



Get to the Point and Reduce Clicks

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Note tips covered today:

1. Getting Started-Things to do to start a specialty build
2. HPI's That Work
3. ROS made Easy
4. Note Forms for the click counters
5. PE's - So many ways for SO many personalities
6. Hot Spot illustration custom build
7. Procedures- Consistency

Getting Started

There are many ways to customize a note for any provider, any specialty. Important to understand how they document.

- Gather paper forms for procedure notes and patient intake forms
- A list of top 5-10 diagnoses
- Completed patient notes to determine multiple sections within the template
- Compile from all different types of notes separately

* Remember- what is delivered by Allscripts is always completely customizable

Create Note Forms that “Work”

Design typical visit forms to create efficiency for your users.

In this example, we took the top complaints that are seen in the client’s urgent care settings, and worked with the doctors to determine what the “typical” documentation would be for those visits. We then created custom HPI, ROS, PE and Impression forms for those visits.

^ **Urgent Care Custom Chief Complaint (Diagnoses) HPI**

HPI Elements: Location, Quality, Severity, Duration, Timing, Context,
Modifying Factors, Associated Signs / Symptoms.

Cough (Acute Bronchitis)

Dysuria (Acute Cystitis)

Fever (Influenza)

Nasal Symptoms (Sinusitis)

Sore Throat (Acute Pharyngitis)

Vomiting (Viral Gastroenteritis)

Completing an HPI Quickly

Example of a cough visit:
The HPI forms were designed so that clicking “All Normal” renders everything seen in the blue box as normal. Below the blue box are options for visits that aren’t “typical,” and the answers that were included in the “All Normal” are highlighted in blue to make them easily distinguishable.

Notice, there is more coding information at the top of the form.

NOTE: Documenting HPI elements will be important to support ICD-10 Coding

The screenshot shows an HPI form for 'UC Cough (Acute Bronchitis)'. At the top right, there is a button labeled 'All Normal' and a 'Previous Exam' button. Below this, a red box highlights a legend: 'HPI Elements are identified by: **Double Asterisk **Location, Severity, Quality, Timing, Duration, Context, Modifying Factors, Associated Signs/Symptoms HPI - E/M 99203/99214 or lower requires at least 1 item in at least 4 elements.' A blue box highlights the main form area, which includes sections for Chief Complaint, Severity, Timing, Duration, Quality, Modifying Factors, and Associated Symptoms. At the bottom, there are three sections for coding: 'Cough (Acute Bronchitis)', 'HPI Element: **Severity:' (with 'Moderate' selected), 'HPI Element: **Timing:' (with 'Gradual' selected), and 'Symptom/Episode Timing:' (with 'Frequent' and 'Morning' selected). The 'All Normal' button is also highlighted with a red box.

Quicker ROS

Example of ROS

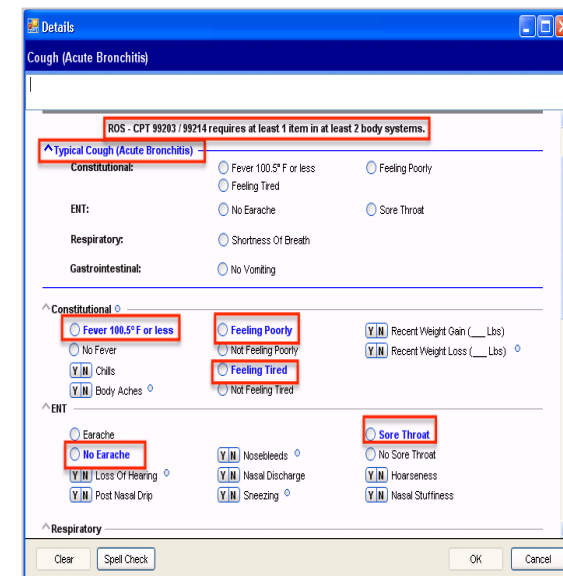
Some coding departments frown on the use of “all normal” buttons. In the example below, the decided upon “typical” responses are highlighted in blue to make them easy to distinguish in order to facilitate faster documenting.

Notice, there is once again coding information at the top of the form.



