



DOCUMENTATION
PITFALLS:
NURSING
DOCUMENTATION AND
THE LEGAL PROCESS

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TOPIC #1:

WHAT IS A LAWSUIT AND WHY DOES CHARTING MATTER?



THE PARTIES

- ▶ The Plaintiff (*Patient or Patient's Representative/Family*)
- ▶ Defendant (*Person Sued*)
- ▶ Fact or Material Witness (*Personal Knowledgeable about Allegations and Circumstances of the Lawsuit*)
- ▶ Expert Witnesses

ANATOMY OF A LAWSUIT

- ▶ Service of Summons/Complaint
- ▶ Written Discovery (Interrogatories and Production Requests)
- ▶ Oral Fact Discovery (Depositions)
- ▶ Trial

BURDEN OF PROOF

- ▶ Duty to the Patient Existed
- ▶ Breach of Duty Occurred
- ▶ Injury to the Patient
- ▶ Injury to the Patient Directly Caused by the Breach of Duty

WHY CHARTING MATTERS

- ▶ Plaintiff will look at the medical record to prove his or her case.
- ▶ Notes that are sloppy, incomplete, inconsistent, illegible or have gaps will be used to undermine your credibility before a jury.

WAYS TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM LITIGATION

▶ Accurate Nursing Documentation

- ▶ Medical Record – The Plaintiff’s attorney and her expert will look for documentation mistakes.
- ▶ Documentation **MUST** be: (i) timely; (ii) accurate; and (iii) complete.

BASIC GOALS OF DOCUMENTATION

- ▶ Communication with other Healthcare Providers
- ▶ Memorialize what was observed and done (“reasonable care”)
- ▶ “Not documented, not done.”
- ▶ Tell a story

TOPIC #2:

CHARTING DO'S



CHARTING DO'S

- ▶ Document facts, not subjective opinions.
- ▶ Remain objective by performing assessments using your senses of touch, sight, hearing and smell.
- ▶ Avoid bias.
- ▶ Chart all changes in the patient's condition, interventions and patient's response.

CHARTING DO'S: CONTINUED

- ▶ ALWAYS document when a patient refuses care and include the following:
 - ▶ (i) document the refusal, including the patient's stated reason, if provided; and
 - ▶ (ii) your actions.
- ▶ If checking boxes, make sure they are accurate.
- ▶ Sign, date and time every entry.
- ▶ Follow the hospital's policies and procedures

TOPIC #3:
CHARTING
DON'TS



CHARTING DON'TS

- ▶ DON'T chart in blocks of time (i.e., 0700-1500).
- ▶ DON'T chart ahead in time.
- ▶ DON'T point fingers.
- ▶ DON'T render a diagnosis.

CHARTING DON'TS: CONTINUED

- ▶ DON'T document “incident report completed” or “quality assurance meeting to be held.”
- ▶ DON'T alter a patient's record.
- ▶ DON'T use labels to describe a patient.
- ▶ DON'T use words such as “by mistake”, “accidentally”, “miscalculated” or “confusing”.

EXAMPLES OF INAPPROPRIATE NURSING DOCUMENTATION

- ▶ Patient alert and oriented but acting *goofy* today.
- ▶ Doctor was informed about patient's *goofy* behavior.
- ▶ It *appears* patient was started on 50 mcg/min of nitroglycerin.
- ▶ *Took one for the team* and spoke to the family.

TOPIC #4

LEGAL ISSUES AND ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS



ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD: GOOD PRACTICE

- ▶ Always review your entries.
- ▶ Do not point and click.
- ▶ Do not cut and paste.
- ▶ Do not go back and inspect the record after learning of the lawsuit – this is seen in the audit trail of the record.

BEWARE OF DROPDOWN MENUS

- ▶ The call bell was within reach of a woman with contracted arms and who was in a coma.
- ▶ The nurse recorded she gave hair care to a man who was bald.
- ▶ A nurse documented a man, who was paraplegic, ambulated in the hall.
- ▶ A nurse documented a woman who was NPO ate 100% of her breakfast.
- ▶ A nurse documented a patient who was incontinent was voiding without difficulty.
- ▶ A physician documented he explained to a patient that she should call the office if she developed fever, redness on her incision or death.

TOPIC #5

COMMON CHARTING MISTAKES



COMMON CHARTING MISTAKES: FAILING TO CHART COMPLETELY

- ▶ Failure to chart pertinent health or drug information.
- ▶ Failure to record nursing observations and actions.
- ▶ Failure to record that medication has been given.
- ▶ Recording on the wrong chart.
- ▶ Failure to document a discontinued medication.
- ▶ Failure to record drug reactions or changes in the patient's condition.
- ▶ Failure to document refusal of test.

COMMON CHARTING MISTAKES: NOT CHARTING OUTCOMES

▶ Example:

- ▶ **Pain:** 10:00 a.m., patient complains of left knee pain (7/10), dull and throbbing, facial grimacing and moaning with movement.
- ▶ **Treatment:** 10:10 a.m., Tylenol #3, given p.o., per order and pillow placed between patient's knees.
- ▶ **Response:** 11:00 a.m., patient reports left knee pain is improved, dull ache (2/10).

