Provide more comprehensive and timely information for clinical decision-making
 - Reduce time spent on administrative activities that can better be spent on direct patient care contributing to a safer care environment



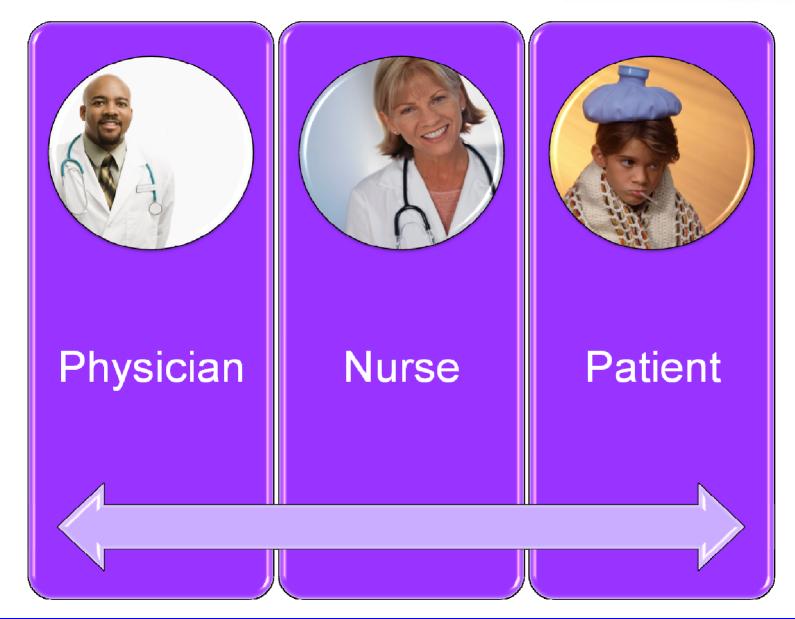
Nurses: the "glue" that holds it together

- Nurses understand the cross-disciplinary workflow processes that will be impacted through CPOE implementations
- Nurses take a holistic, 360' view of patient care, care process, workflow analysis and change management
- There is significant organizational complexity in implementing such systems. In order to successfully deploy CPOE systems, transformation of care processes must occur. Nurses and nurse informaticists are key catalysts in this transformation
- Understanding communication processes is one of the keys to understanding the change management process with CPOE implementation
- The larger decision-making process of care delivery in an integrated clinical system is facilitated through changes in nursing practice

NURSING IS THE HUB OF COMMUNICATION!







What are nurses saying after CPOE implementation?



"Having a nursing department that is proficient is key to the success of the CPOE initiative. Physicians look to the nursing staff for assistance and they are more inclined to take help from staff they know and trust than staff they are not familiar with (other IS staff). Also, assistance in the planning of the order sets by nursing enhances their buy-in and positive attitude. A positive attitude towards the system is key to success."

Kathleen O'Connell, RN Director Medical Surgical Department

"Nursing ties it all together...they do order entry, become proficient (super-users), then in turn assist and educate the physicians. Physicians have a rapport already with the nursing staff, so they would be more comfortable asking for their help. Assistance in developing the order sets/assessments/data collection forms helps with buy-in and use of the system."

Sarah Rains RN, Sr. Clinical Analyst

What are nurses saying after CPOE implementation?



- "Nurses have <u>ALWAYS</u> been the glue with or without CPOE. We follow up with physicians, ancillaries dept, and families. We are great communicators, but we have to be as we are the pts voice, we ensure labs are drawn, tests are scheduled, coordinate treatments, ensure results are noted, and make sure outstanding issues are addressed...nothing has changed much with the implementation of CPOE, except where and how the information is stored, gathered, and entered. Nursing adaptation to CPOE can be greatly influenced with early education and training of the system."

 B. Schomaker, RN, Sr. Clinical Analyst
- "I believe nursing is the "glue" throughout the patient stay in the hospital not just for CPOE, but for positive progression of the patient through the hospital experience. Nurses advocate for the patient, coordinate services, etc. we now use a different system to communicate and work with data (and continue to serve as educators to physicians for this system) we've changed how we do things and addressed some patient safety and process issues along the way, but in the end we still provide the coordination of all care of the patient."

Kathy Miller, MSN, RNC, Manager/CNS Pain Care Clinic



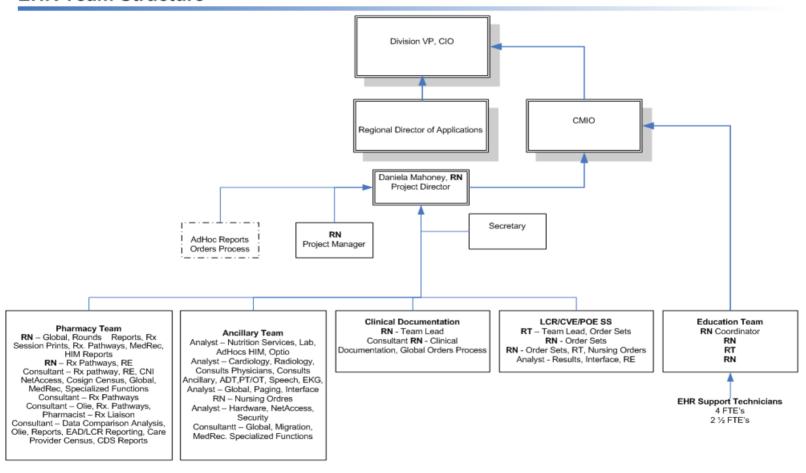
When do we get nursing involved?

