出國報告(出國類別:進修)

新式加護病房之運作及重症臨床試 驗之執行

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出國期間: 106年12月18日至107年6月15日

報告日期: 2018/07/31

摘要

重症醫學向來為評估一醫療機構之醫療水準的指標之一。在過去一段時間,由於醫療科技的進展,重症醫學和過去相比已有諸多的改變及進步。本人申請至國外頂尖醫學中心進修,欲了解美國重症醫療技術的最新發展,並希望能引進該機構的長處及運作模式。此次進修的機構及場所為美國「杜克大學醫學中心」(Duke University Medical Center)的內科加護病房,其主治醫師群皆隸屬於杜克大學醫學中心的胸腔科。進修的過程中,從實際參與加護病房的運作中,觀察及體驗杜克大學加護病房的環境設計理念、硬體設施規劃、及醫療執行模式。在此一報告中,希望能詳實呈現美國頂尖醫學中心的加護病房,第一線臨床醫療的實況及其成功之處,並歸納出可供臺灣重症醫療學習的地方。

目 次

內 容	頁 次
目的	1
過程	2
(1) 進修機構介紹	2
(2) 加護病房設備及規劃	3
(3) 醫療執行模式	5
心得與建議	9
附件	12

本文

目的

重症患者的病情危急且變化迅速,照顧上常需多種儀器設備及多專科合作,故重症醫學的照顧能力,向來為評估一醫學中心醫療水準的指標之一。在過去一段時間,由於基礎醫學及醫療科技的進展,加護病房在器官支持設備、生理監測模組、硬體設置觀念、以及資訊整合等方面,和過去年代相比,已有諸多的改變及進步。此外,因疾病診斷及治療日益複雜,近代的重症醫療更強調多專科、跨領域的合作,以及導入 Protocolized standard care 和醫療決策輔助系統,其目的即在應對日新月異、且越趨複雜的診斷與治療過程,希望以硬體及結構面的精進,來改善病人的安全及預後。在多專科、跨領域的團隊治療模式方面,新式的加護病房照護模式中,通常納入許多受過專業訓練且有經驗之醫護人員,除了重症專科醫師、住院醫師和護理師是基本成員之外,臨床藥師、呼吸治療師、營養師、社工師、復健師等都是重要的團隊成員,但也因參與人員及儀器設備眾多,不同專業間的資訊整合及醫療決策模式,在不同機構中常有不同的運作模式。

臺大醫院為臺灣最頂尖的醫學中心,向來以有能力提供最新、最好的重症 照顧醫療給予重症病患為己任。為確保本院在重症醫學領域,於臺灣保持領導 之地位,並能與國外先進醫學中心並駕齊驅,希望以此次出國進修之機會,深 入瞭解國外頂尖醫學中心的加護病房,有關硬體設施規劃、病患照顧模式、重 症照護技術的最新發展、及臨床研究之進行。並期待能建立與國際級學者之友 好關係,以為將來可能的合作鋪路。

過程

關於出國進修的「過程」,以下將分成三個層面做說明,包含:「進修機構介紹」、「加護病房設備及規劃」、以及「治療及服務模式」。希望能詳實呈現美國頂尖醫學中心加護病房的第一線臨床醫療實況。

進修機構介紹

此次進修的機構為「杜克大學醫學中心」(Duke University Medical Center),其乃為「杜克大學」(Duke University)醫學院的教學醫院。杜克大學是位於美國東岸北卡羅來納州(North Carolina)的一所國際知名的研究型大學。杜克大學在各個學術領域都有優異的表現,該校在生命科學及醫學領域,於全美及世界亦居於領先的地位。根據 QS(Quacquarelli Symonds)所公布的2018年世界大學排行榜(QS World University Rankings),杜克大學在生命科學及醫學領域,於全美排名為第10位,在全世界排名為第20位。

