

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS STUDY

National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death (NCEPOD)

Ongoing Care Quest	CONFIDENTIAL	
Hospital number of patient:		
Name of NCEPOD Local Reporter:		

What is this study about?

NCEPOD will be collecting data on adult patients admitted to hospital as emergencies. The primary aim of this study is to identify remediable factors in the organisation of the immediate and continuing care of medical and surgical emergency admissions. Data will be collected for admissions on two pre-determined days in early 2005 from all sites across England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Guernsey, the Defence Secondary Care sector and the Independent sector.

What is this study about?

This study will include all adult (≥16 years) medical and surgical patients, including gynaecological patients (including 1st trimester care), who were admitted as an emergency admission on **February 2nd 2005** (day 0) or **February 5th 2005** (day 0) **AND**

- Subsequently died on or before midnight on day 7 or
- Were transferred to adult critical care on or before midnight on day 7 or
- Were discharged on or before 12 midnight on day 7, and subsequently died in the community within 7 days of discharge.

Specific exclusions are:

- Patients whose prime reason for admission was for palliative care with a known terminal diagnosis prior to admission.
- Patients whose prime reason for admission is a psychiatric diagnosis.
- Obstetric cases (2nd and 3rd trimester).
- Patients who die within an hour of arrival. This will include patients who arrive in a pre-morbid state for which death is expected.
- Patients who are brought in dead.

If appropriate, please indicate which category this patient falls into and return the questionnaire to NCEPOD.

Who should complete this questionnaire?

This questionnaire should be completed either by:

- The consultant under whose care the patient is on the day of death or
- The consultant under whose care the patient is at midnight on day 7 (for patients transferred to critical care) or
- The consultant under whose care the patient is on the day of discharge (once death within 7 days has been established).

Questionnaires have also been sent to the admitting consultant. Please return completed questionnaires to NCEPOD in the stamp addressed envelope provided.

How to complete this questionnaire

This questionnaire collects information on the patient's management from inpatient ward admission. This information will be collected using two methods: box cross and free text, where your clinical opinion will be requested.

This form will be electronically scanned. Please use a black or blue pen. Please complete all questions with either block capitals or a bold cross inside the boxes provided. If you make a mistake, please "black-out" the box and re-enter the correct information. Unless indicated, please mark only one box per question. Where (def) is indicated, a **definition** is provided on the back of the questionnaire.

CPD accreditation for completing NCEPOD Questionnaires

Consultants who complete NCEPOD questionnaires make a valuable contribution to the investigation of patient care.

Completion of questionnaires also provides an opportunity for consultants to review their clinical management and undertake a period of personal reflection. These activities have a continuing medical and professional development value for individual consultants. Consequently, NCEPOD recommends that consultants who complete NCEPOD questionnaires keep a record of this activity which can be included as evidence of internal/self directed Continuous Professional Development in their appraisal portfolio.

Information collected in this questionnaire relates to the time period from transfer to an inpatient ward (i.e. a ward that is not an A&E department or an assessment unit (def) until:

- death on or before midnight on day 7 or
- transfers to critical care(def) on or before midnight on day 7 or
- discharge on or before midnight on day 7 and subsequent death within 7 days of discharge.

 Where day 0 = day of admission

Questions or help

If you have any queries about the study or this questionnaire, please contact NCEPOD:

emergencyadmissions@ncepod.org.uk or Tel: 020 7920 0999.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. The results of this study will be published in late 2006.

A	PATIENT DETAILS			
1.	Age on admission	(Patients <16 years of age are excluded)		
2.	Sex	Male Female		
3.	Was this patient a medical or surgical patient?	Medical Surgical Unknown		
4.	Which of the following occurred first between admission	n (day 0) and midnight on day 7?		
Α	Death			
В	Transfer to critical care (def)			
С	Discharge and subsequent death in the community within 7 days of discharge*			
D	None of the above. This patient should not be inclu	uded in the study		
*The	ese cases will be identified by NCEPOD and questionnaires will be	e disseminated later this year.		
В	FIRST INPATIENT SPECIALTY			
5.	To which inpatient specialty was the patient first admitted? (Please see codes at end of questionnaire)	If other please specify		
6.	In your opinion, was this specialty, appropriate (def) for the patient's clinical condition?	Yes No Unknown		
	a. If NO , please explain why the specialty was not appro	opriate?		

7.	In your opinion, was the first inpatient ward Yes No Unknown appropriate for the patient's clinical condition?				
	a. If NO , please explain why the first inpatient ward was not appropriate?				
8.	Which other specialties were responsible for the care of the patient from the inpatient ward admission until death, transfer to critical care or discharge? (Please see codes at end of questionnaire) A E F G H H				
C	COMMENTARY ON PATIENT'S MANAGEMENT				
9.	Please provide a clinical summary of the patient's care from the time of their admission to an inpatient ward until death, discharge or transfer to critical care (whichever happens first).				
	• presenting complaint • patient's general condition • working diagnosis • treatment				

D	WARD TRANSFERS		
٠.	How many times was this patient transferred between wards, between day 0 (day of admission) and day 7?		
	Please describe in chronological order the ward transfers that this patient undertook and comment on their appropriateness (def).		
E	HANDOVER		
	Is there an agreed procedure for handing over the care of patients among clinical teams (def) between working shifts?		
	a. If YES , who is included in this procedure? A Doctors only C Doctor and nurses B Nurses only D Unknown		
	Were there any problems with the handover of are of this patient between clinical teams (def) between shifts?		
	 a. If YES, please provide details, and comment on whether these problems could have affected the patient's outcome. 		