- ...From the moment you start planning!
- Nursing implication in a CPOE project implementation cycle begins with defining:
 - Vision
 - Scope
 - Implementation approach
 - Timeline
 - Roll-out strategy
 - Training strategy
 - Support model
 - Strategy for sustaining the system
 - Measuring outcomes

CPOE team structure - key nursing positions



EHR Team Structure



Deployment approach and nursing impact



Deployment Strategy	Physician Consideration	Nursing Considerations	IT Considerations
Unit (or unit clusters based on patient transfer flow)	+ All orders are in one location + Know where system is implemented + Support from nursing staff	+ All orders are in one location, legible, eliminates time deciphering + Consistent processes for patients on the unit + Access to additional tools, standardizes the	+ Controlled, manageable support + Targeted content development + More known and predictable impact on processes
	Transferred patients have orders in dual systems (CPOE and	communication process Dual systems during	Creates dual processes for clinicians, unanticipated
	paper) 2. – All physicians carrying for patients need to understand processes associated with dual	implementation (patient transfer) 2. – Decreased efficiency if CPOE physician adoption is not mandated	system changes 2. – Limited lesson learned during deployment (Peds will be different than ICU) 3. – Able to support user
	systems (writing orders in CPOE on one unit and paper on other, communication impacts)	- Maintaining data in one location results in backloading efforts	demands if roll-out not realistically planned
	Not all specialties may be represented in CPOE during the early stages of deployment		
	Not all processes are defined since might have not yet been discovered		

Deployment approach and nursing impact



Deployment Strategy	Physician Consideration	Nursing Considerations	IT Considerations
Specialty (physician) Assumes clerical	+ Can use system regardless of location + Achieve efficiency faster	+ Some of the orders are more legible	+ Targeted content development + Targeted audience for
order entry for orders written on	Not all orders viewed in	Dual processes Increased paper generation	training
paper	the system are physician entered (potential transcription errors)	(single source of information is the paper chart) 3 Potential errors related to	 Difficulty for support as physicians can enter orders on any unit
	All location will have dual processes until all specialties are live	loss of printouts 4. – Not be able to support physicians with CPOE	Focus of implementation is limited to physicians Impact on many
	Inconsistencies in communicating orders to the staff	functions	processes throughout the hospital with limited staff to support resolution

Deployment approach and nursing impact



Deployment Strategy	Physician Consideration	Nursing Considerations	IT Considerations
Patient Flow (Based on	+ Rapid use house wide + System available	+ Short transition from paper to electronic	+ Short transition from paper to electronic
admission)	everywhere 3. + All orders in one location 4. + Reduced transition time	 + Progressive transition, improved adaptability to accept the system 	 + Faster discovery of process issues and their resolution
	(based on average LOS)	 + Orders in one location: system or paper chart 	+ Decreased roll-out time
	 Not all content may be available up-front Not all processes may be well outlined During transition, understand e-patients vs. paper patients 	Transition time creates communication difficulties (remembering what to do with paper vs., electronic orders) Non-refined processes need rapid resolution and communication house wide	Support may be difficult based on hospital size Increased up-front implementation time as all specialties need to be represented Increased number of users to be trained at once May not be able to do just
		 Bridging the gap between paper to electronic (between physicians and ancillaries) result in additional effort 	in time training 5. – Post live support for system enhancements – delays in addressing user needs

Deployment approach and nursing impact



Deployment Strategy	Physician Consideration	Nursing Considerations	IT Considerations
Strategy "Big bang" House wide	+ All orders available in CPOE + Consistent processes + Increased efficiency - Not all Order Sets may be available at live - More "a la carte" ordering in early months post deployment 3.	+ All orders available in CPOE + Consistent processes + Increased efficiency - Non-refined processes need rapid resolution and communication house wide	2. + Short transition from paper to electronic 3. + Faster discovery of process issues and their resolution 4. + Decreased roll-out time 1 Support may be difficult based on hospital size 2 Increased up-front implementation time as all specialties need to be represented 3 Increased number of users to be trained at once 4 May not be able to do just in time training 5. Post live support for syste enhancements - delays in addressing user needs

Process intensive locations



- Areas that present complex clinical and process needs
 - Emergency Department
 - Stand-alone tracking systems + CPOE = NO Integration
 - Nursing handoff communication
 - PAT/OR/PACU
 - JC requirements (hand-off communication of orders)
 - Nursing management of pre and post-op orders
 - Coordination of care related to patient's location
 - Reimbursement (CMS)
 - i.e., documentation of correct patient status PRIOR to procedure
 - » Obtaining documentation to meet requirements, multiple nursing processes

Process intensive locations



- Areas that present complex clinical and process needs
 - Dialysis
 - Serve inpatients & outpatients
 - Nursing order management: orders in dual systems (paper and CPOE), repetitive orders, meds ordered on the unit but needed in dialysis
 - Pediatrics/PICU/NICU
 - Wt based dosing
 - ▶ IV fluids volume management
 - Hematology/Oncology/BMT
 - Complex protocols
 - Complex calculations
 - Multiple checks & balance processes across disciplines
 - Nursing documentation of dual order checking, embedding hospital chemo policies into CPOE
 - Medication Reconciliation
 - Ownership, who does what, when and how



Investing in nursing training

September 2006 CDW survey (559 nurses)

- 25% indicated they received no IT training in previous 12 months
- 55% said more IT training would have the greatest impact on improving their use of the systems
- Even with the lack of training, 44% indicated they spend three or more hours/day using IT functions
- 86% strongly believe IT can improve patient care



