

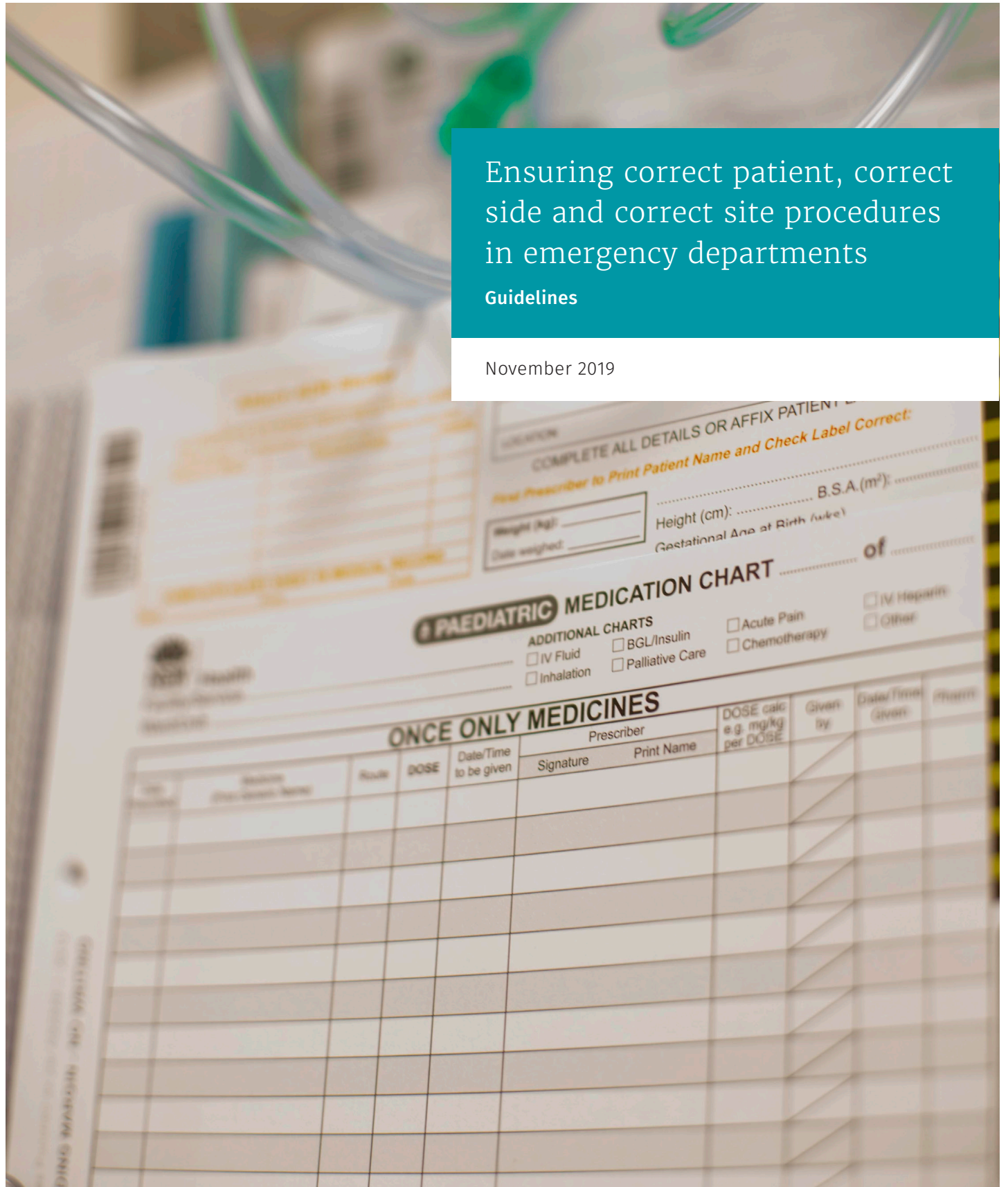
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine

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Ensuring correct patient, correct
side and correct site procedures
in emergency departments

Guidelines

November 2019



Document Review

Timeframe for review: every three (3) years, or earlier if required.
Document authorisation: Council of Advocacy, Practice and Partnerships
Document implementation: Council of Advocacy, Practice and Partnerships
Document maintenance: Policy and Strategic Partnerships Department

Revision History

Version	Date	Pages revised / Brief Explanation of Revision
1	Nov-2009	Approved by Council
2	July-2014	Reviewed with no changes
3	Nov-2019	Content reviewed and new template adopted. Change to document references

1. Purpose

This document is a guideline of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine and relates to ensuring the correct patient, side and site is used when performing procedures.

2. Scope

The guidelines are applicable to emergency departments in Australia and New Zealand.

3. Position

- Every member of staff in the department has a duty to be vigilant that the correct patient, side and site are treated.
- The patient, or their designated representative, should be involved in these processes wherever possible.
- If any member of staff has any reason to believe that the incorrect patient side or site is being treated they should immediately voice their concerns.
- There should be no criticism of persons raising concerns even if their concerns prove to be unfounded.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Documentation

- Verification of the patient must be made with the patient or the designated patient's representative.
- The side and site of the operation or procedure must be recorded in full (i.e. RIGHT or LEFT) and not be abbreviated (i.e. R or L). All documentation must include the side and site. This includes patient notes, hospital forms and any documentation relating to the episode of care.

4.2 Marking the site of the procedure

- The doctor should be satisfied on which side and site the procedure has to be performed. This must occur in consultation with the patient or delegate.
- An indelible pen is used to unambiguously mark the side and site of the procedure where not self-evident. This is done and confirmed by the doctor in consultation with the patient/delegate (where possible) and recorded in the medical record. The side and site is confirmed by another person.
- The doctor confirms the side and site prior to commencing the procedure to ensure that this is in accordance with his or her intended procedure before any anaesthesia is commenced.

4.3 Imaging

- The doctor and team must confer to ensure that the relevant images are available.

4.4 Final verification

- The doctor and medical team must confer and concur to ensure the correct patient, procedure, side and site where not self-evident. Marking of the site must be confirmed. A 'time out' or 'final check' should be part of the procedure. This should preferably occur before any anaesthesia is commenced.

4.5 Emergencies

- In emergency (life or limb threatening situations) some of these steps may be omitted and provisions must exist in each jurisdictional legislative framework to allow management to proceed without formal consent.

4.6 Summary

- At all stages of this process there should be consistency of documentation of the affected side and site. If any inconsistency arises, the procedure should be suspended, the documentation should be corrected, signed and an explanation of the inconsistency documented in the patient's medical record and signed by the doctor.
- The doctor should satisfy themselves of the appropriate side and site of the procedure and record this in the patient's medical notes before proceeding. Any incident should be recorded and logged through the standard process.

5. References

World Health Organisation. *Implementation Manual Surgical Safety Checklist (First Edition)*. WHO, Geneva, 2008.