Hutt Valley District Health Board Emergency Department



Clinical placement information for Nursing Students

WELCOME

Welcome to the one of the region's largest and busiest Emergency Departments.

Hutt Emergency Department (ED) is a level 4 emergency care service and sees approximately 50,000 patients a year. Generally it is at its busiest in the winter months. Patient acuity ranges from `walking wounded` to life threatening emergencies such as cardiac arrest.

Most students are nervous when coming to this department but you will gain great experience, and a preceptor will always support you. Come prepared with learning objectives, and these need to be shown to your preceptors so we can help you achieve them.

Your preceptor will assist with meeting your objectives and completing required assessments. We aim to roster you to your primary nurse as much as possible but on occasion you will work with other members of staff.

If at any point during your placement you are facing difficulties, or need to talk to someone, your primary nurse should be your "1st point of call" and they will endeavour to resolve any problems you may have. Ben (nurse educator) or one of the charge nurses on duty should be able to help you further if needed

The Department of Emergency Medicine is an excellent place for students to consolidate the theory they have learnt at college / university and put this theory into practice.

This requires a commitment (from you) to learning and willingness to be flexible in an ever changing environment.

Student Contact Details forWard/department

Contact details

The staff on the ward/department care about your well-being as well as your education. They will notice and be concerned if you don't arrive for a planned shift, if there is illness on the ward or in the case of an emergency. They may need to contact you to check you're ok and to let you know if there needs to be a change to your shifts.

Please could you provide the ward with your contact details and an emergency contact using the form below? This information will be kept by a senior staff member for the length of this placement and then will be destroyed. It will not be shared with anyone else without your permission unless there is an emergency.

Your Name	
Your Home Phone	
number	
Your mobile phone	
number	
Name of emergency	
contact	
Phone number of	
emergency contact	
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Contacting your Tutor/CTA

From time to time the staff on the ward may need to contact your tutor regarding your progress, for support or in the case of problems.

Please could you supply the contact details for the tutor/CTA that will be supporting you during this placement, in the form below?

Name of Tutor/CTA	
Phone number for	
Tutor/CTA	

Please complete a new form before each new placement and give it to the senior staff at the beginning of your placement.

Thank you

(Please have this fill out and give to charge nurse on your first day)

THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

The nature of an Emergency Department as you would expect is to see and treat emergencies and move them on to the appropriate definitive treatment or home. However, because we offer a free service and are the only facility consistently open 24/7 we see a huge range of patients from the community, presenting with a wide range of illness and injury.

We never turn away patients and endeavour to provide a high standard of care to all the patients and whanau who present to us. We work as a multidisciplinary team to achieve this. The ED team deals with a wide range of people with a variety of complaints. We work alongside numerous other specialties; we will discuss how utilising other services help to streamline treatment for our patients. Examples of other (daily) utilised services are WFA, MAPU, CATT, # clinic etc.

CONTACTS

Emergency Department	Phone number for ED: 04 569
	7835
Clinical Nurse Educators	DD 5666 999
Ben Ross & Tracy Langhorn	Ext 8130
	Pager 731
	Ben.ross@huttvalleydhb.org.nz

Ben Ross will be the person who is organizing your placements and therefore is the person you need to contact concerning your rosters etc. Please contact him at least two weeks before your placement.

Most of the Emergency Department is swipe card access. When you start in the Emergency Department you will be issued a swipe card, but will need to provide a ten dollar deposit which will be refunded to you when you leave.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SHIFTS

Morning : 0700hrs to 1530hrs

D shift 0930hrs to 1800hrs

F shift 1200hrs to 2030hrs

Afternoon : 1445hrs to 2315hrs

Night : 2245hrs to 0715hrs

FIRST DAY

On your first day in the department, report to reception and state who you are and why you are here. You will be taken in for the shift handover where you will meet the nurse educators who will work with you for the first day.

Once you have met your nurse educators we will aim to give you a quick tour around the department. Please ask questions as appropriate about the area.

Your first day you will be spent with the nurse educator, it is important to become familiar with;

- 1) The resus trolley
- 2) The resuscitation rooms
- 3) The staff room
- 4) The locker room

TREASURE HUNT

This list is designed to help you become familiar with the environment, but is by no means exhaustive of all the things you will be required to locate.