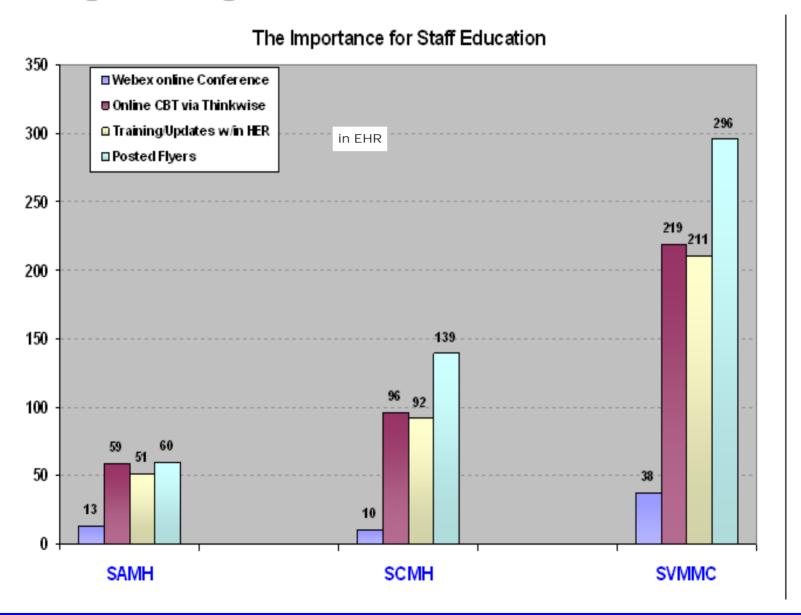
Post implementation nursing training

Nursing survey purpose: evaluate best forms of communication for ongoing changes post CPOE roll-out.

This is a Brief Survey								
(Th	(This survey is also available by selecting EHR Communication Survey from the navigator on the left)							
The EHR team welcomes your feedback regarding the best communication options to provide you with timely EHR updates or new enhancements. Please choose your preferred methods of communication: (Select all that apply)								
Would you like to be able to participate in "on the unit" training sessions?								
HQ1	¹ ☐ Yes ☐ No For how long?							
_	Are one page updates (flyers) beneficial or useful for you? HQ2							
	Do you feel that a one or two hour "refresher course" would be beneficial?							
HQ3	3 ☐ Yes ☐ No What time is best for you? ☐ Start of Shift ☐ Middle of Shift ☐ End of Shift							
Have you used the orange "EHR Resource Guide" available on your unit? HQ4								
Which of the following do you think is most important for staff education?								
HO1	HO1 WebEx Online Conference - 30 minutes each month offered at various times.							
H02								
H03	ETIT TIGHTHU/Opudes within Netaccess and ETIT							
HO4 HO5 Posting Flyers of Updates and changes								
	☐ Other							
-								



Nursing training feedback

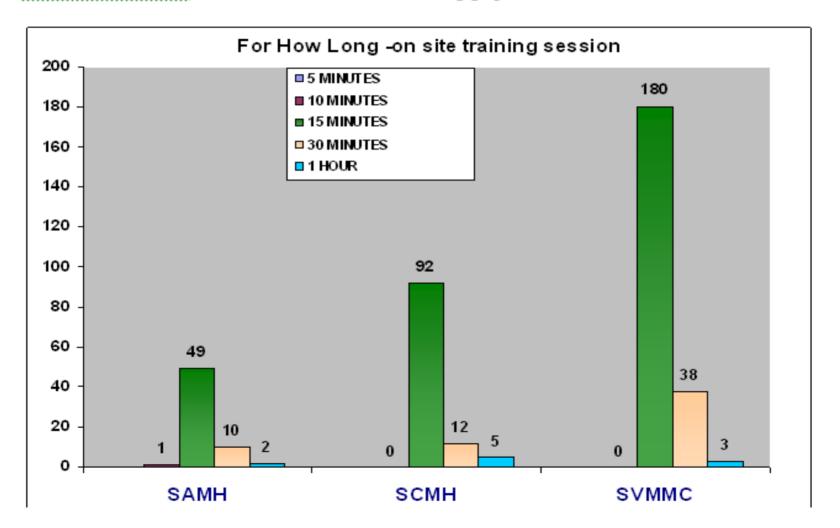






Question: Would you like "On the unit" training sessions?

There are **75** nurses in SAMH, **144** nurses in SCMH and **279** Nurses in SVMMC who chose the "Yes". **FOR HOW LONG?** Their answers are in the following graph:

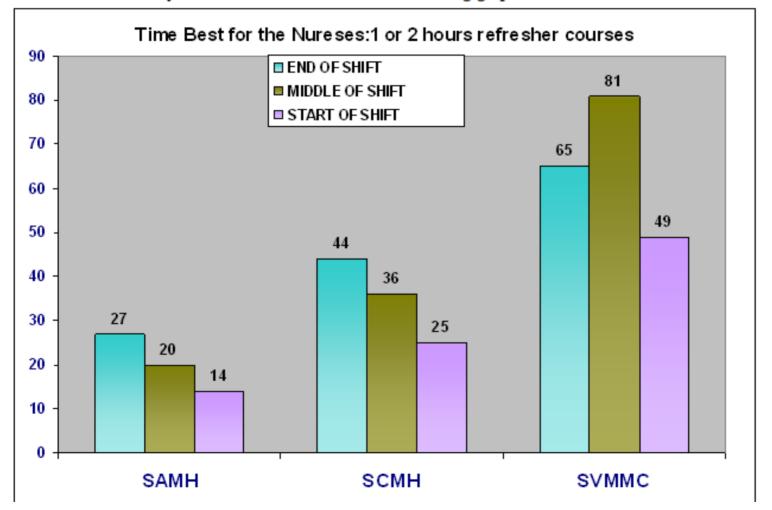






There are **62** nurses in SAMH, **105** nurses in SCMH and **195** Nurses in SVMMC who chose the "Yes".

