MUSE - How MEDITECH can be central to optimizing ED Patient Discharge Instructions across Emergency Departments in BC: A Vision For the Future

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Land Acknowledgement

Interior Health would like to recognize and acknowledge the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Däkelh Dené (Ka-Kelh – De-ney), Ktunaxa (Tun-ah-hah), Nlaka'pamux (Ing-khla-kap-muh), Secwépemc (She-whep-m), St'át'imc (Stat-liem), Syilx (Saay-ilks), and Tŝilhqot'in (Chil-co-teen)
 Nations where we live, learn, collaborate and work together.





A Patient Story:





Background - Current Gaps in Care

- No standardized process
- Discharge instructions vary by provider and hospital
- Healthcare providers spend time searching for useful tools and quality discharge instructions
- Not patient-centred



The Provincial Process To Date

Formed a
Patient
Discharge Sheet
(PDS) Working
Committee

Created an
Evidence-Based
Framework on
PDS best
practices and
optimization

Ensured PDS's were Patient-Approved PDS's renamed to PEPIRs (Provincial Emergency Patient Information Resources)



















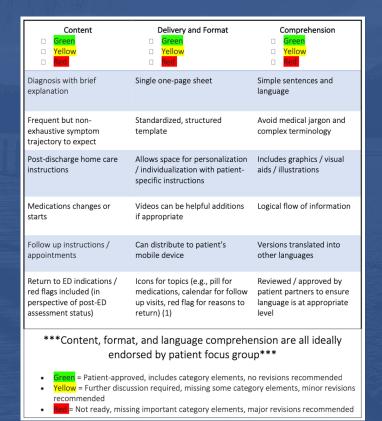
Performed Literature review:

Environmental scan Barriers At risk populations Consequences Gold Standard Operationalized the Framework to evaluate & refine selected PDS's BC Emergency Medicine Network (EMN) became Emergency Care BC (ECBC) QR codes created for commonly used PEPIRs for ease of dissemination

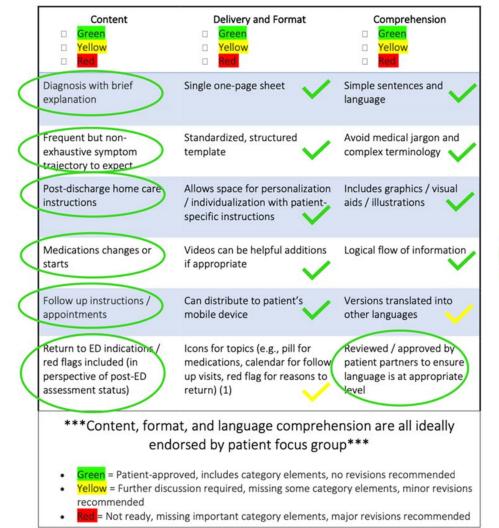


Health and well-being for all Quality | Integrity | Compassion | Safety

Framework on Best Practices for ED Patient Discharge Sheets











Kidney Stones (Renal Colic)

kidney stones are made of minerals and salts that stick together and form smooth or jagged crystals (stones) in your urine. The stones can be as small as a grain of salt or as large as a marble

The stones generally stay in your kidney but sometimes move out of your body from your kidney to your bladder. This can cause severe abdominal pain that some



abdominal pain that sometimes spreads to four groin, nausea / vomiting, difficulty with urnating or pain with urnating, and/or blood in your urine.

WHAT TO EXPECT

Most stones pass out of the body without any assistance. You will likely be prescribed pain medications, and sometimes medications to help the stones pass.

If the stone is too big to move out on its own, or if it gets stuck on the way out, or if it causes an infection or kidney damage, you might need to see a specialist (urologist). Your doctor will discuss recommended treatment options for you.

RECOMMENDED FOLLOW UP

	Follow	up with your prima	ry care provide
	in	days.	
П	Other f	ollow up.	

HOW TO CARE FOR YOURSELF AT HOME

Symptom management

- + Take the medications as prescribed (and do not mix opioids with alcohol)
- If asked to strain your urine, keep the stone or stones that pass and bring to your primary care doctor or urologist
- + Orink plenty of water

Medica	tions recommended for you:	
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o _		

WHEN TO GET HELP

Go to the nearest Emergency Department if:

- + You have severe pain that does not improve, even with pain medication
- + You cannot drink water or swallow your medications due to severe nausea or vomiting
- + You have a fever over 38°C

You cannot pee (empty your bladder) at al

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about kidney stones (causes,

prevention, and treatment) these QR codes link to helpful resources:





bcemn.ca

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Examples of other improved Patient Discharge Sheets (PDS)



