

WELFORD CHART NOTES NEWSLETTER

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KEEPING TRACK OF EVENTS (User's Manual, pgs. 945-948)

You can keep track of operations, procedures, and other milestones in your patient's care using the Events feature. Let's see how this works.

1. Press Reports\Events.
2. Enter a patient name, e.g. Kelly Erickson
3. Press **Add** to add a new Event for her.
4. For **Event Name**, type in CABG. (The program automatically lists every Event Name you have previously defined. If it is already on the list, simply double-click it to pick it; otherwise, type it in as a new name).
5. For **Start Date**, type in "7-12-2003". You can leave the **Start Time** blank, although in some situations, you may wish to specify a **Start Time**.
6. For **End Date**, you can leave it blank, since a CABG doesn't take place over a span of time, just on a single date. You can leave the **End Time** blank, unless you have some reason you want to specifically track that.
7. For **Description**, enter any further information about this procedure, such as "saphenous vein, 3-vessel"
8. For **Comment**, enter any other information you want, such as the name of the surgeon, hospital where it was performed, etc.
9. Press **Ok** to store this.

Edit Event

Event Name: CABG

Start Date: 7-12-2003

Start Time: [blank]

End Date: [blank]

End Time: [blank]

Description: saphenous vein, 3-vessel

Comment: Performed by Dr. Sharpscalpel at Apple Cor Medical Center.

Patient: ERICKSON, KELLY Birthdate: 1-1-1935
Code No.: kellye

OK Cancel Help Calendar Ditto

Notice that when you return to the Events window, you see this listed, along with any other Events that have been stored for Kelly.

Now, suppose you want to see every patient who has had a CABG in the past 10 years:

1. Press Report\Events and enter any patient's name.
2. Press **UTILITY**Redisplay.
3. For **Event Name**, select CABG from the list and double-click it.
4. For **Start Date**, enter 9-1-1996.
5. For **End Date**, enter 9-1-2006.
6. For **Patient**, type in a **Last Name** of ANY and press **Ok**.
7. Press **Ok**. The Events window now shows all patients who had a CABG in the past 10 years (that had this fact recorded in the Events database).

Event Redisplay

Event Name: CABG

Start Date: 09-01-1996

End Date: 09-01-2006

Patient: ANY Birthdate: [blank]
Code No.: [blank]

OK Cancel Help Any Calendar

You can use @functions inside the Writer or inside Templates to access information about Events. For example, suppose you want the date of the patient's CABG inserted into your note.

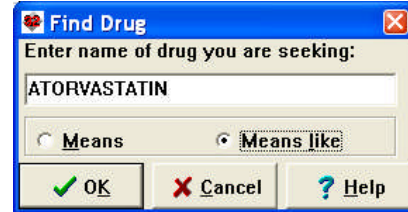
1. Press Write>New Note>Note.

2. Enter Kelly Erickson as the patient's name.
3. Inside the Writer, type "Kelly had a CABG on @LastCABG". It is replaced with "Kelly had a CABG on 7-12-2003".
4. Note that if the patient had the procedure more than once, you can use @AllCABG, and it is replaced with the dates of each time the patient had the procedure.
5. Also, if you want to know quickly how long ago was the last time she had the procedure, type @TimeSinceCABG (or, for greater precision, @DaysSinceCABG, @WeeksSinceCABG, @MonthsSinceCABG, or @YearsSinceCABG). In this case, it is replaced with 3 years, so you could say "which was @TimeSinceCABG ago".

DIAGNOSIS AND MEDICATION FIND BY MEANS LIKE (User's Manual, pg. 944)

Suppose you are trying to decide on a hypolipidemic drug for your patient who has been on a number of others in the past, all of which either caused problems or didn't work. You want to review the patient's medication list to see which ones the patient had been on, before deciding on a new one to try.

1. Press WriteMedications and enter the patient's name.
2. Press **ALL** to see all of the medications she has ever taken. If the list is long, you can see that it might take some time for you to spot all of the hypolipidemic drugs visually.
3. Press **UTILITYFind**.
4. Type in the name of any hypolipidemic drug, e.g. ATORVASTATIN.
5. Choose **Means Like** and press **Ok**. If you choose **Means**, then it only jumps to the drug you



Drug	Instruction	Start date	Stop date	C
alendronate	70 mg po qweek	8-12-2003		
amoxicillin	500 mg po tid	1-12-2001	1-22-2001	
calcium	500 mg po tid	9-2-2005		
Ecotrin	325 mg po qd	4-28-2006		
gemfibrozil	600 mg po bid	6-1-2002	9-1-2002	I
glyburide	2.5 mg po qd	9-2-2006		
levothyroxine	0.125 mg po qd	9-2-2006		
lisinopril	10 mg po qam	12-1-1999		
multivitamin	i po qam	1-12-1998		
niacin	500 mg po bid	10-4-2002	1-12-2003	I
paroxetine	20 mg po qd	6-12-2005		
simvastatin	20 mg po qd	4-1-2002	5-1-2002	I
vitamin D	800 IU po qd	9-2-2005		

specified or its exact synonyms (i.e. brand names).

Notice that the highlight jumps to the first hypolipidemic drug on the list. Repeat these steps to move down the list to each subsequent hypolipidemic drug. When you reach the last one on the list, the highlight doesn't move any further.

SEND US YOUR TIPS

If you have tips, shortcuts, questions, or suggestions for future newsletter topics, please send them to us at:

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