IV fluid store	\square IV trolleys
Clinical policies & procedures	
What are the login PW for students	arnothing "Notes on Injectable Drugs"
Linen supplies	□ Roster
Clinical Nurse Manager Office	arphi Manual BP machine
CNE/ACNM Office	\square Suction Equipment
Where to store your bags	arnothing Bio-hazard bags
Store room	☐ Tympanic thermometer covers
Staff tea room	\square Stationery supplies
District Nurse Referral	$ ilde{\Box}$ Photocopier
Xray facilities	riangle Patient charts
Clean utility room	riangle Laboratory forms
Utility trolleys	arnothing Fire safety equipment
Oxygen "shut off" valve	riangle Lamson Tube system

TREASURE UNT

Locate, read and familiarise self with Disaster Manual
Familiarise self with Fire Drill
Locate Alarms for; Fire
Nurse/ Dr. Requiring assistance
Cardiac Arrest
Locate fire extinguishers.
Locate Dangerous Drugs D.D Cupboard
Keys to D.D cupboard must be kept on a Registered nurse at all times. If leaving the
Department ensure keys are handed to another Registered E.D. nurses.
Familiarise self with I.V. Policy and Medications Policy.

YOUR PRECEPTOR

You will be allocated to one main preceptor. This preceptor will be responsible for helping you completing your objectives. We will endeavor to ensure that you mainly work with this person, however, due to shift work, this is not always possible. It is your responsibility to ensure the nurse you are working with is aware of your objectives for the day/week.

You must provide evaluations and/or other paperwork to your preceptor in a timely fashion (i.e. not on the due date!!). Your preceptor will not complete any evaluations if you give it to them on your last days in the department.

Your preceptor will supervise you in regards to:

- Patient safety
- Own safety
- Own Professionalism
- Communication with patients, relatives, the public, all other staff.
- Carrying out of procedures
- Treatment of patients

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

- ➤ It is expected that you arrive on time for your shift and if you are going to be late or you are unwell and cannot come to call the unit on 04 569 7835 and speak to the Charge Nurse
- ➤ You must complete the full shift that you are allocated to work if you are unable to do so please discuss this with your nurse, preceptor or nurse educator. A lot of learning occurs at quiet times in the unit!!
- It is important for your preceptor or the nurse you are working with that he/she is aware of your objectives
- Due to infection control a clean uniform must be worn, long hair must be tied back and cardigans must not be worn when working in the floor
- If you are not achieving your objectives please see Ben Ross or your preceptor (before the last week in the unit)

PRIVACY

It is important that you are familiar with the **Privacy Act** and how it effects you when working in the Emergency Department.

- No information can be given to anyone without the patients consent, unless under the age of 16. Information can then only be given to the next of kin or quardian.
- If the patient is under 16 and the medical issue relates to that person's pregnancy, then you are not able to release any information to any family member, regardless of the patient's age.
- Any relevant information can be given to a police officer in person, who has identification. (This should be delegated to you preceptor or senior nurse on duty)
- Telephone advice/information must be given by senior nurses only.
- As a student it is expected that you will refer all such queries to your preceptor to deal with.
- Under no circumstances are staff to give any information to the media. Redirect them to the Communications Officer or After Hours Managers.
- These precautions should save you from inadvertently giving information to the wrong person.
- When talking to patients try to be as discrete as possible. Remember that it is very easy to hear what is being said by people in the next cubicle.
- When talking to the patients over the counter remember that anyone standing nearby can hear the conversation. Please exercise caution and tact. Always be polite and keep calm. If a patient is rude that does not mean that you should reciprocate. As long as you remain calm, be understanding and polite you will have more chance of defusing any situation that could arise.
- The patient has the right to information concerning his/her condition. It must be given to them in language that they can understand.
- ➤ If English is their second language advocate for appropriate Interpreter..
- Keep the patient informed about what is happening. Do not assume that the Doctor has informed them.
- No photos should be taken in your time in ED
- The code of conduct directs the use of use of social media sites for health care professionals.

The use of cell phones in the department should be put onto silent mode and only used in emergency while on the floor.

SAFETY MEASURES IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

In the event of a cardiac arrest we have a red emergency alarm bell in every patient cubicle that can be pressed which will alert the whole department.

We also have a blue alarm bell in several areas which is a duress alarm that sounds throughout the department and alerts security in the event of a threat of violence.