圖一: 杜克大學醫療體系的三家醫院,由左至右分別有住院病床數 957、369、186 床。最左的杜克大學醫院即為杜克大學醫學中心 (資料來源: https://corporate.dukehealth.org/clinical-care/our-hospitals)。



Duke University Hospital



Duke Regional Hospital



Duke Raleigh Hospital

杜克大學醫療體系是一龐大的醫療照顧系統,包含了數家分布於州內的門 診中心、兩家區域醫院、以及一個大學附設醫院即杜克大學醫學中心。杜克大 學醫學中心設有 957 張住院病床,不僅是杜克大學最主要的教學醫院,也是北 卡羅萊納州及其鄰近各州,最知名且最被信任的醫學中心。依據美國新聞和世界報導(U.S. News & World Report)所發布的 2018 美國醫院排名,杜克大學醫學中心在胸腔醫學的領域,於全美醫院排名為第 10 位。本人所前往進修的杜克大學醫學中心內科加護病房(Medical Intensive Care Unit),係隸屬於杜克大學醫學中心的胸腔暨重症醫學科。該內科加護病房位於一棟甫於 2013 年落成的臨床服務大樓的 6 樓,與外科加護病房相比鄰。

圖二: 左圖為加護病房所在大樓的外觀,內科加護病房位於6樓。右圖為內科加護病房的入口處,設有訪客休息區,進入加護病房須經門禁管制,員工則刷卡進出。



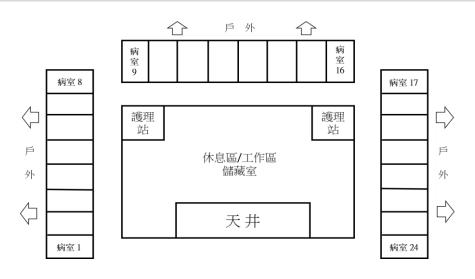


加護病房設備及規劃

杜克大學醫學中心的內科加護病房共有 24 間獨立病室,可收治 24 位病 患。病室的位置排列於建築物外緣,所以每間病室皆有大片面外窗戶,且該大樓設有天井,所以加護病房內採光非常良好,這樣的設計充分反應設計者對於加護病房病室採光的重視。內科加護病房內部的配置圖請見下頁(圖三)。其中 Room 9 至 Room 16 設有前室,可做為負壓隔離室使用。

加護病房內每間病室皆為單人床,因家屬可全天留於病室內陪伴病患,所 以除了病床外,亦配置有一張家屬專用之沙發床。此外,每間病室內皆有2臺 電視,分別供病患跟家屬使用。另有一多功能座椅,可供病人復健時使用。每 間病室內皆配置有廁所衛浴間。圖四為加護病房內部的實景。總體而言,杜克 加護病房的病室整體設計,是為維持重症病患的正常生活與晝夜節律,使病患 能有高品質的睡眠及休息,再加上有家屬的陪伴,可以減少顫妄的發生,改善 重症病人的預後,過去的實證醫學已證明這些環境因子可能的效果。

圖三: 內科加護病房共有 24 床,病室呈□字型排列,每床皆有大片面外窗户,加上設有天井,採光非常良好。



在硬體配置方面,加護病房的病室內使用懸臂系統,將電器插座、氣體出口、生理監視器儀器、以及病歷醫囑系統通通整合架設在懸臂柱上,另裝設有一手術臺用的無影燈(圖四)。天花板、地板及牆面的設計,則以光滑無縫、防水、及不易積塵為原則。室內燈以崁裝在天花板上的封閉性裝置為考量,可防灰塵堆積。在病歷及醫囑系統方面,整個杜克大學醫療體系,都是使用由專業醫療資訊系統商 Epic Systems Corporation(https://www.epic.com/)所提供的商用軟硬體系統,使用者介面非常調理分明且友善,病患資料調閱查詢速度非常快,這家醫療資訊系統公司目前在美國的醫院有很高的市佔率,這套系統亦能協助醫院建置自身的醫療資料庫以供品管或研究之用。另外在點滴幫浦系統方面,則是使用美國 BD Medical 公司的 Alaris 系列幫浦,可將輸液資訊與電腦