Urgent Care Custom ROS

- Cough (Acute Bronchitis) ◊
- Dysuria (Acute Cystitis) ◊
- Fever (Influenza) ◊
- Nasal Symptoms (Sinusitis) ◊
- Sore Throat (Acute Pharyngitis) ◊
- Vomiting (Viral Gastroenteritis) ◊



Details
Cough (Acute Bronchitis)

ROS - CPT 99203 / 99214 requires at least 1 item in at least 2 body systems.

^ Typical Cough (Acute Bronchitis)

Constitutional: Fever 100.5° F or less Feeling Poorly
 Feeling Tired

ENT: No Earache Sore Throat

Respiratory: Shortness Of Breath

Gastrointestinal: No Vomiting

^ Constitutional ◊

Fever 100.5° F or less Feeling Poorly Recent Weight Gain (___ Lbs)
 No Fever Not Feeling Poorly Recent Weight Loss (___ Lbs) ◊
 Chills Feeling Tired

^ ENT

Earache Sore Throat
 No Earache No Sore Throat
 Loss Of Hearing ◊ Hoarseness
 Post Nasal Drip Sneezing ◊ Nasal Stiffness

^ Respiratory

Clear Spell Check OK Cancel

Horizontal vs. Vertical

For the “Anti-Clickers/Anti Scroll’ers”

Providers are able to see more of the note-form on the screen instead of having to scroll.

The image displays a screenshot of a medical note form interface designed for horizontal viewing. The form is organized into a grid of 15 categories, each with a header and a list of symptoms. Each symptom is accompanied by a 'Y' (Yes) and 'N' (No) button, and a text input field for additional notes. The categories and their symptoms are:

- Constitutional**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Fever, Chills, Malaise, Fatigue, Anorexia.
- Head and Face**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Facial Pain, Facial Pressure.
- Eyes**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Eye Pain, Watery Discharge, Blurred Vision.
- ENT**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Loss Of Hearing, White Patches, Mouth, Scratchy Throat, Hoarseness.
- Cardiovascular**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Chest Pain, Palpitations, Racing Heart, Lower Ext Edema.
- Respiratory**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Shortness of Breath, Sleeping Upright/Extra Pill..., Dry Cough.
- Gastrointestinal**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Abdominal Pain, Abdominal Cramps, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Constipation.
- Genitourinary**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Urinary Urgency, Flank Pain, Pelvic Pain, Suspected Pregnancy, Confirmed Pregnancy.
- Musculoskeletal**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Diffuse Joint Pain, Muscle Aches, Generalized, Back Pain, Joint Swelling, Limping.
- Integumentary and Breasts**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Rash, Lesions, Wound, Itching, Painful w/o Rash Or Sore, Mouth Sores, Erythema, Edema.
- Neurological**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Headache, Dizziness, Leg Numbness, Fainting, Tingling.
- Psychiatric**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Insomnia, Irritable, Anxiety, Depression, Suicidal.
- Endocrine**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Hot Flashes, Night Sweats, Muscle Weakness, Generalized Weakness.
- Hematologic and Lymphatic**: Negative, As Noted in HPI, Swollen Glands, Swollen Glands, Neck, Easy Bleeding, Easy Bruising.
- Other Symptoms**: (Empty text input field)

Physical Exam

Example of Physical Exam:

Another compromise for “all normals,” is to allow them per body system, rather than for an entire exam. In this example, each body system has an “all normal” button with the agreed upon “typical” findings chosen.

Notice, there is once again coding information at the top of the form.

PE: EM code 99203 or 99214 requires at least 12 bulleted elements in 2 or more organ systems/areas per 1997 coding guidelines.

