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## POLICY ON A QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

Policy Nr: P28

### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document is a policy of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM) and relates to a quality framework for emergency departments.

This policy is applicable to emergency departments in general, and all Fellows of the College.

### 2. POLICY

ACEM believes that a quality culture is fundamental to the provision of the highest standard of care in Australasian emergency departments.

The role of ACEM in promoting a quality culture in emergency medicine is to provide leadership in, and develop standards for quality, as applicable to the practice of emergency medicine at all levels.

### 3. PROCEDURE AND ACTIONS

ACEM recommends that:

- (a) all emergency departments should have a documented quality framework.
- (b) all emergency departments should have a designated quality team with defined roles, responsibility, and reporting. This team should include medical and nursing staff, and may include clerical and allied health professionals.

ACEM strongly recommends:

- (c) a quality framework for emergency departments based on the following five areas:
  - clinical
  - research
  - education and training
  - administration
  - professional profile of the department.

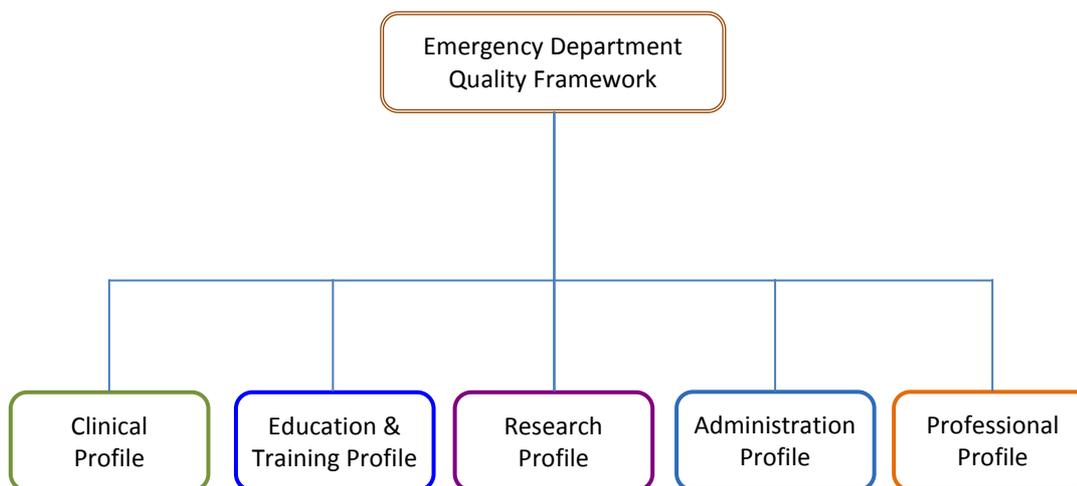
*See Appendix 1: Quality Framework for Emergency Departments.*

- (d) the development of a balanced quality program for individual emergency departments with elements drawn from each of the following five areas:
  - clinical
  - research

- education and training
- administration
- professional profile of the department.

See Appendix 2: Description of Quality Profiles for Emergency Departments.

### Appendix 1: Quality Framework for Emergency Departments.



### Appendix 2: Description of Quality Profiles for Emergency Departments

#### CLINICAL PROFILE -----

Emergency departments should demonstrate and, where relevant, a record should be kept of the following:

- (a) Participation in the clinical indicator collection – mandatory and non-mandatory ([www.achs.org.au](http://www.achs.org.au))
- (b) Regular clinical audits (examples):
  - high volume or high risk clinical conditions
  - documentation standards
  - clinical guideline compliance/variance
  - consultant sign-off for high risk patients
  - time to critical interventions
  - time to analgesia
  - written discharge instructions
  - unplanned returns to emergency department
- (c) Audit of procedural complications
- (d) Audit of medical imaging (examples):
  - appropriateness
  - turnaround time
  - results checking
- (e) Audit of pathology (examples):

- appropriateness
  - turnaround time
  - results checking
- (e) Audit of medication errors
- (f) Regular mortality and morbidity meetings
- (g) Guidelines for orientation to the emergency department
- (h) Involvement in whole of hospital initiatives (examples):
- hand washing
  - clinical handover
  - recognition of clinical deterioration
  - safety survey
  - procedure for patient identification and procedure matching
- (i) Participation in national registries submission of data to jurisdictional / national registries relevant to hospital profile