系統結合,便於管理及記錄。此外,杜克大學醫院已全面使用「條碼給藥系統」(Bar-code Medication Administration),藥物皆在藥劑部做好調配後才送至病室,護理師在加護病房病室內,不用再稀釋或調配藥物,減少汙染及錯誤的發生。當護理人員要給藥時,需掃描病人的條碼以確認是正確的病人,接著掃描藥袋上的條碼,軟體可以確認給藥的時間及劑量是正確,大幅提高用藥安全。

圖四: 左上圖為加護病房病室外之走道,每兩床中間設有小型護理工作站。右上及左下圖為 加護病房病室內部的設備配置。右下圖為由病室門口往內拍攝之情況。









醫療執行模式

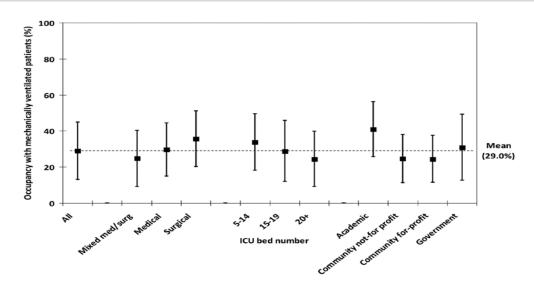
加護病房的病人照顧,非常仰賴具有專業訓練且有經驗之醫護人員。杜克

大學醫院的內科加護病房,是由胸腔科醫師(亦為重症專科醫師)輪班來照顧 病人。在人力配置方面(表一),24 床的加護病房分為兩個照顧團隊,其中第1 至8床是由專科護理師(或醫師助理)搭配一名主治醫師所組成,專科護理師 共有6位,每次一人上班,每24小時一班,週間白班另有一名住院醫師參與照 顧一半的病人,主治醫師與住院醫師皆是每2週換人一次。第9至第24床是由 兩組(各3人)住院醫師負責照顧,搭配一名主治醫師,主治醫師與住院醫師 亦是每2週換人一次。為病情交班順利之故,住院醫師雖是每2週換人一次, 但同一組的住院醫師不會同時在同一天更換,而是在不同天依序更換。除此之 外,重症總醫師在加護病房內有吃重的角色,白天12小時有一固定的重症總醫 師(按月換人),夜間12小時則是輪班的重症總醫師,意即全天候皆有一位重 症總醫師留守於加護病房內,協助住院醫師或專科護理師處理病人、侵入性治 療及病情解釋。如此複雜的人力配置,是為同時兼顧工時、照顧品質、及醫療 成本的考量。根據一個美國全國性的加護病房人力調查(Crit Care Med 2006; 34:1016-1024), 全美僅有 26%的加護病房屬於 High-intensity 加護病房(定義是 80%以上的病人,是由專職的重症專科醫師所醫治),有高達 53%的加護病房, 並沒有聘任任何重症專科醫師來治療病人。人事成本是加護病房運作的重要成 本,尤其是在美國這樣高薪資的國家。所以一般僅有醫學中心才有辦法營運 High-intensity 加護病房。

表一、杜克大學內科	斗加護病房的人	力配置		
床號 (共24床)	專科護理師	第2年以上	重症總醫師	主治醫師
	或醫師助理	住院醫師		
1-8 床	1名	1名		1名
9-16 床	(m.	3名	1名	1名
17-27 床	無	3名		1 石