^ Urgent Care Cough / Acute Bronchitis (Brief) Exam

- ^ Constitutional
- ^ Head and Face
- ^ ENT
- ^ Neck
- ^ Cardiac
- ^ Pulmonary
- ^ Skin
- ^ Lymphatics

UC Cough (Acute Bronchitis) Typical Constitutional (Brief)

^ Constitutional (EM: One bullet for measurement of 3 vital signs; one bullet for general appearance.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awake	<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal Findings	<input type="checkbox"/> Well Nourished
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In No Acute Distress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well Developed
<input type="checkbox"/> Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Obese	

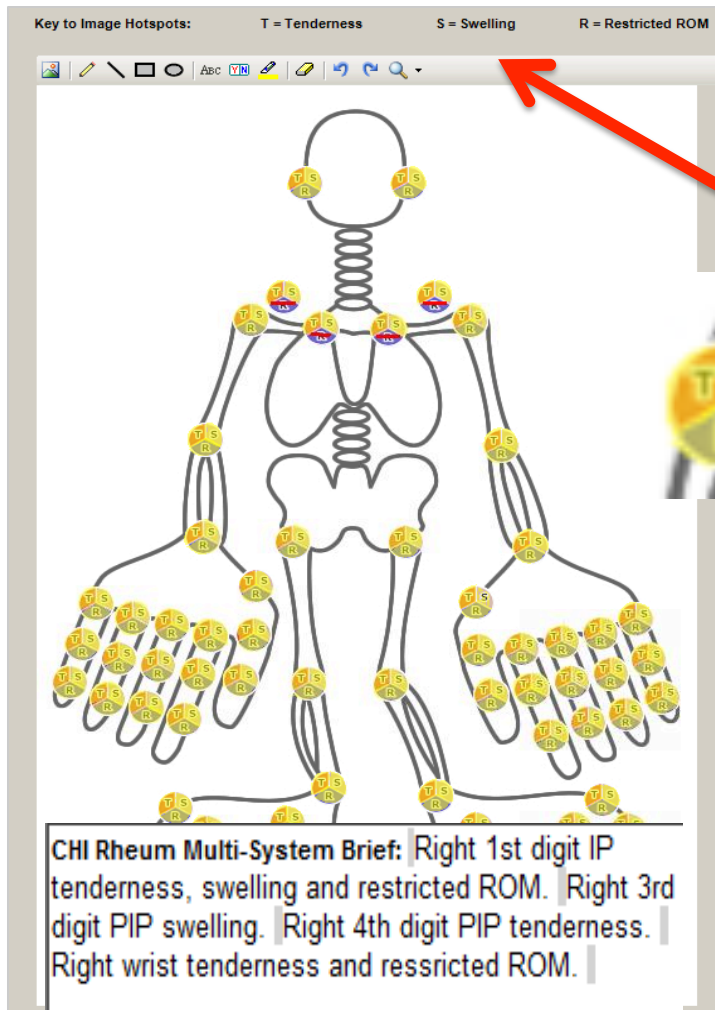
Clean and Simple/All In One Form

The screenshot shows a medical form titled "Adult Female PE FM - v1.0". At the top right, there are two buttons: "All Normal" and "Previous Exam". The form is organized into sections: "General", "Eyes", and "ENT". Under "General", there are radio buttons for "Race" (Caucasian, African-American, Asian, Hispanic, Other) and checkboxes for "Well Developed", "Well Nourished", "No Acute Distress", and "Obese". Under "Eyes", there are checkboxes for "PERRL", "NL Conjunctiva", and "No Drainage", and a table for "Conjunctival Injection", "Drainage", and "A/V Nicking" with columns for "B", "L", and "R". Each cell in the table contains a radio button. Under "ENT", there is a section for "Ear" with checkboxes for "TM" and "Ext Canal".

In this form, a provider decided what they wanted all normal to be (in Blue, so when he click all normal he ha a visual of what is going to come when all normal is clicked.

They also wanted the Positive things he sees most often, to show on this form. Instead of having to go to the comprehensive form, which can be time consuming and confusing for some providers, he has decided to have his most common here and text in anything else needed for each system.