We have fire cells in the Emergency department and in the event of a fire you will need to present to the Charge Nurse and be given instructions as to where we will gather and possibly move to.

Always maintain your own safety and that of the patients. If you, any other staff member or patients are ever threatened in any way, contact Security and/or the Police immediately.

Patients must not be left on trolleys without safety rails up if there is any concern for their safety.

ESCORT PATIENTS REQUIRING

- have an I.V. infusion,
- are unconscious
- being admitted to CCU., ICU
- going to Theatre from E/D
- possibility of seizures
- Less than 15 minutes following IV Narcotics, less than 30 minutes following IM Narcotics
- Or you are concerned about in any way,

Must be escorted by a RN whenever leaving the Department

PATIENT VALUABLES

- It is preferable that patients valuables be handed to the next of kin and this documented on the patients records (to whom it was given, the person's name and relationship to the patient)
- Patients' property, if removed, is to be put in appropriate basket under their trolley. When taking a patient to the ward always ensure that all property is removed.
- If no one is accompanying the patient and he/she has valuables that need taking care of, place in an envelope with patients sticky label attached to outside and place in locked drug cupboard in the Emergency Department theatre for the duration of the patients stay in the department. Document this in the patient notes and when he/she goes to the ward take valuables with you and hand over to the receiving nurse.

OBJECTIVES

The Emergency Department provides a learning environment

- The provision of appropriate care to the patient and whanau with support and supervision from the preceptor, including
 - Accurate assessment
 - Competent implementation of care
 - Documentation
 - Referrals
 - Gain an understanding of the multidisciplinary team
 - Practice good infection control measures
 - Pain management
 - Fluid management/Fluid balance
 - Wound management
 - Iv cannulation and phlebotomy

AREAS WITHIN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

RECEPTION

Often the first contact patients and relatives have is at reception. Our reception staff are key to the flow of the department and deal with a whole range of inquiries as well as processing patients electronically. The triage nurse works closely with the reception staff.

TRIAGE

All patients arriving through the front door by foot or the ambulance door will see a triage nurse. Very ill patients may be transferred straight to a room and triaged there. Triage nurses are experienced nurses, who have undergone further training in order to make a rapid assessment of a patient's condition. There are two triage nurses on morning and afternoon shifts and two separate triaging areas. One at the front desk and one at the ambo doors

Triage Nurses (Green/Grey Scrubs)

The Triage nurse is an experienced ED nurse who has completed specific triage training.

- > Triaging the patients as they come into the department. This includes documenting the triage assessment and attending to any immediate care the patient may need.
- > Have an overview of the situation in the waiting room.
- In event of delay, keep people in the waiting room up to date with what is happening
- Ambulance Triage
- Secondary assessment and management of patients in the waiting room.
- Assigning patients disposition into the Department in consultation with the Charge Nurse.

Triage Area one:



Triage Area two (or PAN)



TRIAGE

Patients are allocated a triage code depending on the seriousness of their presentation:

- > Triage/code 1: Life threatening- requires immediate attention
- > Triage/code 2: Emergency- needs to be seen within 10 minutes
- > Triage/code 3: Urgent- we aim to treat these patients within 30 minutes.
- > Triage/code 4: Semi urgent we aim to treat these patients within 60 minutes.
- > **Triage/code 5:** Non-urgent patients which could be treated by a GP/primary health, care organisation. We aim to treat these patients within two hours.

AMBULANCE CALLS

This has its own distinctive ring and is linked to ambulance control. It is answered by qualified staff only as it will be relaying information about a Trauma such as a motor vehicle accident, medical emergency such as a cardiac or respiratory arrest, incoming helicopter or any information regarding an unwell adult or child. The information is documented and then relayed to the Resus Nurses, Nursing Coordinator, Medical Staff, Security Orderly and Reception staff.

PATHWAYS/FASTTRACK

Some of our ED patients who meet specific protocols are also 'highlighted' during the triage process as Fast track patients.

There are specific guidelines for patients who present for:

Neutropenic Sepsis

Fractured Neck of Femur (#NOF)

Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)

Stroke.

DIRECT REFERRALS

On arrival to ED each patient that presents to the ED are assessed by triage staff, there are patients who have had direct referrals to other specialities within the hospital, provided these patients are stable and meet the specific criteria they can be directed from ED to the appropriate area.