加護病房的病人型態及族群,會影響加護病房的運作模式與醫療服務內容。杜克大學醫院內科加護病房的病人特徵,與臺大醫院內科加護病房的病人有著相當大的不同。在杜克加護病房,有相當大比例的病人是因為急性病況的改變,而被轉至加護病房作觀察,例如:從不需氧氣變成需要氧氣鼻導管、急性的心跳或血壓變化、或意識改變等。整體而言,人住加護病房的適應症較臺灣的標準來的寬,並不用要有嚴重休克或呼吸衰竭,才會入住加護病房,所以加護病房內需使用呼吸器的病人,平均僅有三成左右,加護病房住院天數亦相當短,平均不到4天,另外動脈導管(Arterial lines)置放比例不到四成。此狀況並非杜克大學加護病房所特有,根據一個美國多中心的加護病房資料分析(Crit Care Med 2013;41:2712-2719),可看到在全美皆是類似的病人特徵分布,在這個多中心的報告裡,加護病房的病人平均年齡為59.8±18.3歲,平均APACHE II score 為15.8±7.9分,呼吸器使用佔比29%(圖五),加護病房住院天數的中為數為2.0天(IQR,1.0-4.0),顯示病人的平均嚴重度不高,所以加護病房住院天數亦偏短。

圖五: 美國多中心的加護病房資料分析顯示,呼吸器使用約佔整體加護病房床數的 29%。 Y 軸為呼吸器使用佔比,X 軸為各種加護病房的屬性(Crit Care Med 2013;41:2712-2719)。



相較之下,臺大醫院內科加護病房的病人年紀較老,平均年齡約為 65 歲,平均 APACHE II score 約為 25,呼吸器使用佔比約 7 成,加護病房住院天數約 為 10 天。可以看出兩者間有很大的不同。此外,病人在入住加護病房前的身體健康狀況,亦和臺灣有所不同。在杜克大學醫院裡,大多的病人在入住加護病房前為意識清楚且日常生活能自我照顧的病人。極少有已經是意識不清且長期臥床的病人會再入住加護病房,相較之下,臺灣有較多的多重共病且長期臥床的病人,會在重病時選擇入住到加護病房。造成這些差異的主因,個人推測和醫療保險體系及社會大眾對健康存活的價值觀不同,有極大的關係。

在加護病房的醫療設備方面,杜克大學醫院大多採用國際知名廠家的整合型設備及方案。如生理監測模組是飛利浦(Phillip)的生理監視器系統,具有完全的整合醫療 IT 架構及良好的擴充性,連續性靜靜脈血液過濾(CVVH, continuous venovenous hemofiltration)使用的是 Gambro 的 PRISMAFLEX System,包含透析置換液亦是採用同一廠牌,吸入型一氧化氮(Inhaled nitric oxide)使用的是高度整合的 INOmax 系統,而非拼裝式的機器,葉克膜(ECMO, Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation)使用的是 Maquet 公司的系統,一樣是具高度整合的機器。使用這些經由醫療儀器開發商高度整合的儀器系統,雖然成本可能較高,但優點是可藉由硬體的進步及整合,來精簡管線及操作介面,縮短上機時間及操作者的學習曲線,以及降低操作的錯誤率。在加護病房複雜而又變動快速的工作環境裡,這樣的投資是為增進病人安全。

加護病房每日的晨間迴診,是每日病房內最重要的活動,也是展現醫療水準的重要時機。在晨間迴診的過程中,會同時進行交班、病人評估、形成醫療決策、以及進行教學等多項任務。杜克內科加護病房每日的晨間迴診從 7:30 開始,會進行約3至4個小時。晨間迴診由主治醫師主持,參加的固定成員包含:住院醫師群、總醫師、呼吸治療師、臨床藥師、以及該床的護理人員。特別的是,家屬亦可加入晨間迴診參與討論,有時還會有照會醫師、語言治療

