



Regional Pathways of Care

June 2018

There are only a few days to go until you will have access to the Midland Region Community HealthPathways. This connects us with a vast collaborative community across New Zealand, Australia and now the UK where we can share innovative pathways and resources built up over 10 years.

The HealthPathways and collaborative community originate from the Canterbury Pathways Project, which started in 2008. The HealthPathways community currently covers over 27 million people.

We are aiming to have access available from 2 July 2018 however as some delays can occur at times, please bear with us as we make this transition.

This site will be updated continuously and we will inform you of changes of interest.



The screenshot shows the website header with the logo and navigation menu. The navigation menu includes: Home, Local Guidance Resources, Acute Services, Allied Health and Nursing, Child and Youth Health, Clinical Procedures, Investigations, Legal and Ethical, Medical, Mental Health and Addiction, Older Adults' Health, Preventive Care and Public Health, Specific Populations, Surgical, Women's Health, and Our Health System. The main content area is titled 'Using HealthPathways' and features a question mark icon and a list of links: 'What is HealthPathways?', 'How to use HealthPathways', 'How to send feedback on a pathway', and 'Install shortcuts to HealthPathways'. On the right, there are four icons: 'Using Contact Us', 'Useful Websites', 'NZ Formulary', and 'NZ Formulary & for Children'.

Replacing the old with the new:

Any condition that has an existing localised pathway on Map of Medicine or Bay Navigator will be displayed at the top of the relevant HealthPathways and you can click on the link to access these.

On 1 July the Map of Medicine UK link will no longer be accessible. If you try to access the link it will display an error.

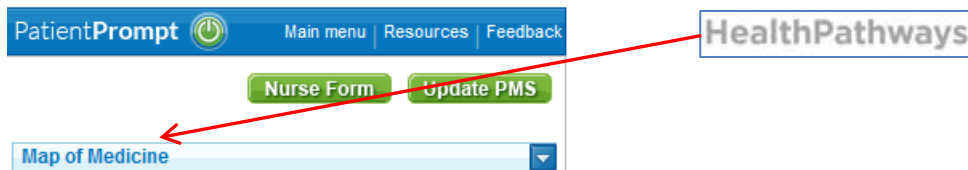
However, we have been working closely with the regions clinical system vendors, and DHB and PHO Information Services departments to have the current Map of Medicine integrations within your clinical systems replaced. Also, where possible we have enhanced these integrations, e.g. no user name and password required to log in.



Primary Care Patient Prompting tools:

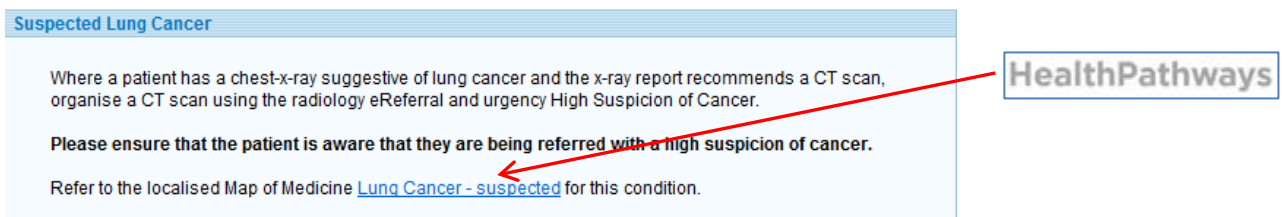
BPAC Patient prompt

Practices currently using the BPAC patient prompt in the region with the Map of Medicine single sign on will see this link replaced by the Midland Region Community HealthPathways link. For those users who don't currently have the link available on their BPAC patient prompt, this will now be available. The prompt will also display pathways appropriate to coded conditions for patients.



BPAC eReferral tool:

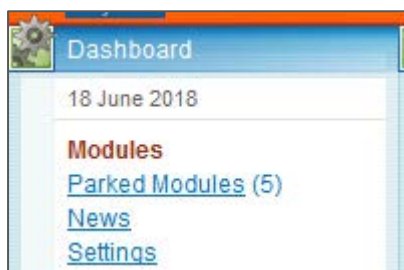
The map of medicine links on the BPAC eReferrals will be replaced with the corresponding HealthPathway



Primary Care Patient Management Systems:

MedTech32

There will be the ability to load a dynamic icon onto Medtech32 that will give single sign on to HealthPathways. This will be available via a news item in the BPAC main menu.





The New Language of HealthPathways

HealthPathways have a defined style and terminology guide that all members of the HealthPathways community need to adhere to. This is to support consistency and usability of HealthPathways, so when a clinician moves from Wellington to Rotorua and logs onto the regional pathways tool they will be presented with the same base format and terminology.

Request

The request section of the HealthPathway is where the GP or Nurse is requesting a service from another provider. Types of services requested could be:

- assessments
- advice
- diagnostics
- radiology
- procedures

Request

- If any red flags, request [acute cardiology assessment](#).
- If specialist review of the ECG is necessary, or if unsure about the best management, seek [cardiology advice](#).
- Only request [non-acute cardiology assessment](#), if any concerning features. Most patients will be triaged for a routine appointment, which may include Holter monitoring, with a wait time of up to 4 months.

