



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (N) I YEAR

SUBJECT : NURSING FOUNDATION

UNIT III: ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE



INTRODUCTION



Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities ,sick or well and in all Settings. It includes the promotion of health, the prevention of illness & the care of ill ,disabled and dying people .

HOSPITAL

- A hospital is a place where people who are ill are looked after by nurses and doctors.
- Hospital is an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.



ADMISSION

- Admission is defined as allowing a patient to stay in hospital for observation, investigation, treatment and care .





PURPOSES



- To undergo evaluation & treatment .
- To provide emotional security to the newly admitted patient and his family .
- To collaborate with patient in planning and providing comprehensive care.

TYPES OF ADMISSION

1.IN – Patient



2.OUT- Patient





IN PATIENT (LONGER THAN 24 HRS)



1. Planned: No immediate threat.

- ❖ Planned elective surgery & tests.

2. Emergency: Unplanned.

- ❖ Stabilize in emergency room. (eg: poisoning, chest pain, trauma)

3. Direct admission:

- ❖ Unplanned. (eg: fever, diarrhea)



OUT PATIENT(LESS THAN 24 HRS)



- Observational:
 - ❖ Mild head injury.
 - ❖ Unstable vital signs.
 - ❖ Follow up.



UNIT AND ITS PREPARATION



UNIT: It is a place where the patient is kept during hospital stay .The admitting department notifies the unit prior to the patients arrival so that room/bed can be prepared

- Prepare the treatment table
- Ensure all the equipment are completed
- Check ventilation
- Ensure patient safety





ADMISSION PROCEDURE



- Meet and receive the patient.
- Identify patient with admission slip.
- Collect identification labels ,yellow slip and admission record from admitting office.
- Elicit information on diagnosis ,severity of illness to the patient ,service unit to which patient is being admitted &signature of doctor who recommends admission.



ADMISSION PROCEDURE



- Fill advisory slip by collecting demographic details of patient.
- Prepare inpatient chart with necessary records. fill in necessary patient information like name, hospital no, unit, age etc .
- Use identification label if available.
- Introduce immediate personal.
- check and document weight & height.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

- Collect history & carry out simple physical examination.
- Orient patient to the ward.





ADMISSION PROCEDURE



- Issue visitor pass.
- Coordinate with the physician and carry out initial orders.
- Give the treatment and instructions as need.
- Encourage the patient to take hospital diet. (especially when therapeutic diet is ordered)
- Obtain local address or telephone number, relatives phone number and document in admission record



ADMISSION PROCEDURE



- Ask the patient to change clothes into hospital gown if necessary Notify doctor regarding admission.
- Write admission notes including information regarding day, time of patients arrival to the ward, present complaints, variation in vital sings and any other abnormalities observed.(eg. pressure sore)



SPECIAL CONSIDERATION



- Admission cause undue stress(emotional factors as well as financial must given almost importance.
- Be observant consider the individual patient needs.
- Provide an individual admission procedure.
- Show may efficiency and concern



MEDICO LEGAL ISSUES



- Medico legal cases (MLC) are an integral part of medical practice that is frequently encountered by medical officers.
- Proper handling and accurate documentation of these cases is of prime importance to avoid legal complications and to ensure that the receive the entitled benefits.



DEFINITION



Medico-legal cases(MLC) is defined as “any case of injury or ailment where ,the attending doctor after history taking and clinical examination considers that investigation by law enforcement agencies are warranted to ascertain circumstances and fix responsibility regarding the said injury or ailment according to the law”.

Eg: accidents, poisoning ,sexual offences, attempt suicide

- Prepare room
- Identify self
- Orient patient
- Gather information





PREPARE ROOM



- Prepare the treatment table.
- Ensure all the equipment are completed.
- Check ventilation.
- Ensure patient privacy.
- Provide personal care items.
- Suction.
- Oxygen .
- IV pole.
- Bed in high position if arriving by gurney.
- Bed in low position if arriving by wheel chair.



IDENTIFY SELF



- Makes patient feel secure.
- Makes patient feel welcome.
- Elevates anxiety and fear.



