

Description of Service

Alberta Health Services (AHS) Medical Staff who are Hospitalists and have privileges in the Department of Family Medicine provide safe, high quality care for patients in AHS facilities across the province.

Hospitalists work with multidisciplinary teams to manage and coordinate inpatient care. Hospitalists practice within a coordinated physician team in a hospital setting to ensure continuity of patient care between community and facility.

A hospitalist is a generalist physician who provides medical care to a defined group of facilitybased patients. Within this broad definition, two sub-populations of hospitalists can be defined:

Attending Hospitalists are generalist physicians who provide medical care to a defined group of facility-based patients as the most responsible physician in the context of a patient service model of similarly skilled colleagues. This physician will be responsible for the development, implementation, assessment, and communication of a care plan which would include the coordination of specialist and allied health consultations.

Consultant Hospitalists are generalist physicians who provide medical care to a defined group of facility-based patients in the context of a patient service model of similarly skilled colleagues. This physician works with the attending physician in a mutually agreed-upon co-management framework to develop, implement, monitor and communicate a care plan which would include the coordination of specialist and allied health consultations. This physician may have a specialized skill subset unique to the discipline of the attending physician but is a generalist physician.

Hospitalist privileges may include, but are not limited to: admitting, evaluating, diagnosing, treating, consulting, and determining the disposition of patients with emergent conditions in the inpatient setting.

For a full list of clinical services, please refer to the attached Hospitalist Clinical Privilege List.

Note: the Hospitalist definition above is consistent with the Provincial Hospitalist program definition. If there are any changes to the Provincial Hospitalists program definition this will be amended to reflect the changes.



Zone Medical Staff Organization

Zone	Department(s)	Section(s)	
South	Family Practice	Hospitalist	
Calgary	Family Medicine	Medical Inpatient Care	
Central	Family Medicine		
Edmonton	Family Medicine	Hospital Medicine	
North	Family Health	Urban Hospital	

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta (CPSA) Requirements

The CPSA grants practice permits but does not guarantee that an individual will be granted an AHS Medical Staff appointment or privileges. It is AHS's role and responsibility to screen and evaluate the qualifications of Practitioners in relation to the specific procedures and patient care services they will be providing at specific sites before granting an appointment and clinical privileges.

Physicians with expertise in a particular area of practice may require a CPSA approval process separate from the CPSA licensure and AHS privileging process for specific services. These services typically fall into the non-invasive diagnostics group. Please refer to the CPSA website for a list of practice areas requiring approval

http://www.cpsa.ca/accreditation/physician-approvals/.

Minimum Education and Training Requirements:

1. Current certification in Family Medicine by the College of Family Physicians of Canada

OR

2. Credentials satisfactory to the Zone Clinical Department Head (ZCDH), Zone Application Review Committee (ZARC) and the Chief Medical Officer (CMO)

These are minimum requirements. The ZCDH, ZARC and the CMO may determine that additional education, training or experience is required. The ZCDH, ZARC and CMO may also determine that an individual has developed competency in a particular area, without having completed a fellowship in that area, through an equivalent combination of education, training and experience.

Privileges Requiring Additional Education, Training and Experience

The list identifies certain privileges that require additional specialty training and documentation of evidence that the practitioner has received recognized postgraduate education, training or an appropriate level of experience to safely provide the service.



Clinical Privilege List and Medical Staff Bylaws

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws state that the clinical privileges granted to a Practitioner "define the diagnostic or therapeutic Procedures or other Patient care services a Practitioner is deemed competent to perform, the Facility(ies) and Zone(s) within which the Practitioner is eligible to provide care and services to Patients; and the specified AHS Programs and Professional services...that the Practitioner is eligible to access."¹

No recommendation on Clinical Privileges is meant to prevent any licensed Practitioner from performing any medical procedure on any person in an emergency situation where failure to perform that procedure may result in death or serious injury or harm to the person².

Nothing in this document or the attached List of clinical privileges replaces the processes or requirements set out in the AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules. This document and its attachments are intended to supplement and more fully describe the application of the AHS Bylaws and Rules in the context of Hospitalist Clinical Privileges.

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules can be found on the AHS website at <u>http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/7086.asp.</u>

Interpretation of the Clinical Privilege List

The following list describes and reflects the categories/types of patient services included in the scope of Hospitalist privileges available to members of the AHS Medical Staff with the necessary and required education, training and experience. When granted, privileges include the capacity to perform the noted procedure using various techniques and approaches as appropriate for the patient, unless a specific technique or approach is specified. The Zone Clinical Department Head's recommendation regarding specifics of an individual's privileges and any associated techniques will be provided to ZARC and the CMO for their consideration.