### **EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROFILE**-----

Emergency departments should be involved in education and training relevant to emergency medicine and, where relevant, a record should be kept of the following

- (a) Departmental educational program including:
- regular meetings
  - guaranteed staff access to program (protected teaching time)
  - a record of attendance
  - evidence of periodic evaluation of education program
- (b) Presence of Director of Emergency Medicine Training (DEMT):
- Primary/Fellowship Exam Program
  - satisfactory registrar feedback
- (c) Instructors for accredited training courses (examples):
- Advanced Paediatric Life Support (APLS)
  - Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS)
  - Advanced Complex Medical Emergencies (ACME)
  - Emergency Life Support (ELS)
- (d) Staff who have completed accredited training courses (examples):
- Advanced Paediatric Life Support (APLS)
  - Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS)
  - Advanced Complex Medical Emergencies (ACME)
  - Emergency Life Support (ELS)
  - Advanced Life Support (ARC)
  - Front desk staff training courses
- (e) Departmental educational roles (examples):
- DEMT/medical educator
  - nursing educator
  - administration staff educator
- (f) Academic emergency appointments (examples):
- professor of emergency medicine

- lecturer in emergency medicine
  - research Fellow
  - postgraduate students
- (g) Medical student teaching and training
- (h) Participation by staff in scientific meetings including hosting, attendance
- (i) Collaboration with medical educational institutions (examples):
- universities
  - learned colleges
- (j) Participation by staff in continued professional development (CPD)
- (k) Credentialing of staff (examples):
- ultrasound
  - procedural sedation
- (l) Staff competencies (examples):
- Basic Life Support (BLS)
  - Advanced Life Support (ALS)
- (n) Participation in multidisciplinary, interdepartmental, and pre-hospital & retrieval education

### **RESEARCH PROFILE**-----

Departments should be involved in research relevant to emergency medicine and, where relevant, a record should be kept of the following:

- (a) Academic emergency appointments (examples):
- professor of emergency medicine
  - lecturer in emergency medicine
  - research fellow
  - postgraduate students
- (b) Research grants:
- number of grants
  - type of grants
  - funding received
- (c) Research awards
- (d) Research projects (internal and external to the department)
- (e) Research presentations at scientific meetings (including 4.10 poster, and oral presentations)
- (f) Publications by emergency department staff (examples):
- book chapters
  - refereed journal articles

### **ADMINISTRATION PROFILE**-----

The administrative function of an ED should include the following:

- (a) A designated Quality Team (including medical and nursing staff, may include clerical and allied health professionals)

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- (b) Regular audits (examples):
- waiting times
  - death audit
  - trauma audit
  - complaints/patient satisfaction
  - clinical practice guideline and protocol compliance/variance.
- (c) Risk management (examples):
- formal pathology and radiology results checking process
  - incident monitoring with feedback to clinicians
- (d) Financial considerations (examples):
- departmental budget
  - business plan
- (e) Equipment considerations (examples):
- Maintenance and replacement as per G15
  - Access to bedside ultrasound
- (f) Workforce considerations as per G23 (examples):
- Number of filled full time equivalence (FTE) / Total FTE – for FACEMs, Trainees, nurses, and clerical
  - sick leave rates
  - turn over rates at each level and for each discipline
  - vacant positions and time to recruit
  - completion rates of contracts
  - staff satisfaction
  - staff complaint resolution
  - clinical support time
  - accumulation of professional development leave
  - occupational safety including nosocomial infections, and violent incidents
  - performance appraisal
  - staff meetings to ensure continuity of communication
  - structured administration

### **PROFESSIONAL PROFILE** -----

The professional profile of an emergency department includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Participation of staff in committees and faculties of ACEM Council
- (b) Participation in Health Departments (Australasian, Commonwealth and State/Territory)
- (c) Representation of emergency medicine on appropriate national bodies
- (d) Participation in submissions on health policy
- (e) Health advocacy roles (examples):
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
  - Australian Medical Association (AMA)
  - medical colleges
- (f) Participation in public health
- (g) Liaison with quality and accreditation organisations (examples):
- Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS)

- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare (ACSQHC)
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

- (h) Liaison with academic bodies and learned colleges
- (i) Participation in hospital committees
- (j) Participation in ethics committees

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**History:**    Adopted by Council    July 2007  
                  Reviewed & adopted    July 2011  
                  Reviewed & adopted    April 2012

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