F	ADVERSE EVENTS				
14.	Did any adverse events (def) occur after the patient's Yes No admission to an inpatient ward?				
	a. If YES , please describe the adverse event(s) and comment on whether there was any delay in recognising and/or initiating a response to these events and if so, the reasons for this delay.				
G	CONSULTANT COMMITMENTS				
	When the consultant identified to complete this questionnaire is on-take, what are their duties? (Answers may be multiple)				
	On take 24 hours post take				
	A Care of emergency admissions				
	B Outpatient clinic				
	C Elective operating list				
	D Inpatient ward-care for existing inpatients				
	E Elective diagnostic and interventional procedures				
	F Other, please specify				
	G Unknown				
Н	PATIENT OUTCOME				
	PATIENT GOTCOME				
16.	Did the patient die before day 7? (Where day 0 = day of admission) Yes No				
	a If YES , in your opinion, what was the anticipated risk of death on admission? B Unexpected but acceptable based on the clinical management and within the disease C Unexpected				

17. Please write clearly any additional observations you wish to report about the management of this patient. THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE **CODES FOR SPECIALTY** 01 = Anaesthetics 07 = Neurosurgery 13 = Plastic surgery SURGICAL 02 = Cardiac surgery 08 = Ophthalmology 14 = Thoracic surgery 03 = Colon/Rectal surgery 09 = Oral/maxillofacial surgery 15 = Urological surgery 04 = Dental surgery 10 = Orthopaedic surgery 16 = Vascular surgery 05 = General surgery 11 = Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) 17 = Other surgical 06 = Gynaecology 12 = Paediatric surgery 18 = Unknown surgical 19 = Cardiology 28 = Infectious disease 37 = Physical medicine 20 = Dermatology 29 = Intensive care 38 = Psychiatry 21 = Emergency 30 = Internal medicine 39 = Radiation therapy 22 = Endocrinology 31 = Medical oncology 40 = Radiology23 = Family practice 32 = Neonatal 41 = Respiratory disease 24 = Gastroenterology 42 = Rheumatology 33 = Nephrology 25 = Geriatrics/care of the elderly 34 = Neurology 43 = Other medical 44 = Unknown medical 26 = Haematology 35 = Pathology 27 = Immunology and allergy 36 = Paediatrics 45 = General practitioner 46 = Unknown 47 = Nursing48 = Other

CODES FOR GRADE

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

01 = Consultant 04 = SpR year 3 and over 07 = Nurse consultant 02 = Staff Grade 05 = SpR year 1/208 = Nurse practitioner 03 = Associate Specialist 06 = SHO09 = Other

DEFINITIONS

Adverse events

An unintended injury caused by medical management rather than by the disease process and which is sufficiently serious to lead to prolongation of hospitalisation or to temporary or permanent impairment or disability to the patient at the time of discharge.

(Vincent C, Neale G, Woloshynowych M. Adverse events in British hospitals: preliminary retrospective record review. BMJ 2001; 322: 517/519.)

Appropriate

The expected health benefits to an average patient exceed the expected health risks by a sufficiently wide margin to make the intervention worthwhile and that intervention is superior to alternatives (including no intervention). (Consensus development methods, and their use in clinical guideline development. Health Technology Assessment 1998; 2: 3)

Assessment unit

An area where adult emergency patients are assessed and initial management undertaken by inpatient hospital teams. The patient is only in this area while early assessment is made and is then moved to another ward or discharged. The working of these units varies; some are purely for medical or surgical cases (MAU, SAU etc.) while some function across various specialties (CDU, AAU). For simplicity, the term assessment unit will be used. (Cooke MW, Higgins J, Kidd P. Use of emergency observation and assessment wards: a systematic literature review. Emerg Med J 2003; 20:138 –142)

Clinical teams

Doctors and or nurses who care for patients.

Critical care

Critical care includes Level 2 and Level 3 patients:

Level 1: Patients at risk of their condition deteriorating, or those recently relocated from higher levels of care, whose needs can be met on an acute ward with additional advice and support from the critical care team.

Level 2: Patients requiring more detailed observation or intervention including support for a single failed organ system or post-operative care and those 'stepping down' from higher levels of care (e.g. HDU).

Level 3: Patients requiring advanced respiratory support alone or basic respiratory support together with support of at least two organ systems (e.g. ICU).

(Critical to success, Audit Commission, London, 1999)

Emergency Admission

An admission that is unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need, including:

- A&E or dental casualty department of the hospital (21)
- General practitioner: after a request for immediate admission has been made direct to a hospital, i.e. not through a bed bureau (22)
- Bed bureau (23)
- Consultant clinic, of this or another hospital (health care provider) (24)
- Patients admitted from the A&E department of another hospital where they had not been admitted (28).

(The NHS Data Dictionary Version 2.0 - April 2003. http://www.nhsia.nhs.uk/datastandards)



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