COMMON CHARTING MISTAKES: THE PITFALLS OF FALLS

- ▶ Patients who are on strict fall precautions – take the MOST cautious approach.
- ▶ Take your time in charting.
- ▶ Follow protocol and document findings.

TOPIC #6:

POLICIES AND
PROCEDURES



POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- ▶ Hospital policies are guidelines.
- ▶ Hospital policies do NOT replace clinical judgment.
- ▶ Hospital policies are NOT the standard of care.

DEPOSITIONS – COMMON TOPICS

- ▶ Policies and Procedures to establish standard of care.
- ▶ If it is not charted, it NEVER happened.
- ▶ If it was charted, you better chart it correctly.

DEPOSITIONS – POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- ▶ Plaintiff - Policies and Procedures to Establish Standard of Care and Failure to Adhere to Same
- ▶ Defense – Policies and Procedures are Guidelines that do not Replace Clinical Judgment


DEPOSITIONS – CHARTING

- ▶ Plaintiff – If it was not Charted, it NEVER Happened

Original order for Norepinephrine (Levophed)

Starting dose: 2 micrograms(mcg)/minute

Titration Parameters: 2 mcg/min every 5 minutes to maintain goal of Systelic blood pressure of 120mmHg

NORepinephrine (LEVOPHED) 8 mg/250 mL in sodium chloride 0.9 % infusion Dose: 0-80 mcg/min : 0-150 mL/hr : Intravenous : CONTINUOUS : 

1422 Rate/Dose Change 3 mcg/min		1736 Rate/Dose Change 5 mcg/min	1805 Rate/Dose Change 3 mcg/min	1902 Paused	2019 Rate/Dose Change 12 mcg/min	2107 Rate/Dose Change 10 mcg/min	2227 Rate/Dose Change 8 mcg/min	2304 Rate/Dose Change 6 mcg/min
1440 Rate/Dose Change 4 mcg/min		1746 Rate/Dose Change 6 mcg/min	1828 Rate/Dose Change 2 mcg/min	1902 Rate/Dose Change 2 mcg/min				2310 Rate/Dose Change 8 mcg/min
		1756 Rate/Dose Change 4 mcg/min		1920 Rate/Dose Change 4 mcg/min				
				1926 Rate/Dose Change 6 mcg/min				
				1934 Rate/Dose Change 8 mcg/min				
				1942 Rate/Dose Change 10 mcg/min				

Product Instructions:
Conc = 32 mcg/mL (0.032 mg/mL) * Protect from light * Central line advised for administration.

Recent Actions: 05/05 2312 | 05/05 2312 | 05/05 2312

Titration Parameters
Titration units (defaults to appropriate selection): mcg/min (Adult/Adolescent)
Starting dose: 2 mcg/min
If not at goal, titrate every: 5 minutes
Titrate by: 2 mcg/min
Titrate to maintain: SBP
SBP greater than (mmHg): 120

Time	Levo Titration	Time Interval	Parameter SBP 120	
19:20	4mcg			
19:26	6mcg	6min	1925 115/32	
19:34	8mcg	8min	no SBP	
19:42	10mcg	6min	2000 120/32	
20:19	12mcg	37min	no SBP	
21:07	10mcg	48min	2100 126/34	
22:27	8mcg	20min	2200 129/37	
23:04	6mcg	37min	2300 137/39	
23:10	8mcg	6min	no SBP	
0:08	7mcg	58min	0000 136/40	incorrect titration (can only titrate by 2mcg)
0:33	10mcg	25min	no SBP	
0:35	9mcg	2min	no SBP	too soon & incorrect titration (can only titrate by 2mcg)
1:33	10mcg	58min	0100 129/37	
			0200 121/32	
3:42	8mcg	ok	0300 133/37	
3:45	6mcg	3min	no SBP	too soon
3:50	8mcg	5min	no SBP	
3:52	10mcg	2min	0400 114/32	too soon
4:08	8mcg	10min	no SBP	
4:11	7mcg	3min	no SBP	too soon & incorrect titration (can only titrate by 2mcg)
4:15	6mcg	4min	no SBP	too soon
4:19	4mcg	4min	no SBP	too soon
5:19	6mcg	ok	0500 114/28	
5:24	8mcg	5min	no SBP	
5:29	10mcg	4min	no SBP	too soon
6:20	8mcg	ok	0600 132/33	
6:29	7mcg	9min	no SBP	incorrect titration (can only titrate by 2mcg)

TAKEAWAYS

- ▶ Attack Credibility
- ▶ Not Following Patient Closely
- ▶ Always Best to Document Accurately

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TAKEAWAYS

- ▶ Your best defense to a lawsuit is **TIMELY, ACCURATE** and **COMPLETE** documentation.
- ▶ Think like a jury!
- ▶ Treat your patients how you would want your family members to be treated and let your documentation be the evidence of that!

THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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