What time is best for you? Their answers are in the following graph:





Cost of nursing involvement

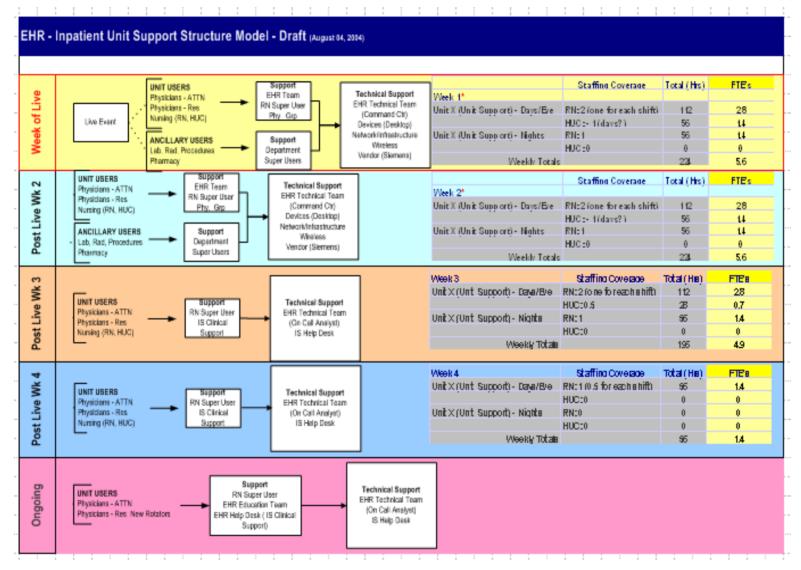
- Why is this important?
 - Who will budget for educating the nursing staff, IS or Nursing?
 - Budgets are done 12-16 months prior to training
 share the plans with all departments EARLY
 - Is your organization measuring productivity?

Example: Hospital staffing costs associated with CPOE training of RN's

Task	Number	Hrs/Wk	\$/Hr		Annual Cost
Planning/Design (12 mo)	4	4	\$35	\$560	\$26,880
Nurse Champions Training (6 mo)	24	8	\$35	\$6,720	\$174,720
Training Materials					\$25,000
Nursing Staff Training for CPOE	1200	4	\$36	\$172,800	\$172,800
Retraining/Contingency 20% of total					\$79,880
Total Capital \$ for Nursing Training					\$479,280



Support model – set real expectations



Slide 43

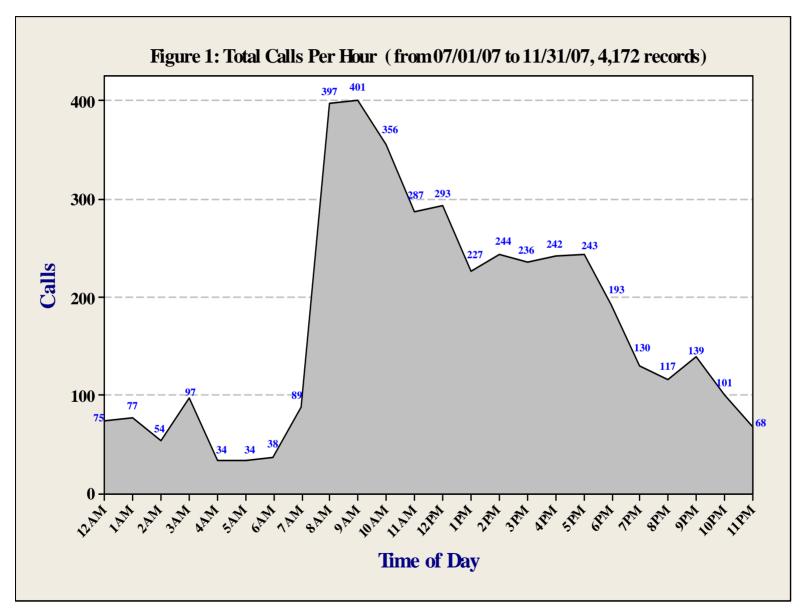
Support model – staff tracking tool



☑ Database Entry Form									
EHR Support Call Tracking System - Entry Form									
Tracking ID: 27659 Date Reported: 11/13/200	7 Time Reported: Z 0.20.00 AM: Tim	ne elapsed from page ser contact : (min.) 11/13/2007 9:46:44 AM							
Location : Mary Beth DeLa Torre	Judy Kamelesky Jerry Scheanwald	Steve Wilson 🗵 Regina Molnar							
Notification		Rebecca Ray 💹 Liza Crooks							
	_	Valancy DeAnda 💹 Lisa Gardner							
Diane Manion	■ Danelle Howard ■ Korey South ■]	Paula Cowell 🗏 Sandy Opfer							
General									
Caller Type: Caller Name:	Time Spentw/Caller:	~							
Resolution upon 1st Call? Yes No calls to resolve: Call turned over to: EHR Member - Name: Magic Ticket Opened Help Desk - Ticket#: Dept Manager - Name:	Call Category: S AdminRx Printing/Reports Physician Refusa Security SHardware NetAccess Non-EHR Software EHR Global Order Frocess EHR Consults	O Line Die lair,							
Description:	<u> </u>								
Exit without Saving Save	Next Back to Main Menu	Total of records: 26871							