ORIENT PATIENT



- The equipments/instruments.
- Use of call system and telephone.
- Treatment schedule.
- Visitors timing.
- Other health care team members.
- Policy rules and regulations.
- Care of patients valuable things.
- Safety measures such as bed rails.



GATHER INFORMATION



- ❖ The nurse will gather info about:
 - Medical orders
 - Lab test
 - Diet
 - Activity
 - Physical assessment within 24 hrs

DISCHARGE



DEFINITION

Discharge of patient from the hospital means, relieving a person from hospital setting, who admitted as an inpatient in that hospital





PURPOSE



- To ensure continuity of care to patient after discharge.
- To assist patient to complete hospital formalities before returning home.
- To assist patient to return to a state of optimal independent living.
- To acknowledge patients right in deciding to leave hospital.



TYPES OF DISCHARGE



1. PLANNEED DISCHARGE: Patient completes the initial ,actual management in the hospital and now he or she need not to e under direct supervision of that hospital.

2. DAMA/LAMA: Discharge /Leave Against Medical Advice.

3. TRANSFER: Transfer to other unit or hospital.



TYPES OF DISCHARGE



4.ABSCOND:

Abscond from hospital.

5.REFFERAL:

Referred for further management.



STEPS OF DAMA



“I am leaving the hospital ward against medical advice. Doctor explained me about my disease condition and ill effects of discharge against medical advice. Doctors, Hospital and Staffs will not be responsible for any ill effects happening After my departure”.



DISCHARGE PLANNING



- Nurses play an important role in discharge planning in the hospital.
- Continuity of care is important.
- To achieve continuity of care, nurses use critical thinking skills and apply the nursing process.
- Discharge planning is a centralized, coordinated, interdisciplinary process.



ESSENTIALS OF PLANNED DISCHARGE



1. Written order by doctor.
2. Discharge card.
3. Informing other departments.
4. Check payment of the bills.
5. Hospital glossaries taken back.
6. Returning of the personal belongings.
7. Arrangement for transport.
8. Documentation.



STEPS INVOLVED IN DISCHARGE PROCEDURE

1. Evaluation of the patient by qualified personnel.
2. Discussion with the patient or his relatives.
3. Planning for homecoming or transfer to other support.
4. Determining if caregiver training or for other support.
5. Referrals to home care agency or appropriate support.
6. Arranging for follow –up appointments or tests.

- ❖ Preparation for discharge
- ❖ During discharge procedure
- ❖ After discharge





PREPARATION FOR DISACHARGE



- Planning in the beginning.
- Plan for rehabilitation and follow -up need.
- Teach nursing procedures to be continued at home , et its practice done.
- Arrangement for transport



DURING DISCHARGE PROCEDURE



- See doctors written order.
- Explanation.
- Hand over personal belongings.
- Check and receive any hospital property.
- Confirm bill paid.
- Inform other department regarding discharge.
- Arrange transport.
- DAMA: check consent.

AFTER DISCHARGE

- Documentation
- Care of patients room and articles





NURSING RESPONSIBILITIES IN MLC DISCHARGE



- Check for medico legal history.
- Notify medical officer in charge.
- Abscond cases immediately contact medical officer in charge.
- Maintain all documents in a proper manner.
- Take in written handling over and taking of articles.
- Never discharge patient without written order by physician .



CHECKLIST

- 1.M - MEDICATION
- 2.E - ENVIRONMENT
- 3.T - TREATMENT
- 4.H - HEALTH TEACHING
- 5.O - OUT PATIENT REFFERAL
- 6.D - DIET



CONCLUSION



Hospital Admission Procedure includes preparation of admitting patient, perform admission procedure, emergency admission, Routine admission, transfer in and discharge. Nurses need to follow strict protocol regarding admission and discharge in the hospital.



ASSESSMENT



1. Define admission and discharge
2. Enlist types of admission
3. Enlist types of discharge
4. Explain about nurses responsibilities in admission and discharge



REFERENCES



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Thank You