Requests can be:

- **acute** (patient needs to be seen within 24 hrs) e.g. ED department
- **non-acute** e.g. outpatient clinic

Request page:

This page will then display the local process how to request this service e.g.

In all Midland DHBs the Non-acute Cardiology assessment is requested via an eReferral.


However the service you request this assessment from may differ, e.g. Lakes DHB and Tairāwhiti DHB would request their cardiology assessments from the General Medicine service.

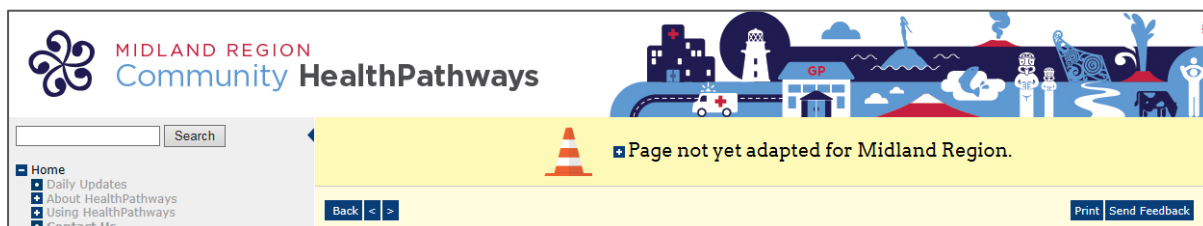
Public

- ✚ [Waikato DHB](#)
- ✚ [Bay of Plenty DHB](#)
- ✚ [Lakes DHB](#)
- ✚ [Taranaki DHB](#)
- ✚ [Haurua Tairāwhiti](#)



How the Old Sits in the New

The pathways showing this message  Page not yet adapted for Midland Region. are the HealthPathways community base pathways. These are derived from the community and efforts have been made to remove reference to other DHBs service arrangements. These pathways will be localised in due course and will reflect the Midland region DHB's and PHO's service agreements and local process information.



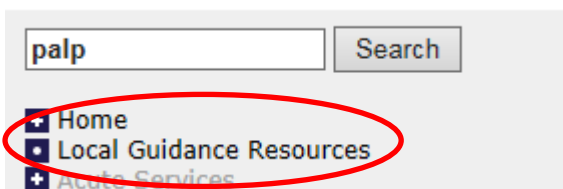
Otitis Media with Effusion (Glue Ear)

Local guidance available

Until this pathway is adapted by Midland Region Community HealthPathways, the agreed local guidance is available in the link (s) below.

- Bay Navigator – [Childhood OME](#)
- Map of Medicine – [Otitis media with effusion \(OME\)](#)

We have collated all the existing Map of Medicine and Bay Navigator pathways for you to access under Local Guidance Resources until they are moved onto HealthPathways.



Local Guidance Resources

Until pathways are translated by Midland Region Community HealthPathways, the agreed local guidance is available in the pages below.

Map of Medicine

Map (PDF)	See pathway
• Croup – suspected	• Croup
• Diverticular disease – suspected	• Diverticulitis
• Eye injuries	• Ophthalmology pathways

Bay Navigator

Web page	See pathway
• Adult Heart Murmur	• Heart Murmurs in Adults
• Adult Pneumonia	• Community-acquired Pneumonia (CAP) in Adults
• Anxiety	• Anxiety in Adults



How To:

Please find some helpful tips on how to navigate the new site below.

Return to Home page

Search function

Send feedback

Using HealthPathways

Send Feedback – to send us feedback, click on ‘Send Feedback’ to the top right of each page. This is your opportunity to recommend changes and updates to the pathways.

Using HealthPathways– to learn more about how to use the new site, please click on ‘Using HealthPathways?’ on the Home page.

To find a PDF included in a pathway, click on the drop down menu below the Search box and change to ‘PDFs/Forms’ as per the screenshot below:

Help

X Close Search

dvt Search

All PDFs/Forms Web Pages Page size 10

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)

Anticoagulants and Surgery or Other Procedures

Warfarin - Starting and Monitoring

Anticoagulation Therapy for DVT and PE

Thrombotic Disorders

Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

Clinical Risk Assessment Calculator (DVT tool)

Ultrasound DVT

Dabigatran and Rivaroxaban

Acute Demand Management Services

Pages: 1 2 3 Next >>

Page not yet adapted for Midland Region.

Back < >

Print Send Feedback

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)

About deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

Red flags

Massive proximal DVT

Assessment

1. When there is unilateral swelling, pain, tenderness, and dilated superficial veins in a limb, consider the most likely cause:

- Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
- Superficial venous thrombosis (formerly thrombophlebitis)
- Upper extremity DVT
- Massive proximal DVT

For further information on HealthPathways or any feedback please email:
healthpathways@healthshare.co.nz