These areas include: MAPU, CAU

NURSE INITIATED PROTOCOLS

For a portion of our patients their treatment is initiated by our nurses first, the nurses highlight these patients and 'NIP' (Nurse initiated protocols) them.

Eg: Asthma Protocol

CLINICAL TREATMENT AREA

The department is separated into two main areas

Acutes and Sub acutes

Each nurse is allocated a specific area and group of rooms each shift, despite having individual rooms and patients we strongly encourage teamwork and supporting each other.

Acutes A1-6/psych room



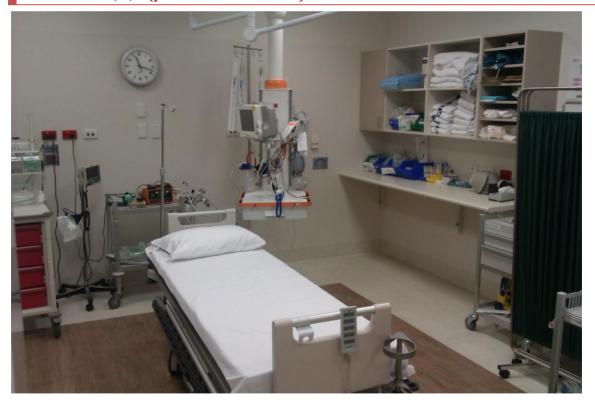




High dependency: H1-3 and Isolation room



Resus 1, 2, 3 (paediatric resus room)



RESUS

- There are 3 specific resuscitation rooms
- The nurses allocated to work here have had additional training and orientation to work in resus.
- Our most unwell of patients are treated in these rooms. We also care for patients that need conscious sedation or procedures that require additional monitoring in here.
- As a third year student, this may be an area where you will be placed for a shift. If so, only partake in situations where you feel comfortable. (It may be a good time to be involved in chest compressions if confident ect.)
- At any time, if you are finding it hard to cope with what you are seeing do not feel you have to stay and watch, instead leave quietly and debrief with a nurse

Sub acutes

Cubicles B1- B9, including "the tree hutt" paediatric area with two clinical rooms This area operates between 1000-2300



The Tree Hutt

Children's waiting room



ED x-ray



DEPARTMENT WALK THROUGH

Key areas of Note

- Acutes
- Sub acutes
- > Resus
- > Triage areas
- > Nurse allocation board
- > ACNM desk
- Patient Flow Coordinator desk
- > SMO desks
- > Lamson tube
- Dispensary
- > Reception
- Manual BP machine
- Security Orderly base
- > Sluices
- ➤ Policies and Procedures Manuals including Infection control
- Management Plans
- ➤ Hoist
- Locker Room (spare student locker)
- Staff Room
- > Education Rooms
- > CNM office
- Educator/ACNM office
- > Store Rooms
- ➤ ED Xray

NURSES ROLE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Clinical Nurse Manager

Marie Press



ACNM (Charge Nurses)

Ruth Kerr, Mike Johnson, Nathan Clark, Stephanie Beddis









CHARGE NURSE: (Dark Blue scrubs)

The Charge Nurses have staff responsibility and are responsible for the administrative and clinical oversight of the Unit on a day-to-day basis.

- He/she is responsible for the daily rostering shortfall and other rostering requests.
- Is responsible for the daily rostering requirements and other rostering requests
- Provides Clinical expertise and assistance to the staff.
- Facilitates policy and procedural development

Clinical Nurse Specialist, Doug King, Natalie Wood, Michelle Flaws, Jenny Quin









CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST CNS (GREEN/Black SCRUBS)

These accredited senior nurses are able to see and treat patients that meet Minor injury criteria.

There is a CNS rostered to work in the Subacutes area every day.

