

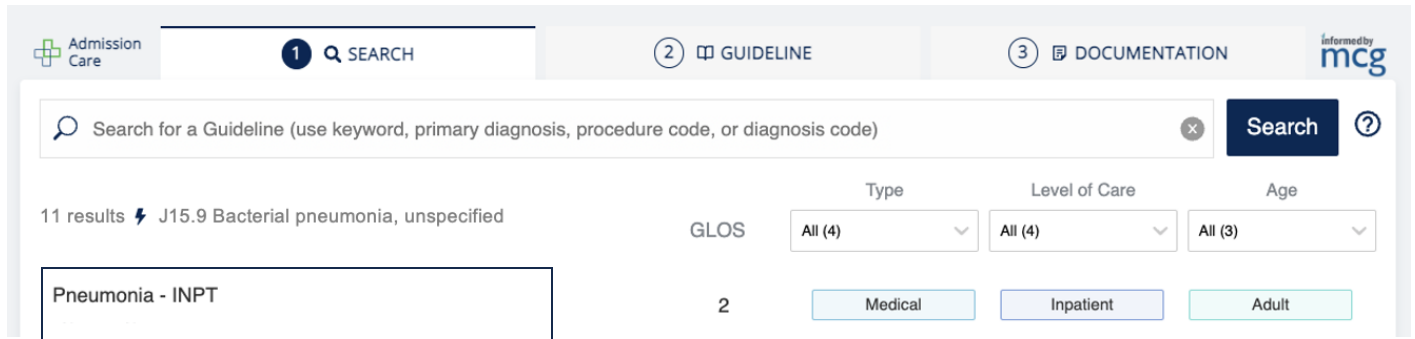


AdmissionCare has several mechanisms to search the content library and aid in identifying the guideline that will be most applicable to your patient.



1. Auto Search

- If your health system has this feature enabled, AdmissionCare will pull from the primary diagnosis in your ED Clinical Impressions and/or Problem List. When you load AdmissionCare, the relevant results for that diagnosis will be shown.

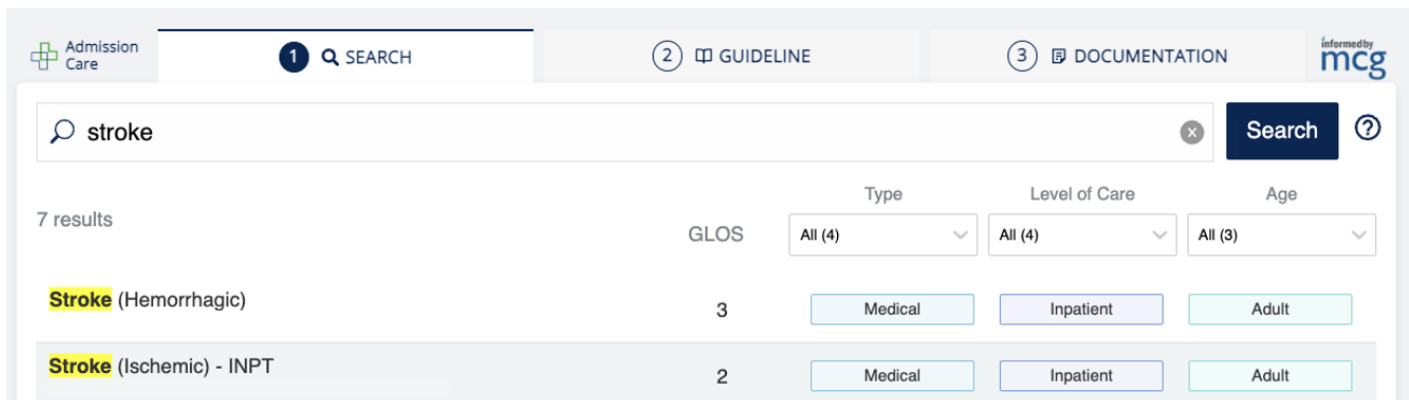


The screenshot shows the AdmissionCare interface with the 'SEARCH' tab selected. The search bar contains the text 'Search for a Guideline (use keyword, primary diagnosis, procedure code, or diagnosis code)'. Below the search bar, it displays '11 results' and 'J15.9 Bacterial pneumonia, unspecified'. A table of results is shown with columns for 'GLOS', 'Type', 'Level of Care', and 'Age'. The first result is 'Pneumonia - INPT' with a GLOS of 2, Type of Medical, Level of Care of Inpatient, and Age of Adult.