Support model – user calls distribution

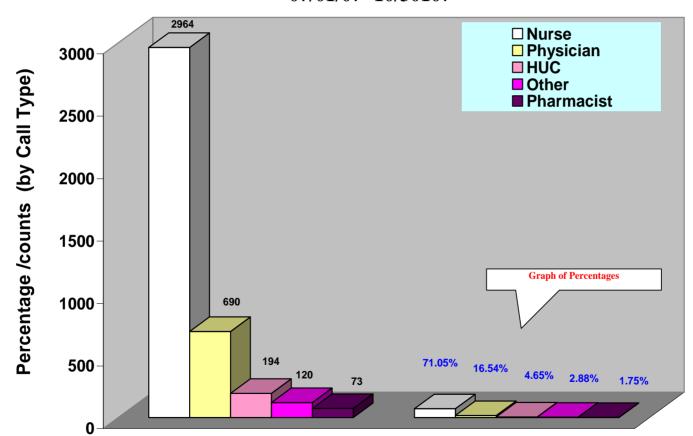




Support model – calls per user type



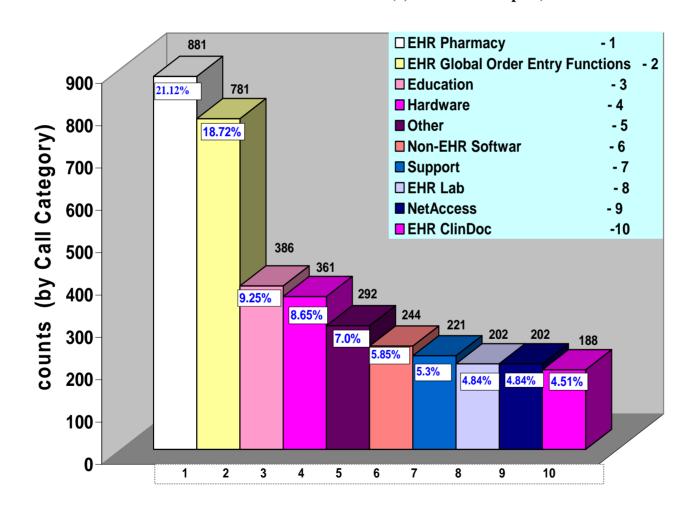
Figure 3: Data categorized by Call Type 07/01/07- 10/30107





Support model – type of user calls

Figure 4: Data categorized by Call Category from 07/01/07 to 10/31/06 (4,172 records-Top 10)





Top ten considerations for nursing in CPOE implementations

- Get nursing involved in establishing and participating in the governance structure
- Include nursing in physician design meetings and decisions
- Address # 1 nursing concern: notification of new and/or changed orders
- Evaluate nursing computer skills prior to CPOE, train if necessary, allocate \$
- Establish nursing champions as part of your support structure, allocate \$



Top ten considerations for nursing in CPOE implementations

- Understand clinical workflow for process intense areas; form multidisciplinary clinical teams to provide solutions
- Must involve nursing in Order Sets development as well as service selection options and structure
- Involve nursing in synonym definition
- Provide functions in CPOE to help nursing manage the electronic orders
- Define a clear process for hand-off communication of CPOE orders



Examplesof Nursing Functions in CPOE

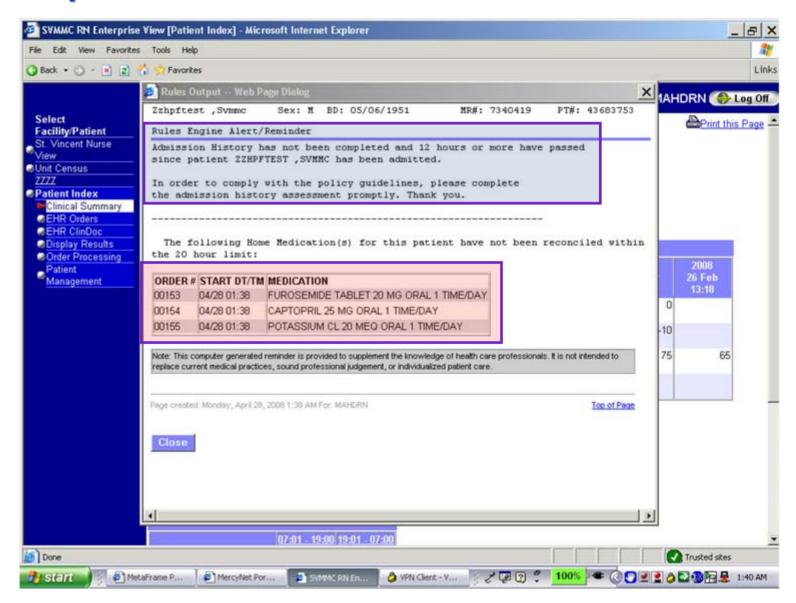
Examples (System Screens)

Medication Reconciliation Reminder
Complete Orders
Note Orders
ED and Post-op Orders Management
Nurse Shift Check
Display Orders Flags and Structure (workflow based)

"Success is the good fortune that comes from aspiration, desperation, perspiration and inspiration." (Evan Esar)