NURSES ROLE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Clinical Nurse Educators Ben Ross



Patient Flow (light blue scrubs)

Beta Waqairawai, Vicki Bulmer





The patient flow nurses are responsible for the flow of the department and assist with admissions and leasing with other departments/wards

PRIMARY CARE NURSE (PCN): (Green/Grey Scrubs)

- Allocated patients by the Charge Nurse
- Takes base line recordings. BP, Temp. Heart Rate, Resps and other appropriate procedures i.e. BM, Urine etc. According to patients presenting complaint.
- Takes any other diagnostic procedures requested (once the patient has been assessed by Registrar and/or requested prior to patients arrival by Medical staff) e.g. ECG, Bloods, Radiology.
- Administers medication as prescribed.
- Reports immediately any deterioration in patients condition to Charge Nurse and Medical staff
- Assists colleagues with workload when appropriate.
- Ensures all patient documentation is complete before the patient leaves the department. This
 includes any education required and follow up advice

OTHER KEY ROLES IN THE DEPARTMENT

Clinical head of department (CHOD)

RICHARD MAKOWER



SMO (senior medical officer)



DAVE DUBOIS



GREG PRESS



CRIS SAYOC



ROSS WILSON



ΤΔΝΥΔ ΙΛΙΙΤΟΝ

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- Q. How will I know who my preceptors are?
- A. On the allocation board it will show you who the nurse you will be working with is and where you will be based for the shift. It will also be in the allocation book If you are not allocated a nurse the ACNM will place you with one.
- Q. What do I do if I want to change a shift?
- A. You must speak to the student nurse preceptor before changing a shift and make your request. You must take into account that we can only have certain numbers of staff that require supervision working at one time. This then needs to be confirmed by the ACNM and educator informed via email
- O. What do I do if I am ill?
- A. You must inform the department that you are ill before the start of your shift.

 When you ring ensure that you ask to speak to the ACNM, your key mentor or

 Charge nurse manager on Tel5697835 tell them which shift you will be missing
 and when you intend to return
- Q. What does everyone wear?
- A. ED nurses wear green or Gray scrubs, ACNM wear dark blue and ED Drs wear light blue.
- Q. Where can I put my property?
- A. Do not leave any valuables in the staff room. There is a locker room for you to put your property in.

EMERGENCY NURSING ASSESSMENT

Needs to be systematic.

Primary and Secondary Assessments provide the Emergency Nurse with a methodical approach to help identify and prioritize patient needs

PRIMARY ASSESSMENT

- A Airway
- B Breathing
- C- Circulation
- D Disability

AVPU

SECONDARY ASSESSMENT

- E Expose/ Environmental Control
- F Full set of vitals

Five interventions

Facilitate family presence and

G Give comfort measures

ED does not just get Trauma patients!! We have presentations from all age groups with varied complaints.

DOCUMENTATION

All emergency notes and observations are electronic. You will be given a student login/password, keep them confidential. Please enter your full name at the top of the clinical notes. When documenting, follow this format::

- What is the presenting complaint (PC)
- What is the history presenting complaint (HPC) eg how did they injure there leg etc
- Medical History especially **relevant** history related to this presentation (PMhx)
- Medications relevant to their presentation (Dhx)
- > Allergies
- Social history (shx) where they live and with who etc, smoking hx, ETOH hx, family violence
- On examination (OE)
- A,B,C,D are they In pain? What location is the pain? How severe is the pain?
- Any associated symptoms
- What have they done to help their situation if at all ie analgesia
- Plan

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Abdo pain

Don't forget Last Meal/Drink, Surgical History

Unwell Adult

Medical History, Infectious? Or Infectious contacts

Unwell child

Immunisation History, Weight

Mental health

Known to MH services

PAIN ASSESSMENT

PQRST ASSESSMENT OF PAIN

PROVOCATION/PALLIATION

What were you doing when the pain started? What caused it? Does anything make it better/worse?

QUALITY/QUANTITY

What does your pain feel like? What words would you use to describe your pain?

REGION/RADIATION

Where is your pain? Does the pain go anywhere else?

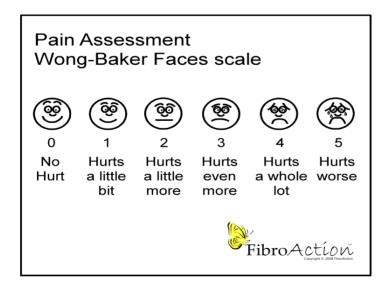
SEVERITY SCALE

On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being no pain and 10 being the worst pain you could imagine. What score do you give your pain right now? What score do you give your pain at its worse?

TIMING/TREATMENT

When did the pain start? How often does it occur? When does it usually occur (night/day)? What have you done to relieve your pain? Was it effective?

Don't forget those with chronic pain issues .. Do you have a management plan?



