

Medical Records and POMA (the Problem-Oriented Medical Approach)

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Licensure

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Who is in control of your controlled substances?

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Medical Records Review and Assessment For Licensed Members / Quality Practice / Learning Modules

Foundations for Medical Record Keeping: Companie

A series of self-study modules is available to assist veterinarians and clinic staff in understanding the requirem animal medical record keeping

Review the Guide for a suggested self-directed learning plan to use the module series.

- Introduction to Medical Record Keeping (10 mins)
- Components of a Complete Medical Record (60 mins)
- Medical Record Maintenance and Security (10 mins)





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View these resources!! They are on the quiz ©



What is a Medical Record?

A legal document representing:

- Observations/Data
- Thought processes
- Decisions
- Actions
- Interactions with others
 - -Clients
 - Colleagues, other caregivers
 - Specialists, laboratories

...each of which impacts on patient outcome.





What is a Medical Record?

It is a communication tool...

- Facilitating the continuity of care during case transfer from:
 - Veterinarian to owner
 - Veterinarian to other members of the veterinary team
 - Veterinarian to other veterinarians (referral)



It should enable seamless transition
between caregivers without the need
for verbal communication to have occurred





Required Components

- Owner identification (*Update regularly)
 - Name(s), address, telephone numbers, email
 - Name, address, telephone number, email of an alternate person to be contacted in case of an emergency ("agent")
 - This alternate contact may vary by context... always check!

Patient identification

- Animal name/identification, species, breed, colour/markings, and sex
- Age (as date of birth)
- Current body weight (or approximation)
- Unique identifying patient number (ON EVERY PAGE)
- Date (<u>every</u> entry!)
- Author identification/signature (every entry!)





Required Components

- Content (every entry!):
 - Data (Subjective and Objective)
 - Assessment of the data
 - Plans resulting from the assessment

"DAP" or "SOAP"





"Data"

History

- Presenting complaint and progression
 - Prior diagnostic test results, treatments (&response)
- Other information:
 - Recent health
 - Current nutrition, lifestyle, intended use, etc
 - Current treatments, supplements, herbs
 - Prior medical issues
 - Preventative health (vaccines etc)





"Data"

Physical Examination:

- Need to report on ALL body systems
 - "Normal"
 - "Abnormal" (include details)
 - "Not evaluated"

 Templates help ensure everything gets checked and recorded

"If you don't write it down, it didn't happen..."





"Assessment"

FIRST: Identify the immediacy of the problem (triage)

 State your initial thoughts on the case... assess the degree of URGENCY (and say what made you think this)

— What systems do you think need addressing?





"Assessment"

THEN: Problem List

- A list of all abnormalities from the history and physical examination (and any other tests if done)
- Several problems may be grouped if:
 - Logically related
 - None could possibly be from another reason
 - eg. Prolonged CRT dehydrationTacky mucous membranes





Obtain an initial database (History & Physical exam)

Identify a problem list

Generate initial plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (immediacy, localization, differentials)





"Assessment"

Each Problem (or group of problems) is then dissected:

- Which body system(s) are involved
- Include a list of potential differential diagnoses (DDx)
- DDx are ranked in terms of likelihood (and discuss the reasoning behind your ranking)
- Tests are discussed that could help rule-in or -out one or more of the DDx
- Concerns are discussed (ie. anticipated complications)





"Assessment"



- A reader should be able to tell what you are
 THINKING about the case
- A reader should be able to predict your "Diagnostic and Treatment Plans" section based on the assessment
- A reader should also be able to know what to watch for (case progression, complications...)





Obtain an initial database (History & Physical exam)

Identify a problem list

Generate initial plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (immediacy, localization, differentials)





"Plans"

Diagnostic Plans

Checklist of tests you plan to perform

Treatment Plans

 Specific details (drug, strength, dose, volume/ quantity, route, frequency, duration...)

Client Communication Plans

Topics that need to be discussed with the client





Obtain an initial database (History & Physical exam)

Identify a problem list

Generate initial plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (immediacy, localization, differentials)





What next?

 As results come back, they become "new data" and the process begins again...

Identify a problem list

Obtain an initial database (History & Physical exam)

Generate initial plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (immediacy, localization, differentials)

 Abnormalities are added to the Problem List





"Addendum"

- An update on the case within the same day, reflecting new understanding about the case (from test results, response to initial therapy, etc) presented as a new DAP/SOAP entry with a new date/time:
 - Data (Subjective and Objective) new results, update on case status etc.
 - Assessment of the new data; updated diagnosis, new concerns etc.
 - Plans resulting from the assessment





Obtain an expanded database (Test results, response to treatment etc)

Updated problem list

Generate further plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (refine the differentials)





Obtain an expanded database (Test results, response to treatment etc)

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New Assessment:

- Based on this new information, what are you thinking about the case <u>NOW?</u>...
- A new assessment is generated that shows your "thinking in the moment"
- New diagnostic and treatment plans are generated





Obtain an expanded database (Test results, response to treatment etc)

Updated problem list

Generate further plans (diagnostic and/or therapeutic)

Generate an assessment (refine the differentials)





- Master Problem List: (lives at the front of the file)
 - A living document
 - Reflects ALL problems over time
 - Reflects which problems are still active
 - Can also be used to reflect anything you want to remember about the case as you make decisions!
 - Pregnancy
 - Drug allergies
 - Recent risk factors, etc.





The Actual Rules...

Veterinarians Act

R.R.O. 1990, REGULATION 1093

Part II, Section 22

Changing Li

https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/901093#s22s1



Legislation

Requirements of a Veterinary Medical Record:

- Legibly written (or typed)
- All components are present
- Abbreviations are only commonly-used ones (maintain an abbreviation key in the clinic)
- Kept in a systematic manner
- Retrievable using patient unique identifier





Legislation

When a change to the record is required:

- Audit trail is established
- Original content is preserved
- Reason for change is indicated
- Date/time of change is indicated
- The person making the change is recorded





"Treated with 1.1mg/kg = 10ml of flunixin IV"

0.5mg/kg = 5ml (entry error, JHewson, Feb 7/19, 3:45pm)

- "Treated with \(^1.1\text{mg/kg} = 10\text{ml}\) of flunixin IV"
- "Treated with 1.1mg/kg = 10ml of flunixin IV"
 "Correction: Entry error. Actual treatment was with 0.5mg/kg = 5ml of flunixin IV. JHewson, Feb 7/19, 3:45pm."



Legislation

- Maintain records in a secure manner to protect client confidentiality
- Timeliness of providing medical information to facilitate continuity of patient care
- Maintain records for 5 years from the last entry (or 2 years from ceasing veterinary practice)
 - Safeguard against loss, damage
 - Destroys records such that client confidentiality is maintained