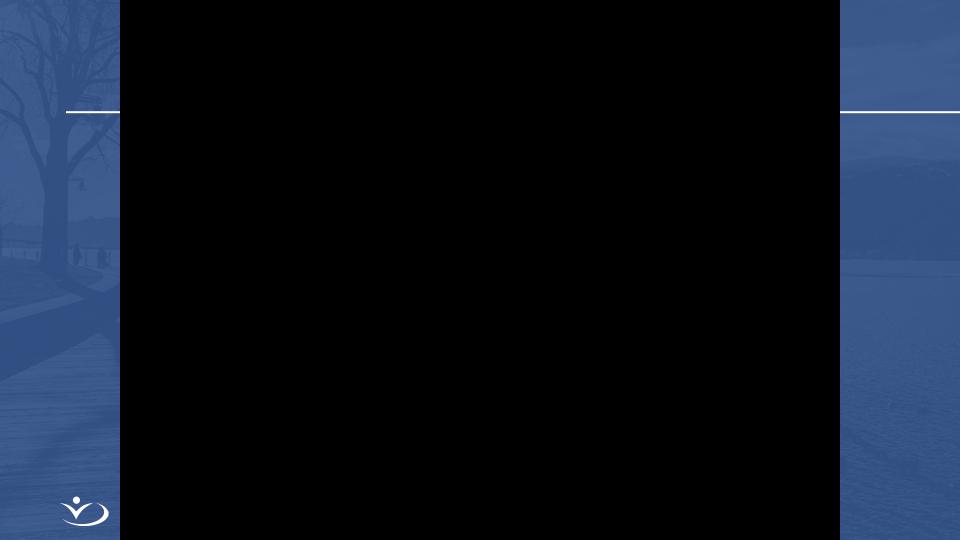
- Wound care Sutures (Stitches)
- First Trimester Bleeding in Pregnancy
- Cellulitis
- Abdominal Pain



Let's see 3 examples:

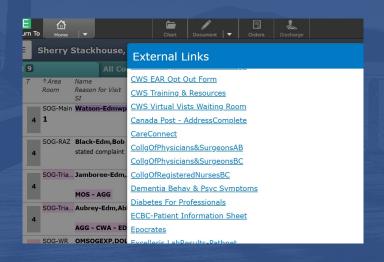
- 1. Fraser Health → **Meditech**
- 1. Interior Health → **Meditech Expanse**
- 1. Providence Health & Vancouver Coastal Health → Cerner

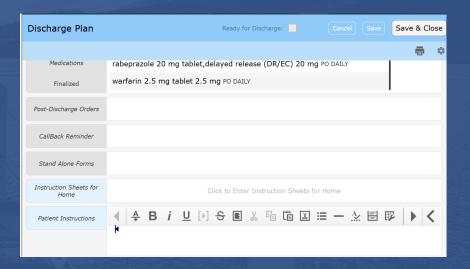




Interior Health Workflow

MD/Resident/Nurse/Pharmacist/SW participate in discharge







What are the patient-centred goals?

01

Standardize PEPIRs for emergency patients across BC 02

Optimize PEPIRs accessibility & clinical relevance

Improve discharge process

03

Increase awareness of PEPIRs

Increase provider & patient use of PEPIRs

04

Improve patient, provider and system experience

Reduce ED recidivism



QR codes

Patient Information Resources - ED Rapid Discharge

Scan the QR code(s) circled below by your physician/nurse for more information on diagnosis, symptoms, at-home care and recommended follow-up instructions.

To scan a QR code: Open the camera app on your mobile phone, centre the QR code you want to scan, hold your phone steady and tap the notification that pops up to open the link.

You can view the document directly on your phone or click on the "Email Or Text this Resource To" button to send it as an email or text message and save it for future reference.

Ankle Sprain

Cast Care

Allergic Reaction

Bites







Asthma (Adult)

Catheter Care

Tell Us What You Think!
Have feedback about this
document? Use this link to
fill out our survey:
bit.ly/pdsfeedback

Back Pain

Cellulitis

Corneal Abrasion







Patient Information Resource - ED Rapid Discharge (continued)

Epistaxis







Migraine

Pain Control (Adult)



Wrist Sprain

For more information and to find other patient information resources, visit the ECBC website at emergencycarebc.ca/pds. Have feedback? Fill out our survey at bit.ly/pdsfeedback.

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The Ask

- How can we collaborate to integrate best practice PEPIRs into Meditech so the user experience has minimal barriers to dissemination? (Make it more user-centric?)
- How do you see existing provincial resources interacting with Meditech Expanse?
- How much do you collaborate with other EMRs?
- What is currently possible? What approaches are possible?
- Is there an opportunity for Digital Health staff to participate in an onsite workflow review with a provider and nurse to optimize the patient discharge?



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