師、復健治療師、營養師等一起加入討論。每一床的回診,會由負責照顧的住院醫師開始報告,報告的形式及內容,有一定的規範與 checklist (詳見附件一),以避免遺漏及因人而異的報告內容,另一方面也提供住院醫師一個結構性的病情評估模式,以應付加護病房病人複雜的病情。在住院醫師報告之後,該床的護理師,會接續報告護理評估及所遭遇的護理問題,護理評估亦有一制式的報告架構(附件二),護理評估的內容在加護病房是極重要的資訊,醫師和護理師可以當場就重要的理學發現作溝通及設定處置目標。在護理師報告之後會由住院醫師就病人問題作出重點式的歸納,接著由臨床藥師就藥物劑量、適應症、交互作用等,作出建議,最後由主治醫師整合醫療決策及決定治療方向。整體而言,晨間迴診的過程即是落實多專業團隊照顧的精神。在加護病房教學方面,主治醫師每週至少有一天,會針對某一重症主題或病人病況,給與住院醫師約半小時的演講教學,另外針對常見的症症醫學議題及照顧流程,內科加護病房有架設一網站,提供處置的 Protocols 及教學性質的文件(附件三是其中一個 Protocol),提供住院醫師自我學習之用。

心得與建議

杜克大學醫學中心的內科加護病房,可以說是美國進步、新穎的加護病房的代表之一,從建築設計、硬體設備、乃至病房迴診及多專業團隊照顧的模式,都給予我們省思及學習的地方。在美國進修期間,也因居住在美國社區一段時間,充分領略到臺美兩地的醫療保險制度、以及人民對於生命及健康的態度是如此的不同,這些不同也進而影響了重症醫療的運作方式,形塑了美國目前的加護病房病人形態及醫療模式。經由此次的出國進修所獲得的經驗,我反思國內的情況,對於重症醫學現況,歸納出以下幾點建議:

1. 對於重症醫學的臨床技能培養,在臺灣強調的是自我耕耘以累積個人經驗和

技藝,著重的是發展個人臨床技能以提供良好的重症醫療服務。但面對病情複雜且變化迅速的重症病患、及日益多樣化的臨床檢查及處置,強調「個人」經驗的學習與傳承的模式,在人員流動及工時限制的狀況下,恐怕無法撐起穩定的重症照顧品質。反觀美國重症醫學的發展,提供了另一個重要的思維,他們重視硬體設備的整合,減少了臨床工作者的資訊處理量,以及新手進入加護病房時的學習曲線,他們強調標準化流程處置,降低臨床處置的變異度。簡而言之,他們重視加護病房「系統面」的改善甚於對於「個人」能力的改善,而這些系統面的知識比起個人的經驗,可以被更有效的複製及擴散。當然,這些「系統面」的改善也是需要經濟及時間成本,由其是硬體設備的精進及整合,常常需要不少的資金的投資,臺灣醫院的加護病房受制於保險給付的影響及成本考量,在硬體面的投資常常偏於保守,慣於以人力工時來取代設備的投資,然而我們必須了解,漠視設備投資對於加護病房系統面精進的可能不利影響。

- 2. 續上,針對加護病房硬體及系統的臨床研究及產業發展方面,臺灣有其發展的立基點。臺灣的重症醫師相較於美國的醫師,有更多的臨床經驗,應有遭遇更多亟欲改善的流程及處置模式,而資訊及精密機械皆是臺灣的強項,若能結合兩方面的能力,應可開發出具臨床實用價值的產品。但在發展初期,恐需以機構之力量媒合相關專業,並投入研究資金。國家及機構的研究基金分配者,應考慮提高投資這方面的研究。
- 3. 美國加護病房的病人形態,與我們有相當大的不同。因文化背景及價值觀的不同,我們的加護病房有較多的老年人、及多重共病的病人,過去的研究也顯示我們有較高比例的呼吸器依賴病人,關於這些病人的照顧及預後問題,歐美方面的資料文獻較少,且難以外推至臺灣的情況,我們必須有自己的研究來處理相關的問題,譬如要有精確的預後資料,來了解在這些族群病人要如何做到 Time-limited trials,或是病人照顧的分流。

