



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.



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.

PatientPrompt 🔘	Main menu Resources Feedback	HealthPathways
	Nurse Form Update PMS	
Map of Medicine	•	

BPAC eReferral tool:

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

Suspected Lung Cancer	
Where a patient has a chest-x-ray suggestive of lung cancer and the x-ray report recommends a CT scan, organise a CT scan using the radiology eReferral and urgency High Suspicion of Cancer.	HealthPathways
Please ensure that the patient is aware that they are being referred with a high suspicion of cancer.	
Refer to the localised Map of Medicine Lung Cancer - suspected for this condition.	

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.

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	18 June 2018	
	Modules Parked Modules (5)	
	<u>News</u> Settings	





Intranet and Internet Access

Internet Websites

The Map of Medicine link on any internet website should be replaced with HealthPathways but will still require a user name and password as it is not integrated into a clinical system, e.g. Bay Navigator, Waikato DHB and Pinnacle websites.

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HealthPathways and eReferrals

Previously eReferrals could be opened with the relevant patient detail from a Map of Medicine Referral Node for some users – Medtech 32.

BPAC are working on replicating this integration for HealthPathways. To use this link you will need to log into the HealthPathways tool via a BPAC tool, e.g. launch from the BPAC patient prompt.

We are also hoping for practices that do not use the BPAC patient prompt to have a link on the BPAC main menu to HealthPathways and this will enable the eReferral link.

The icon and link appearing on the pathway as below will indicate you have the ability to send an eReferral straight from the pathway.







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 too 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 Tairawhiti DHB would request their cardiology assessments from the General Medicine service.

Public

Waikato DHB

Bay of Plenty DHB

+ Lakes DHB

- Taranaki DHB
- 🛨 Hauroa Tairawhiti





How the Old Sits in the New

Page not yet adapted for Midland Region.

The pathways showing this message 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.

Community H	lealthPathways	
Search Search	<u>ن</u> (Page not yet adapted for Midland Region.
About HealthPathways Using HealthPathways Contact Us	Back < >	Print Send Feedback

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 P
- 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 nathway
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	MIDLAND REGIO Community	N HealthPathways	Send feedback
Search function	Search Home Local Goldance Resources Acute Services Acute Services Child and Youth Health Clinical Procedures Investigations Investigations Health and Ethical Medical Medical Medical Medical Specific Fopulations Surgical Surgical Women's Health Cuir Health	Using HealthPathways • What is HealthPathways? • How to use HealthPathways? • How to use feedback on a pathway • Install shortcuts to HealthPathways	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:

Community H	lealthPathways
Heip X Close Search dvt Search	Page not yet adapted for Midland Region.
All Page size 10 V Web Pages	Back < > Print Send Feedback
Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)
Anticoagulants and Surgery or Other Procedures Warfarin - Starting and Monitoring	About deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
Anticoagulation Therapy for DVT and PE	Red flags
Thrombotic Disorders Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	Massive proximal DVT
Clinical Risk Assessment Calculator (DVT leg) Ultrasound DVT	Assessment
Dabigatran and Rivaroxaban	 When there is unilateral swelling, pain, tenderness, and dilated superficial veins in a limb, consider the most likely cause: Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
Acute Demand Management Services	Superficial venous thrombosis (formerly thrombophlebitis)
Pages: 1 <u>2</u> <u>3 Next >></u>	G Upper extremity DVT S Massive provimal DVT

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