To assist you in understanding how the Patient flows through the department I have complied a table that will be helpful and that you can review with your preceptor

Triage	
	Every patient is Triaged on arrival by a recognised Triage nurse
	Triage requires a clinical decision based on individual needs
	Triage should never take more than a few minutes
	To identify the chief complaint and establishe a priorities of care
	Initiation of first-aid / analgesic treatment
	Control of patient flow
	Patient education
	Public relations
	Management of waiting area
	Performs primary survey
	Performs general assessment
	Identifies chief complaint
	Records subjective / objective assessment
	Records pertinent past medical history
	Records current medications
	Records allergies
	Records tetanus status (as appropriate)
	 Records vital signs and GCS (as appropriate)

Ongoing assessment and care	
Patient care nurses are responsible for the initial work up of all patients and ongoing reassessment.	 Hourly re-assessment and evaluation of vital signs, or more frequently, as the patients condition indicates. Uses the EWS as a guide for intervention and observation. Recognises changes in the patients condition that require notification to senior nursing and medical staff. Demonstrates appropriate care of patients property and valuables Documents all procedures / events of the Clinical record sheet Maintains universal precautions

Whilst you are on your student placement in emergency it will be useful to go through the following checklist with your preceptors to ensure you have gained competence in the following areas.

Airway / Breathing equipment		
Locates and discusses	Guedal / Oropharangeal airway	
indications for, and use	Bag – valve – mask device	
of:	• Suction	
	-Wall	
	-Portable	
	Naso pharyngeal airway	
	Oxygen masks	
	-28% (Venturi)	
	-Hudson medium concentration	
	-High flow non-rebreather	
	Pulse oxymetry	
	Endotracheal tubes	

Mor	nitoring systems		
	Haemodynamic monitoring	 Demonstrates the use of noninvasive monitoring Propac monitors 	
		Electronic BP machine	
	Haemodynamic assessment	Discusses indication for lying / standing BP and HR	_
•	Cardiac monitors	• Turns on	
		Connects cable to patient	
		Charges defibrilator for discharge	
		Demonstrates changing printer paper	
		Connects paed paddles to adult paddles	
•	Wound management	Locates supplies for burns treatment	
		Locates supplies for traumatic wounds	
•	Immobilisation	Locates and identifies indications, and discusses:	
		- Cervical collar	
		- Broad arm sling	
		- High arm sling	
		- Femur traction splints	_

	- Collar and cuff	
	- Scott splint	
	- Thumb spica	
Demonstrates	Lamson tube	
competence in use of:	Ambulance RT	
	Peak flow meters	
	Tympanic thermometers	

Admission and Transfer*		
•	Discusses the process to admit a patient to a ward	
	Demonstrates the situations where a patient should be escorted	
	Discusses the procedures when a patient arrests during a transfer	

Discharge instructions*		
•	Discusses what information should be given to a patient on discharge	
	Demonstrates awareness of written resouces available to give patients on discharge	
	Discusses what happens with patient notes on discharge	

Feedback Form:

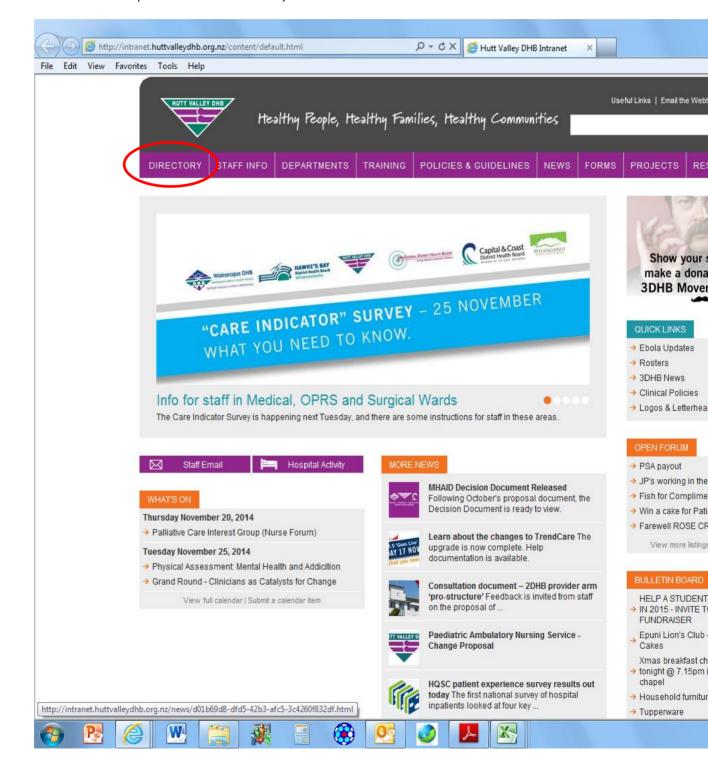
At the end of your placement we would appreciate it if you could take 5 mins and complete this feedback form for us....Without your feedback we can't improve our teaching package.