4. 加護病房需 24 小時皆投入大量的人力,人力的配置及人員的換班問題亦是加護病房品質穩不穩定的一個關鍵。杜克內科加護病房的醫師平均不到 2 週即換班一次,所以很重視制度化的交班模式,及團隊式的照顧。美國對於重症醫療的人力需求,一直有投入研究資源作系統性的研究與評估,然後依自身狀況作出實際可執行的人力配置建議。重症醫療屬於稀有且不易短期擴充的資源,臺灣應該也要以科學性的研究,評估現今及將來的重症醫療需求,提出符合臺灣狀況的加護病房人力配置模式,以及了解整體醫療體系應付重大事件(例如流感爆發)的儲備能力。

附件一、杜克大學內科加護病房的住院醫師迴診需知(部分)

ROUNDING IN MICU

Christopher Cox & Dan Gilstrap

This is a document that outlines our approach to rounding in the MICU. Please read before you start the rotation!!!

FIRST THINGS FIRST:

These are the rules of rounds:

- 1. Please log you start time as 7:30AM, not 7:00AM.
- 2. Many attendings will do teaching rounds (bedside or sit-down) from 7:30 8 AM.
- 3. Post-call residents should leave rounds by 10:30 AM with attending / fellow assistance. If it appears that you, the resident, cannot finish your side by 10:30, then you need to take a break at 10:20 or so to sign out to the team.
- 4. Post-call residents MUST LEAVE on time, notes completed and signed, to avoid duty hour violations.
- 5. Also, attendings will use their judgement regarding the full group presentation of new patients on rounds. This means that it is possible that only 2-3 new patients will be presented to the group on some days depending on acuity, needs, etc (generally between 8-9am or so). The remaining new patients may be staffed during normal work rounds by the fellow or attending. The attending will staff each and every patient during the morning, of course.
- 6. Between the end of new patients and 10:30am, patients will be rounded on at the discretion of the attending, fellow, and residents...typically in order of illness severity / acute needs. This is a group decision.
- 7. We need to work together to get everything done within a reasonable time frame!!!

Now, back to the mechanics of rounds.

Imagine you are caring for a patient with acute respiratory failure from pneumonia who develops acute renal failure from septic shock-related ATN. They are on a ventilator, on pressors, and have a CVL, art line, and Foley catheter. They just developed a fever and their FiO2 need increased. How do you begin to discuss this incredibly complex situation with the multidisciplinary MICU team?

1. Rationale for a MICU rounding structure: helping to see the big picture

In a common ICU situation like this, there are two main questions we have to answer daily:

- 1. What can I do to achieve a desired outcome for the patient as fast and fully as possible?
- 2. What can I do to mitigate modifiable risks to the patient?

Question 1 generally this involves thinking about how we can get patients off life support successfully (vent, pressors, etc). Addressing this of requires that you synthesize the daily data, making decisions based on physiology, best evidence, and your sense of the patient. You need to understand how the acute renal failure-induced academia increases minute ventilation and is possibly a rate limiting step to extubation. How will you fix that? For one, you need to understand pulmonary and renal physiology to wean the ventilator further—most of the tachypnea that is being called 'discomfort' may in fact be physiologic. Still, you need to understand how to use the minimal amount of analgesics and sedatives to provide comfort, yet avert delirium—an independent risk factor for death. Wait, does the patient have a prolonged QTc (which limits your anti-delirium meds)? And on, and on...

Question 2 is perhaps less exciting than Question 1, but still important. Is my patient on a FASTHUG regimen? Are they doing early mobility? Can I remove a CVL or Foley? Are we doing daily awakenings from sedation—and if not, why? SBTs? If so, can we act on the information? It cannot be emphasized enough that discussing this question and acting on it can impact long-term quality of life, psychological distress—and even survival. We need reminders, we are human.