2. Keyword Search

- In the search bar type the principal diagnosis or reason for why the patient requires hospitalization.
- Results will display immediately based on matches to the Title, Subtitle, or Keywords associated with each guideline.



The screenshot shows the AdmissionCare interface with the 'SEARCH' tab selected. The search bar contains the text 'stroke'. Below the search bar, it displays '7 results'. A table of results is shown with columns for 'GLOS', 'Type', 'Level of Care', and 'Age'. The first two results are 'Stroke (Hemorrhagic)' with a GLOS of 3, Type of Medical, Level of Care of Inpatient, and Age of Adult, and 'Stroke (Ischemic) - INPT' with a GLOS of 2, Type of Medical, Level of Care of Inpatient, and Age of Adult.

Helpful Tip

If no result populates from your Keyword Search, hit enter or click the Search button to complete a Comprehensive Search



Hit Enter or click Search to run the full MCG content search.



3. Comprehensive Search

- After typing the principal diagnosis or reason your patient requires hospitalization into the Search bar, hit enter or click the Search button to the right.
- This will complete a more comprehensive search of guidelines mapped to that term.

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heart attack Search

ICD-10 Search Search

7 results

GLOS: 2 | Type: All (4) | Level of Care: All (4) | Age: Adult

Myocardial Infarction
Cardiac Ischemia, STEMI, NSTEMI, PCI, Troponin Elevation, Elevated Troponin

Medical Inpatient Adult



4. ICD-10 Lookup

- Sometimes searching by an exact ICD-10 code can yield a more precise search result.
- However, we physicians don't know ICD-10 codes off the top of our head.
- If enabled at your health system, you can utilize the ICD-10 Lookup by typing a clinical diagnosis into that search bar.
- A list of ICD-10 codes that maps to that term will be returned.
- When you select the ICD-10 code that is applicable to your patient, a Comprehensive Search will be performed to that code.

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Search for a Guideline (use keyword, primary diagnosis, procedure code, or diagnosis code) Search

intertroch Search

S72.142A - Displaced intertrochanteric fracture of left femur, initial encounter for closed fracture | Level of Care: (4) | Age: Adult

S72.142C - Displaced intertrochanteric fracture of left femur, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC

S72.142B - Displaced intertrochanteric fracture of left femur, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II

Helpful Tips

The primary diagnosis is the main reason after exam and diagnostic testing that you feel the patient requires placement in the hospital.

- Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not to be used as principal diagnosis when a definitive diagnosis can be established.
 - Example, if the patient has chest pain but EKG shows STEMI then use STEMI to search guidelines.
- If the patient presents with a manifestation of an underlying cause, the underlying condition is the primary diagnosis if known.
 - Example, patient presents with syncope due to dehydration, dehydration is primary.
- Later in the patient's hospital course, if a comorbid condition "overtakes" the principal diagnosis in terms of severity, then the more resource intensive condition becomes the primary diagnosis (potentially during conversion of that patient from OBS to INPT).

Condition	Guideline
Missed hemodialysis	Renal Failure (Chronic)
Chest pain (in a patient who has a clinical presentation consistent with angina)	Angina
Elevated INR, coagulopathy	Hematology
Metabolic acidosis or lactic acidosis	Systemic/Infectious
Acute Kidney Injury	Renal Failure (Acute)
Social admit/deconditioning	General Observation
Angioedema	Systemic/Infectious general
CHF exacerbation	Heart Failure
Symptomatic anemia	Anemia, iron deficient or unspecified
Leukocytosis	Hematology
Transaminitis	Liver disease

What about when a patient has multiple conditions present?

In the unusual instance when two or more diagnoses equally meet the criteria for principal diagnosis; ask yourself these questions for each condition:

1. Does this condition necessitate inpatient admission?
2. Would the patient require INPT admission for this condition alone?
3. Could this condition stand alone as the reason for admission?

Additional Tips

- Enter a diagnosis, condition, keyword, CPT code, or ICD-10 code into the search bar.
- If no results come up, hit enter or click the Search button.
- Less words the better. "Hypoxia" yields a better result than "Acute Respiratory Hypoxia".
- If you search for more than one word, the search looks for all care guidelines containing both words, whether they appear separately, together, or in any order.
 - For example, entering "cardiac electrode" returns all care guidelines that contain both the words "cardiac" and "electrode" in any order.
- Try synonyms, such as "brain," "head," "neuro," or "cerebral," if you do not find the guideline you want in your first search.
- You can search for common clinical abbreviations, such as "CHF" and "TURP."