Custom Hot Spot Illustration



- Custom built hot spot illustrations
- Rheumatologist wanting to document tenderness/swelling/restricted movement can do it simply by clicking on the body part affected. Saving time not having to find the specific location on a form

Procedure Consistency

Procedure: Laser Surgery Cosmetic Laser Surgery

Indication: Laser Hair Removal Cosmetic Concerns

Location: Location: ____

Treatment Number: Treatment # ____

Concerns/Reactions from Last Treatment: None Concerns/Reactions ____

Fitzpatrick Skin Type: - Type I Type II Type III Type IV Type V Type VI

Discussed: Patient Mother Father Guardian

Risks and Benefits: Pain Bruising Ulceration Dyspigmentation Blistering

Alternatives: No Treatment Written Consent Obtained Verbal Consent Obtained

Procedure Note:

Premedication: Valacyclovir ____ grams

Eye Protection: Protective Eyewear

Anesthesia: EMLA Cream LMX Cream Cold Packs No Anesthesia

IPL: Location: ____ Program Mode (Short, Medium, Long): ____
 Fluence: ____ J/cm2 Repetition Rate: ____ Hz Pulse Duration: ____ ms Snowflake Mode: Y/N

Keeping consistency with procedures so they look the same will help providers become familiar with where to find things

NOTE: Here is an example of two different procedures but formatted the same.

Procedure: Electrodessication and Cautery Cosmetic Procedure

Discussed: Procedure explained_denes allergy Patient Parent Guardian

Risks and Benefits: Bleeding Allergic Reaction Infection Scarring Recurrence Poor Wound Healing

Alternatives: Cryosurgery Topical Chemotherapy Cream Excision Written Consent Obtained Verbal Consent Obtained

Procedure Note:

Skin Lesion of: Electrodessication and Cautery

Indication: BCC Suspected Biopsy Proven BCC SCC In Situ Suspected Biopsy Proven SCC In Situ

Patient requested treatment for cosmetic purposes

Location: Location: ____

Measuring: ____ cm ____ mm

Anesthetic: Lidocaine ____ ml Inj 1% 2% With Epi Without Epi
Bupivacaine ____ ml Inj 0.25% 0.5% With Epi Without Epi
Benzocaine ____ ml Inj 0.25% 0.5% With Epi Without Epi

Sterile Preparation: Betadine Shur-Clen Hibiclens Alcohol

EDSC Margins: Margin ____ mm ____ Passes were performed Wound was allowed to heal by Second Intention

Hemostasis: Cautery Aluminum Chloride Gel Foam

Dressing: Sterile Pressure Dressing Mupirocin Bacitracin Aquaphor/Vaseline Antibiotic Ointment (____)

Skin Lesion #2: Skin Lesion #3: Skin Lesion #4: Skin Lesion #5: Skin Lesion #6:

Another simple approach to adding common procedure forms to a specialty note is to build a main form that contains the names of the top in-office procedures, each procedure name with a link to that particular procedure subform.

The actual procedure subforms are simple, containing the most common protocols with the most used items in blue and included in the statement that renders when the “All Normal” button is clicked.

The screenshot displays a medical software interface. On the left is a sidebar titled "Procedure Note" with two columns: "INJECTIONS:" and "OTHER:". Under "INJECTIONS:", there are radio buttons for "Knee", "Shoulder", "Elbow", and "Other". Under "OTHER:", there are radio buttons for "Sutures", "I & D", "Cryo", and "Nail Removal". A red arrow points from the "Knee" radio button to the main subform. The main subform is titled "Procedure Note Injection Knee - v1.0" and has an "All Normal" button in the top right corner. The subform contains various sections with checkboxes and radio buttons, including "Procedure:", "Laterality:", "INDICATION:", "PRE-PROCEDURE DETAILS:", "ANESTHESIA:", "APPROACH:", and "NEEDLES:". A red arrow points from the "All Normal" button to a text box on the right.

Injection of the left knee joint.
Indication: therapeutic treatment of an effusion. Potential complications including infection, bleeding, tendon rupture, pain, allergic reaction, and nerve damage were discussed with the patient. Written consent was obtained prior to the procedure and is detailed in the patient's record.
Prep: The site was prepped using with betadine.
Anesthesia: topical ethyl chloride. The procedure was performed using the medial approach with a 20 gauge 1.25 inch needle. 10 cc's clear fluid was aspirated. The fluid was sent for culture. A Band Aid was applied.
Patient Status: The patient tolerated the procedure well.
Complications: There were no complications.
Follow-up in the office in 1 week(s).

Questions?

For a free consultation to see how an EHR Expert
can assist your organization, email us at
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