How can we go wrong with rounding—and fail to optimally answer these questions? Everyone has the best intentions...but there are problems. Rounds can be unfocused, unstructured, repetitious, full of interruptions, fail to address the 'boring' aspects of care such as FASTHUG that are actually incredibly important, and simply exhaust the participants. There is a lot of variation among attendings, fellows, and even different groups of residents. And we often don't 'close the loop' with the bedside nurse, ensuring that all are on the same page with the plan for the day.

Good rounding is the process of communication and decision making performed as a team: resident, nurse, RT, fellow, PT, OT, nutrition, attending, and pharmacist. Together, we review 'the story' to try to attain a happy ending of sorts. Successful rounds are focused, analytical, collaborative, and evidence-based. Rounds allow the presenter to 'make their case' and persuade others that their plan is best. This is the time to propose new directions or adjust/optimize the current plan—and to ask, "What can we do better today than yesterday?" Maybe cheesy, but true.

Bottom line: the quality of rounding directly impacts the quality of care we provide in the MICU.

2. Assumptions and ground rules for morning MICU rounds

The purpose of MICU rounds is to:

make collaborative medical decisions to solve problems for very sick people communicate plans among the multidisciplinary team learn Target hours for rounding are from 7:30 or 8 to 10:30 (some start at 8am after 30 min teaching session; others teach more during rounds). There will likely be 2-3 new patients per day; these may take 20-30 min each for discussion, therefore, the 6-7 old patients per side must be done on average in <15 min each. we should spend most of our time on the plan—not reciting data.

We cannot afford to spend time inefficiently with:

editorializing at any point besides the plan reciting information from a computer screen that does not help with decision making interrupting the presenter unless it is an emergency/urgency to do so

Time wasted during rounds is time taken away from other patients who need our help.

Wasted time leads to delays in the conduct of necessary studies/tests, which in turnplaces our patients' health in jeopardy.

delays mean that we can accept fewer outside transfers who are seriously ill andneed our help.

Residents have important responsibilities:

orders should be entered BEFORE moving on to next patient.

if a decision is made to transfer a patient to the ward, you need to page 1010 as soon as possible (perhaps while moving on to next patient).

Help each other, be collaborative, be flexible, be thoughtful

Please be respectful of the presenter. Focus on the presentation and don't linger with a computer in the background doing other things, talking to someone else, etc.

you get what you give! Rounding efficiency = out the door faster post-call.

Attendings and fellows have key responsibilities too:

Reducing variation in rounding behaviors is desired by residents, nursing, and pretty much everyone else.

Please limit your interruption of residents and nurses

It takes energy to keep things on track, but the payoff should be worth it

3. Rounding structure for MICU

Resident—overnight events, vitals, ventilator

- -Overnight events, relayed in a bullet point fashion*
- -Current vital signs (noting outlier values from past 24 hrs that have direct relevance to decision making today; if there is no relevance, do not recite ranges)
- -Vent settings
- -Vent day #
- -Was an SBT been performed? What was the outcome?
- -ABG

*this is a major source of unnecessary editorializing and devolution into a 'plan' that is inevitably repeated in the 'plan' section at the end. If patient got hypotensive and pressors were started overnight, just say "patient became hypotensive last night and we started pressors.' Save the discussion of why for the 'plan.'

- * Just the RASS and CAM-ICU (e.g., RASS is -1; CAM positive)—not components of these, etc. ** Here, just state the facts succinctly.
- For example: "we are at goal TF, we are using a fentanyl drip at 25mcg/hr for pain, there is no sedative, we performed an awakening from sedatives this AM and restarted at 1/2 the rate, patient is on SCDs and a PPI, glucose is generally <200 on SSI, and PT is working with patient."
- *** BE ON LOOKOUT for team rounding—please do not wait to be asked.
- **** Please make a list of questions you need answered but save questions for the END of the 'plan,' since most questions will likely be answered during the presentation that follows.

