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Clinical Record Book of Medical-Surgical Nursing

Name of the Candidate: _____

Name of the Institution: _____

_____

2nd Edition

Himalayani Sharma

Foreword
Amit Banerjee

JAYPEE

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Hospital Admission, Transfer and Discharge

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OBJECTIVES

After completion of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Compare the client admission to an ambulatory care center and a hospital setting.
- Discuss the transfer of patients within and among various health care institutions.
- Describe the components of discharge planning that are used to provide continuity of care.
- Explain how patients are free to leave the hospital against any medical advice.

INTRODUCTION

Hospital is an integral part of social and medical organization, the function of which is to provide for the population a complete health care, both curative and preventive and whose out-patient services reach out to the family and its home environment, hospital is also a center for the training of health worker and for biosocial research (World Health Organization).

ADMISSION TO HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION

Admission to Ambulatory Care Center

Ambulatory care centers are those where the patient receives health care services from morning to evening but does not stay overnight. Admission in this kind of center is quite different. Diagnostic tests and admission procedure are completed before coming to the center. They arrive at the center, get the procedure performed and are sent home after a satisfactory recovery.

Admission to Hospital

Hospitalized patient includes those who are actually ill, victims of traumatic injuries, critically ill or those who have an acute exacerbation of a chronic disorder. Patients are admitted to a hospital in several ways.

Direct Admission

Patient is seen and examined by the physician and it is recommended that he needs special observation, monitoring and nursing care.

Emergency Admission

Emergency is a situation where the client requires immediate intervention. Here the patient is seen in an emergency department and it is determined that he needs surgery, special monitoring and nursing care.

Scheduled Admission

These are prefixed admissions where the patient opts to undergo surgery or a special diagnostic procedure that requires specialized monitoring and nursing care.

Admission to a hospital starts in the admission office, baseline information is printed on the admission sheet which is a part of patient's permanent record.

Baseline Information Collected during Hospital Admission

Full Name	Date of Admission
Address	Time of admission
Father's Name	Hospital registration No.
Age	Admission Diagnosis
Sex	
Attending physician	
Religion	

After the necessary forms have been completed, patient is shifted to the unit on wheelchair/stretcher/or walking depending on his condition.

Preparing the Room for Admission

It is the duty of an admission office to inform the unit where the patient is to be admitted so that the room can be prepared well in advance. Patient's bed, linen equipment, supplies and environment are adjusted according to his needs.

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Reception and Welcome to the Unit

Patient should be welcomed and received with warmth, courtesy, and empathy. Introduction with the attending nurse and other staff members helps the client to orient them to the surroundings, ward routines, facilities available, hospital polices.

TRANSFERRING A PATIENT

Transferring refers to shifting a client from one level of care to another according to his condition. Patients are transferred within and between different levels of care to meet the varying needs and deliver the best possible care.

- Patient transfer is a common movement made within health care organization.
- Patients are transferred within the hospital, like from operation theater to recovery room, labor room to hospital room.
- Patients are transferred from acute or long-term care setting to rehabilitation centers.
- Patients are transferred from long-term settings to their homes.

In any type of transferring movement, nurse in the original area gives a detailed verbal report of her patient to the nurse in the new area. Patient's belongings are packed and shifted along with the patient.

Types of Transfer

Internal Transfer: Transferring the patient within a hospital to an advanced and specialized unit to provide care suited to his needs, e.g. ICU, recovery room.

External Transfer: Transferring the patient from one hospital to another for special care. This includes shifting the patient from general hospital to super speciality hospital.

DISCHARGE FROM A HEALTH CARE SETTING

Discharge refers to release of a patient from any health care setting to home health care facility. Discharge planning begins right at the time of admission when the data is collected and documented.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION, TRANSFER AND DISCHARGE

The purpose of discharge planning is to ensure that patient needs thoroughly met during this movement towards home health care. During the hospital stay patient should be educated about his diet medication, follow-up care, lifestyle modification. Any procedures should be demonstrated and practiced till the patient and caregivers are confident to perform them at home.

LEAVING AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE (LAMA)

A situation in which the patient leaves the health care facility against the physician's order or his wish is known as leaving against medical advice. Although the patient has legal choice to discontinue the care, but this choice carries a risk for increasing illness or complications. Patient is required to sign the LAMA form that safeguards the physician and the health care organization from any legal responsibility for his health status. Inform the patient about any risks involved in the action being taken.

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Medical-Surgical Nursing

Salient Features

- Fundamental explanation of concepts is described
- All assignments of Medical-Surgical Nursing are covered
- Thoroughly updated keeping in view the prescribed assignments by various universities and nursing councils
- Good quality photographs have been added for better understanding
- A new chapter 'Gadgets Used in ICU'—advanced life saving gadgets has been added along with pictures
- Includes 'Objectives' at the beginning of each chapter
- The second edition includes a number of improvements to the first edition to clarify the content.



Himalayani Sharma is a Faculty at Ahilya Bai College of Nursing, New Delhi, India. She has authored/edited many books and published many papers in national journals. She is an eminent academician and has delivered lectures at many conferences. She has 20 years of teaching experience in Nursing to post basic, GNM and undergraduate students. She is an active member of many academic activities. She has a keen interest in research activity and has been actively involved in various projects.

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