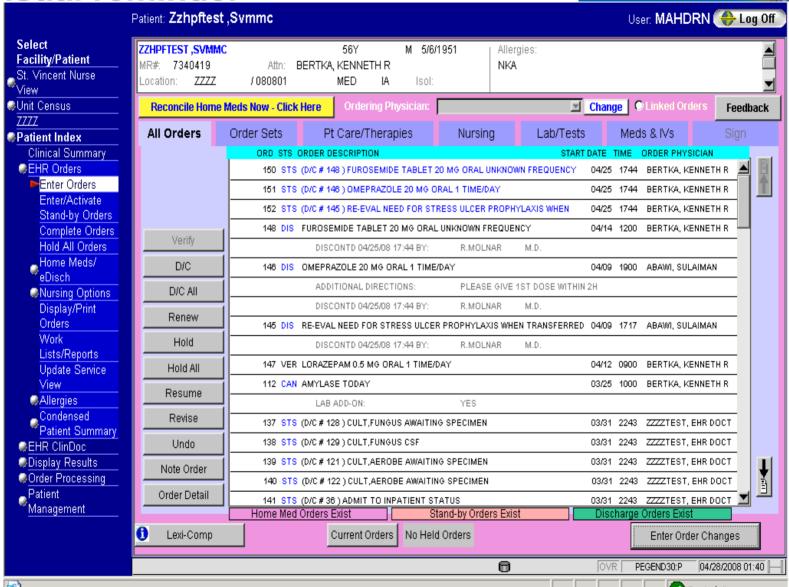


Compliance reminder



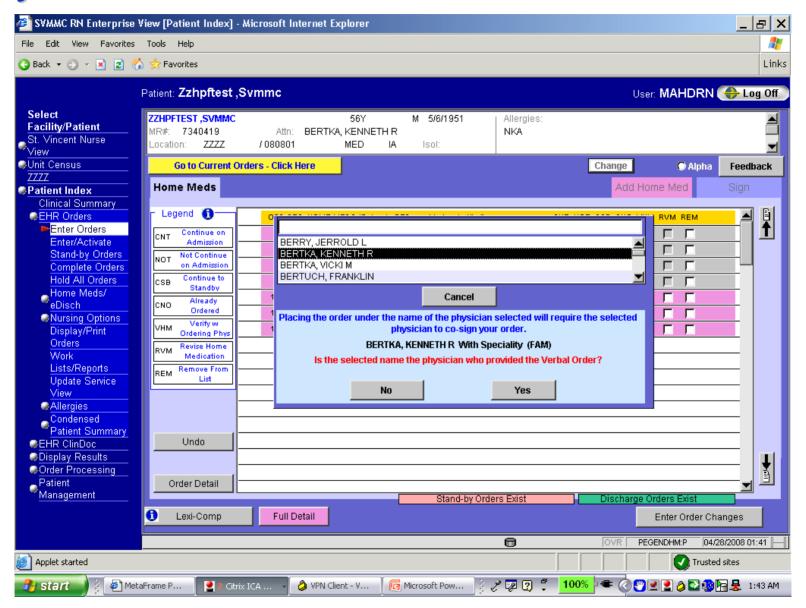






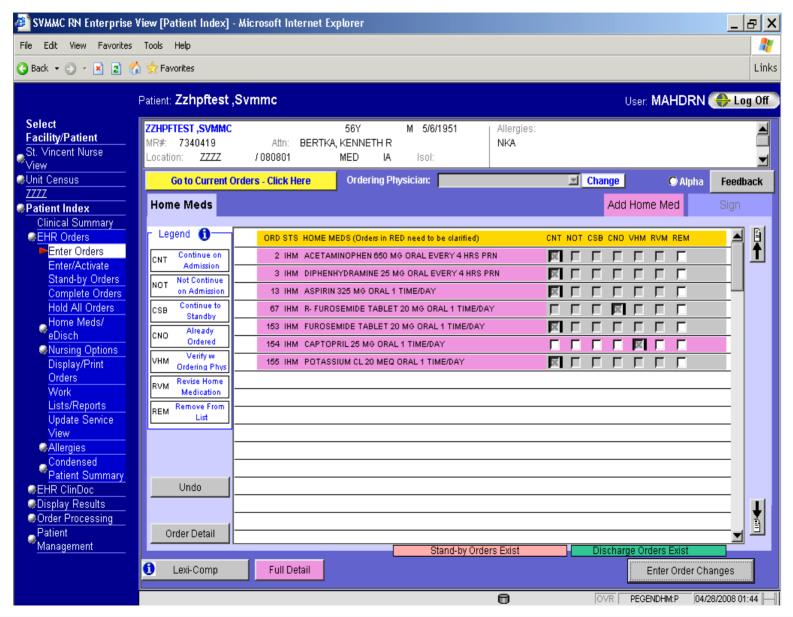


Physician selection verification



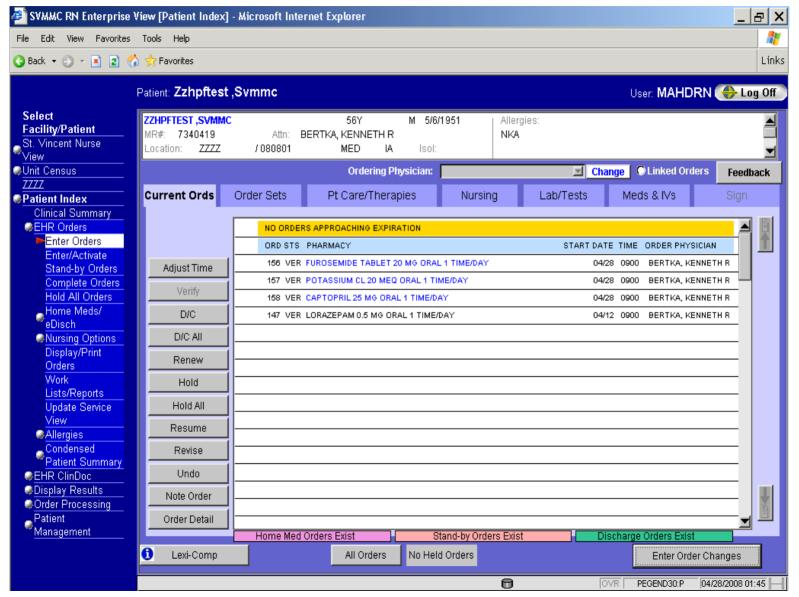
Medication reconciliation intelligent selections