teaching package.
Thanks, Ben and Tracy
On a scale on 1-10 (1 = worst, 10 = best) how would you rate your ED placement?
What did you enjoy and why?
What did you not enjoy and why?
Did you find your mentor approachable?
What could we do to improve paramedic student placement in ED?
Please give your confidential feedback to Ben Ross

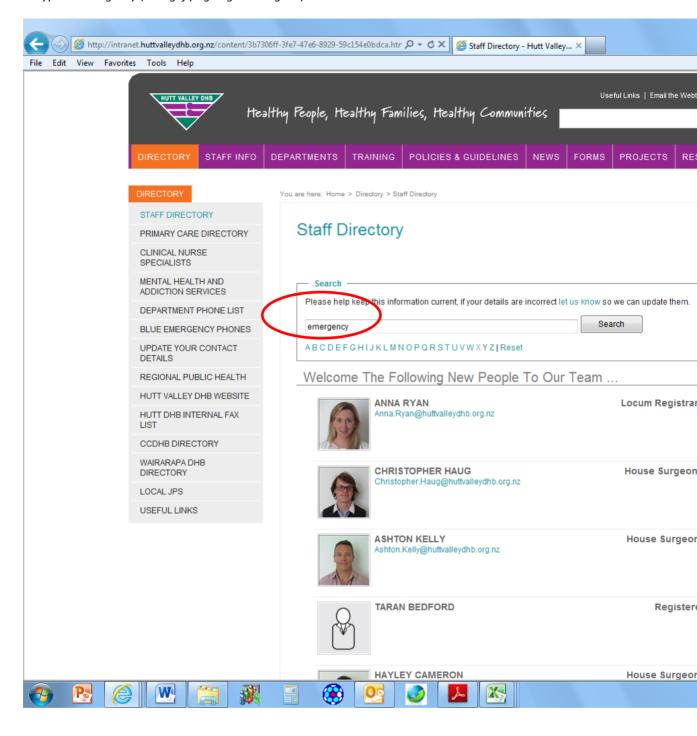
Appendix 1:

How to page

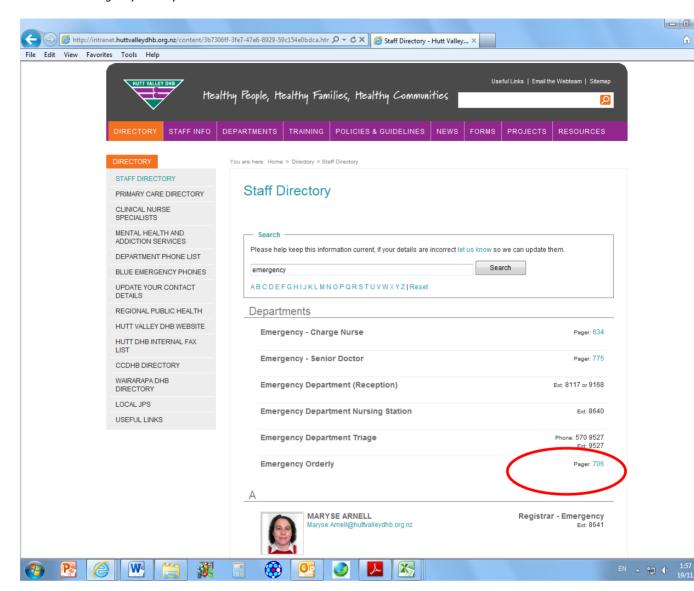
1: Go to internet explorer and click on directory



2: Type in emergency (or reg if pageing med reg etc)



3: Click on emergency orderly 706



4: type in the patients last name, where they are in the department, and where they need to go. In put your name and ext and send :0)