Nurse—data review

- RASS and CAM-ICU*
- Was a daily awakening from sedation / analgesics been performed (and why not if it has not)? Lines, tubes, Foley—and can any be removed?
- -FASTHUGE (the "E" stands for early mobility)**
- -Drips

Resident—data review - Medications

- state 'antibiotic day # of an expected course of days'
- Labs and micro

highlight pertinent negatives, positives, and trends

verbalize understanding of normal values with statements such as "there are nochanges in renal function or LFTs over past few days"

review micro daily

do NOT routinely order labs, ABGs, CXRs unless they will help with decision making

DO NOT RECITE INFORMATION THAT IS IRRELEVANT TO DECISION MAKING

- Radiology
- have PACS screen ready with today's and yesterday's films

Resident—plan

- Summarize problem in 1 sentence (e.g., "Ms. X has acute respiratory failure secondary to septic shock in the setting of neutropenia").
- Succinctly discuss issues by organ system and plan for each.

prioritize organ system-based plan by starting with the biggest problems.

link organ systems to give a sense of 'the story'

use action verbs to clearly state the plan. DO NOT say 'consider X' or 'maybe we'lldo Z.' Actionable items only.

specify your plan for each organ system (if it needs a plan)—recognize that thenurse CANNOT operationalize a plan unless there are clear parameters for action (e.g., 'we must get out > in by 500mL today. Give Lasix 40mg IV if we have not reached our target by noon').

articulate a ventilator plan/target: Yes, our RTs are the best—but you still need to understand the vent. DO NOT SAY "wean vent" in your plan.

don't waffle: make a decision and justify it. This is how you learn.

– DO NOT talk just to talk. If there's nothing new for the plan, be happy and move on.

Nurse—closing the loop

- Reflect back bullet points of plan
- Reflect back medication changes Clarify unanswered questions
- Write down action items

Examine patient

附件二、杜克大學內科加護病房迴診護理人員報告項目

	MICU Rounding Communication Tool
1.	Devices-looking to minimize sources of infection if possible. Lines/Foley/Rectal tube reviewed Can they be removed?
II.	Cardiac Drips- current drip rates GTTS
111.	Respiratory SAT performed If not, why? SAT result goal to minimize sedation/delirium SBT performed If not, why? SBT result to determine readiness for extubations.
IV.	GI
	Diet/TF orders At goal? to make sure team is aware of nutritional status,
	Residuals? review issues with residuals or bowel motility BM Bowel Regimen Ulcer prophylaxis
V.	Neuro
	RASS RASS goal how sedated/agitated is the patient, make sure your order reflects RASS sco
	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to believe
	CAM how delirious is the patient
VI.	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation boluses given indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia boluses given indication what was the behavior prior to the boluse
VI. VII.	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate?
	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate? DVT prophylaxis? Blood glucose
	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate? DVT prophylaxis? Blood glucose At goal? Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Activity over
VII.	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate? DVT prophylaxis? Blood glucose At goal? Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Activity Level PT/OT order Nursing Activity Plan Per Mobility Protocol Skin/Wounds
VII.	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate? DVT prophylaxis? Blood glucose At goal? Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Activity Level PT/OT order Nursing Activity Plan Per Mobility Protocol Skin/Wounds PT/OT order Nursing Activity Plan Per Mobility Protocol Skin/Wounds RN usually has a better idea of what patient's skin condition and wounds look like.
VII.	CAM how delirious is the patient Sedation, boluses given, indication what was the behaviors prior to boluses Analgesia, boluses given, indication what was the behavior prior to the bolus Is pain control adequate? DVT prophylaxis? Blood glucose At goal? Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Frequency goal to minimize lab draws Mobility Activity Level PT/OT order Nursing Activity Plan Per Mobility Protocol Skin/Wounds

附件三、杜克大學內科加護病房的止痛鎮定 Protocol