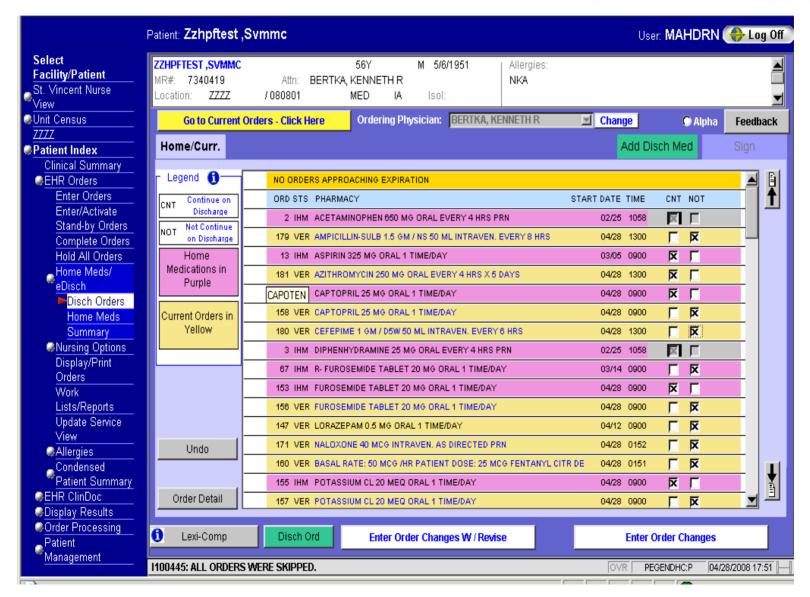


Visual alerts



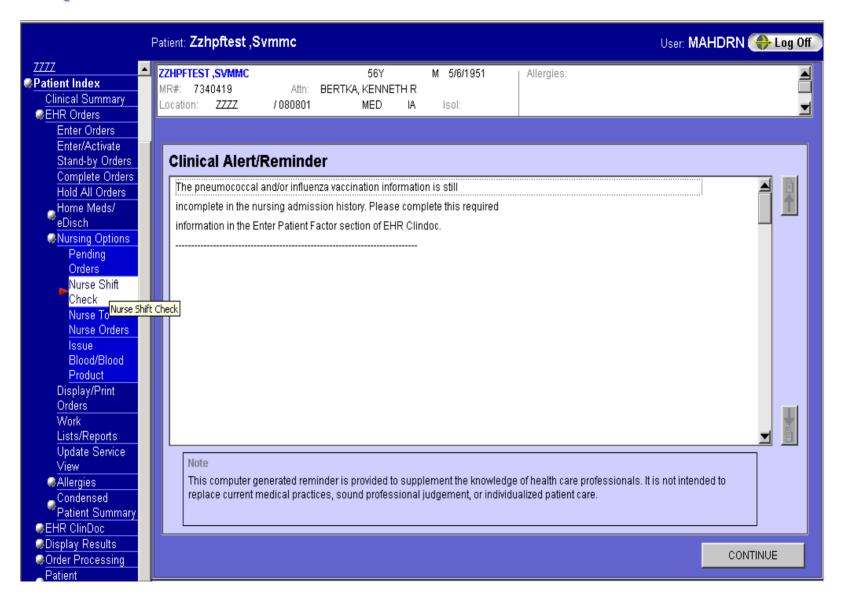
Discharge medication reconciliation





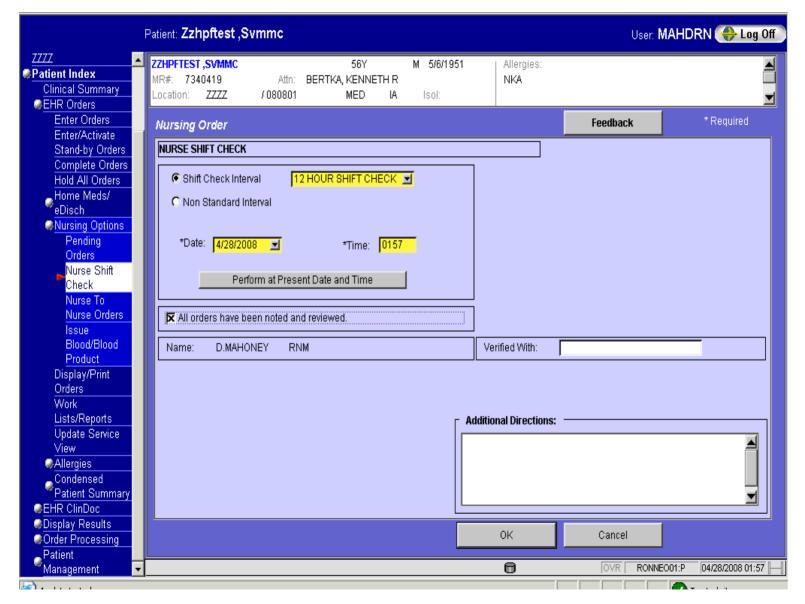


Compliance reminders



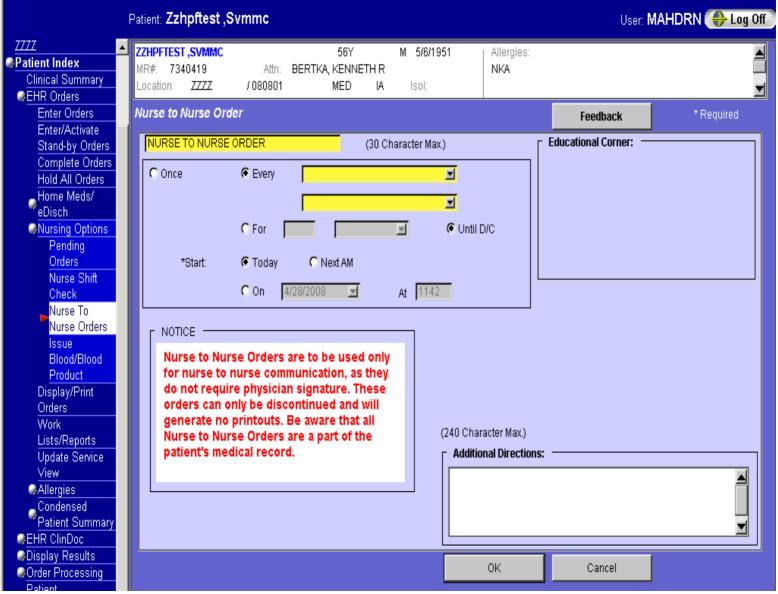


End of shift documentation



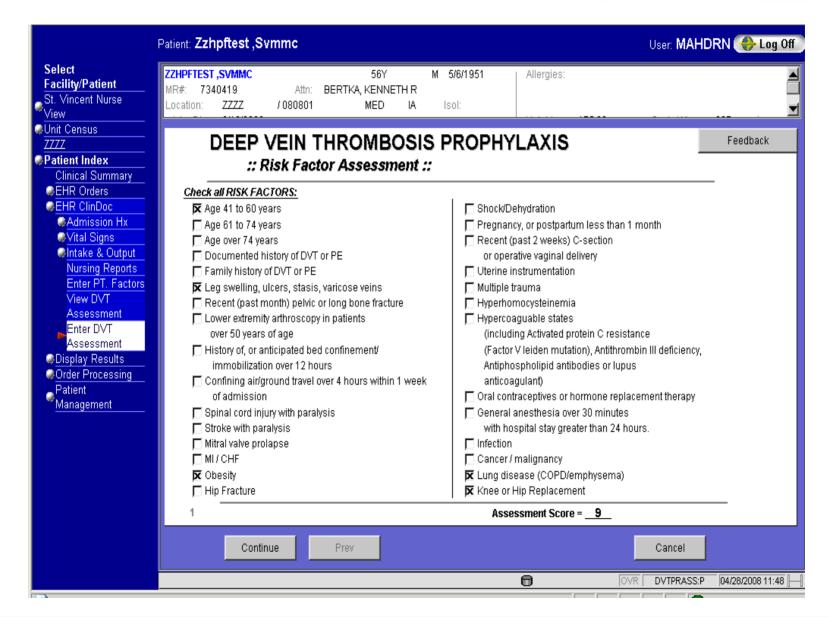






