

Interhospital Transfer – Preparation

Guidance for ODP/ICU nurse role

Intubated Concerns

Opening lines/questions/cues/key responses

Name:	B Willams	Observa	tions at start	CRT:	2s	
D.O.B.	18/10 (73 years)	RR:	16	Temp:	37.9	
Address:	(Insert local address)	ETCO2:	4.6	BM:	5.5	
	(,	Sats:	98%	Weight:	79Kg	
Hospital ID:	416 921 6275	Heart rat		Allergy	NKDA	
Ward:	ED	BP:	115/76			
	Background to scenario			Specific set up		
	mechanical fall in their ho	me	Mannequin on tro			
ustaining an int	ra-cranial haemorrhage ar		Intubated and ve	ntilated	C C	
ractures. They have been intubated for		Cannulated, arterial line in situ, catheterised				
neuroprotection and transfer.			Sedation running			
Expectation would be to prepare the patient for			Anaesthetic and emergency drugs, transfer			
ransfer accordi	ng to AoA/local guidelines	5	equipment as per		ailable	
			Notes/CT results a			
			Space to simulate			
Required embedded faculty/actors			Required participants			
CU/ED doctor			Anaesthetist			
DDP/ICU nurse			ODP/ICU nurse n I	MDT sim		
		Past Medico				
	rcholesterolaemia, otherwi					
	in their home earlier today					
	left sided rib fractures (und	•	. ,			
	ave accepted the patient t	-			-	
ntubated for ne	europrotection/airway prot	ection. They re	quire transfer to the		osurgical centre	
	Drugs Home			Drugs Hospital		
Amlodipine			Anaesthetic induc		noice	
Aspirin			Sedation with propofol infusion			
Atorvastatin				Vasopressor (metaraminol) infusion		
		Brief to part	icipants			
heatre/neurosu	ent to the regional neurosu Irgical/anaesthetic teams o rse is ready to transfer with	are aware of th you. The ambu	ne patient, transfer Jlance is 5 minutes c	directly to thea		
		Scenario D				
Labela ada al		1 (Assessment	and preparation)		_	
	and ventilated					
	tilator settings (RR 18) ETCC		on HO2 0.5			
	15/76 On metaraminol inf 2	°				
DE Sedated o	n propofol 1% 20ml/h (follo	w local protoc	cols) Pupils equal an	d reactive bila	terally	
	andover from ICU/ED tean					
	n of patient, drugs and eq	•				
	es/imaging/investigation re					
	ck transfer trolley and transf	•				
	proprotective strategies are	e in place. Follo	w AoA/local transfe	er guidance		
Ensure NO						
Document	tation/transfer checklists/co	ommunication	pian as per local p	rotocols		
Transfor on	d secure nationt in ambul	ance				
irunsier dr	nd secure patient in ambul					
Scenario c	an end at this point or prog	gress on to sce	narios with other co	omplications		
		Guidel	inos			
nttps://anaesthe	naesthetists Guideline for S					
<u>rauma-and-stra</u> ICM Guidance	on the Transfer of the Critic	cally III Adult <u>ht</u>	tps://ics.ac.uk/reso	urce/transfer-ci	ritically-adult.html	

		-			
Actions Experience level dependent on level of participant If junior anaesthetist, experienced ODP/ICU nurse and vice versa Support with provision of drugs and equipment Support by prompting if critical equipment missing Opening lines/questions/cues/responses/Concerns If inexperienced – have been transfer trained but first solo transfer, ask for guidance on what is needed					
Guidance for Role e.g. I	[U/Anaesthetic Senior				
Expectations/actions Level of supervision dependent on level of participant, support in person/by phone as appropriate					
Session Objectives					
Clinical	Inter-hospital transfer of brain in				
Non-technical skills					
Teamworking	Effective handover, coording transfer, assessing capabilitie appropriate				
Task managementPlanning and preparing for utilising support and other communication available		Jι			
Situational awareness	Gathering information on arrivo preparation for these				
Decision making	Identifying and prioritising optic (also considering local context)				

Transfer

Guidance for Patient Role

Relevant HPC / PMH

Actions

Guidance for ICU/ED doctor

Handover as above Support with equipment/drugs that participant isn't familiar with

Have conversations with MDT/family if appropriate

Additional challenges

njured patient

ing activities necessary for preparation of patient for of the team (ODP/ICU nurse) and supporting as

ne critical transfer, using guidelines, identifying and ources available (including ensuring lines of ase of emergency)

al, awareness of potential pitfalls and risks and

ons for equipment, drugs and patient preparation (also considering local context), continuous re-evaluation