A Rapid Induction Into Telephone Triage

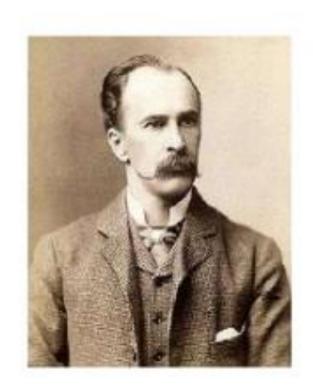


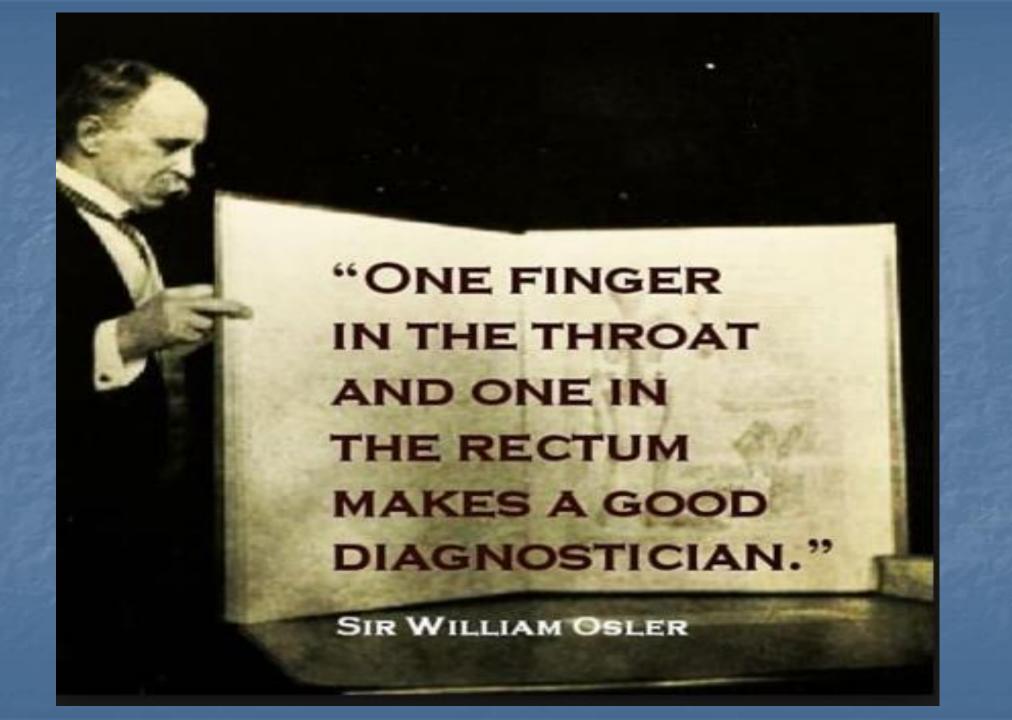
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Who are we?

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- Martyn Hughes
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"Listen to your patient and the patient will give you the diagnosis" Sir William Osler





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Further aims of these sessions

- 1. To REALLY increase your confidence in telephone triage so that it feels like something you CAN do (and might even enjoy)
- 2. To develop skills in dealing with situations on the telephone colleagues have identified as difficult
- 3. To appreciate some of the pitfalls of telephone triage and how they can be avoided
- 4. To develop an understanding of some of the types of bias and how they might apply to telephone triage

Five Steps to Successful Telephone Triage & Consulting

- 1. Prepare and Plan
- 2. Build and maintain rapport
- **3.** Assess clinical problem and risks
- 4. Make diagnosis, agree actions
- **5.** Safety net, document, self care

■ **C** – Comfort Zone

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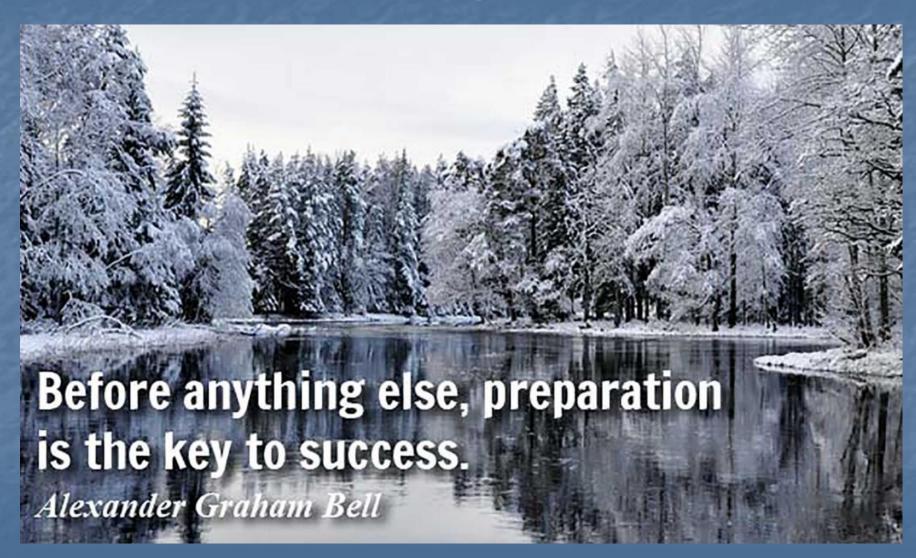
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- O − Organisation
- R − Rapport
- O − Options
- N − Note keeping / safety Netting
- A Aftercare

C – Comfort Zone

Where is your telephone triage comfort zone at the moment?



O – Organisation



Consider the possible outcomes

- I think we do not need to see this patient
- I will need to be given a good reason for seeing the patient
- I will need to be given a good reason for not seeing this patient
- I think we need to see this patient

R – Rapport

- Think carefully about your introduction and what you want it to say about you
- Use a good mix of open then closed questions
- Try to make an early empathic statement
- Make reference to the patient's journey so far and any information available to you
- Pick up on cues, and elicit ICE
- Stress the benefits of your plan to the patient rather than how busy you are / overwhelmed the service is
- Acknowledge specifically any expectations then park them until you have enough information to make a sensible plan

Think of early empathic statements you might use while to talking to ..

- The parent who has been up most of the night with a child with earache
- The 35 yo chap who has had worsening abdo pain all day
- 18yo student with a cough for 6 weeks
- 24yo woman bleeding pv 9 weeks into her 1st pregnancy
- 28yo teacher who cant swallow having been on penicillin 2 days for tonsillitis
- 79yo lady with severe vertigo for 6 hours
- The palliative 80yo unable to pass urine with distended tummy
- The son whose father has just died (expected)

O – Options

Use patient expectations to inform your action plan

 Involve the patient in the plan (but don't offer false choices)

Try not to create unrealistic expectations for the next clinician

N – Note keeping / Safety Netting

- Would another clinician know what has happened and what is planned from the records you have made?
- Is your safety netting symptoms & time specific?
- Does the patient really know what to expect, and what to look out for ?

TOP TIP - It's a lot easier to move onto the next case / sleep at night if you have documented & excluded the worse case scenario

A – Aftercare

How has this call left you feeling?

Do you feel ready to take on the next call?

If not ... what do you need to do?



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The End