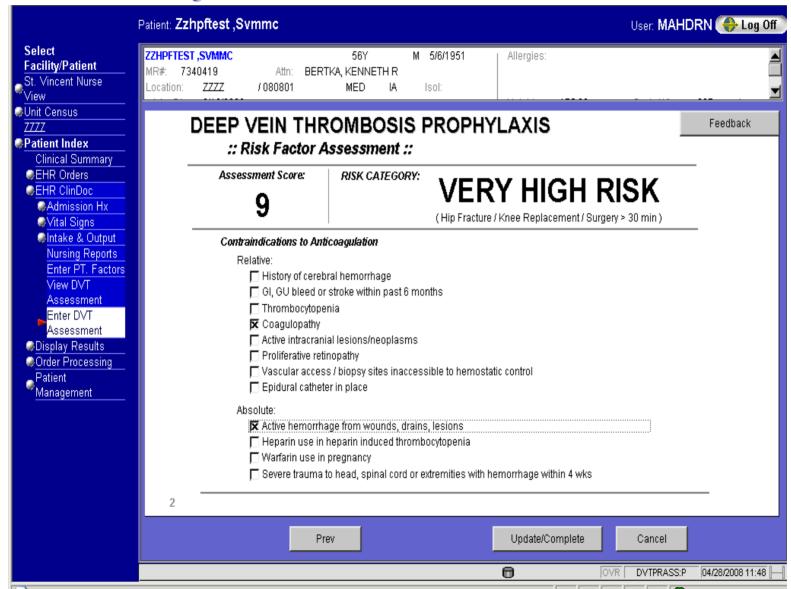
Patient safety





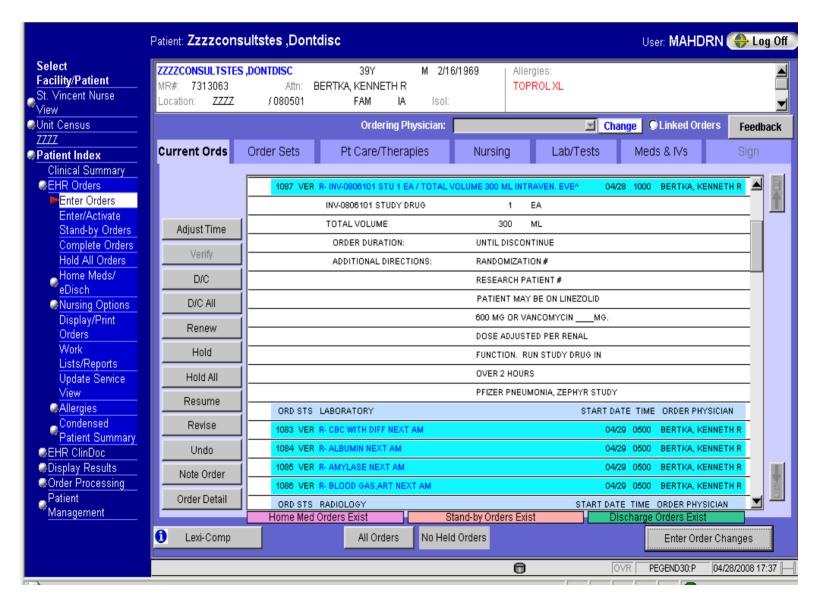








Visual aids – research orders





Questions?

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Improving workflow and patient outcomes through customized EHR consulting.

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