The Medical Staff Rules define the minimum review period for the privilege list³.

¹ AHS Medical Staff Bylaws 3.0.2

² AHS Medical Staff Rules 3.4.3(e)

³ AHS Medical Staff Rules, 3.4.3(f)(ii)).



Sites of Clinical Privileges

A delineation of the sites of clinical activity is a required component of clinical privileges (AHS Medical Staff Bylaws, 3.2.1(c) and 3.2.7). Clinical privileges will reflect the site (or sites) where the Physician physically provides the clinical services. A Physician privileged in the specialty may have clinical privileges at multiple sites if they travel to multiple sites to provide clinical services as approved by the ZCDH, ZARC and/or the CMO. Privileges may only be granted at the site(s) and/or setting(s) that have sufficient space, equipment, staffing, and other resources required to support the privilege.

	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	Site E
Privilege 1					
Privilege 2					
Privilege 3					
Privilege 4					

The table above indicates what privileges are available at which sites:

- Privilege 1 is available at all sites
- Privilege 2 is available at sites A, C,D and E
- Privilege 3 is available at sites A and C
- Privilege 4 is available at sites B, D and E

Proctoring Requirements

The Zone Clinical Department Head may determine that a period of proctoring is required in certain situations. Proctoring can be defined as:

"The term *proctor* is often used to mean observe, supervise, mentor, monitor, or directly assess...*proctoring* reflects a process by which an individual is reviewed and evaluated over time to ensure competence, and proctor identifies the person performing the assessment." *The Medical Staff Handbook, A Guide to Joint Commission Standards*, Second Edition.

"Proctoring is a process of direct observation that allows for the focused evaluation of current physician competency in carrying out actual clinical care and takes both cognitive and procedural abilities into account. If the proctor observes potential or imminent patient harm during the proctoring process, it may be ethically appropriate for him or her to intervene." (*Proctoring and FPPE: Strategies for Verifying Physician Competence,* Second Edition. Robert J. Marder, MD, CMSL, and Mark A. Smith, MD, MBA, CMSL).



Ho	Hospitalist Privilege List		
Ger	neral Privileges		
	Admitting Includes; assessment, evaluating, consulting, diagnosing, treating (medical/surgical options).		
	Consultation Includes; conduct history and assessment for the purpose of making recommendations related to care and treatment.		
	Surgical Assistant At the direction of the surgeon, provides aid in technical functions in the OR.		
	Core Clinical Privileges		
	Integumentary Procedures		
	Abscess incision and drainage		
	Wound debridement		
	Wound closure; staples, simple, mattress, and subcuticular		
	Skin biopsy; shave, punch, and excisional		
	Excision of dermal lesions, e.g., papilloma, nevus, or cyst		
	Excision of superficial lipomas		
	Removal of skin lesions cryotherapy, electrocautery and chemical		
	Release subungual hematoma		
	Drainage acute paronychia		
	Toenail removal		
	Removal of foreign body, e.g., fish hook, splinter, or glass		
	Local Anesthetic Procedures		
	Infiltration of local anesthetic		
	Digital block in finger or toe		
	Ear Procedures		
	Removal of cerumen		
	Removal of foreign body		
	Nose Procedures		
	Removal of foreign body		
	Cautery for anterior epistaxis		
	Anterior nasal packing		
	Posterior nasal packing		
	Cardiopulmonary Procedures		
	Spirometry Interpretation		
	Gastrointestinal Procedures		
	Fecal occult blood testing		
	Incise and drain thrombosed external hemorrhoid		
	Musculoskeletal Procedures		



Hospitalist Privilege List

General Privileges			
	Aspiration and injection of joints		
	Injection of lateral epicondyle (tennis elbow)		
	Aspiration and injection of bursae, e.g., patellar, subacromial		
	Peripheral Nerve Block		
Resuscitation and Other Procedures			
	Removal of lines and tubes		

	Enhanced privileges			
Additional experience and demonstrated training may be required to satisfy the Zone Clinical				
	Department Head (ZCDH)			
E	ye Procedures			
	Instillation of fluorescein			
	Slit lamp examination			
	Removal of corneal or conjunctival foreign body			
Gen	Genitourinary Procedures			
	Urethral dilation			
	Suprapubic Taps			
	Vasectomy			
	Circumcision			
	Excision or fulguration of condylomata			
	Phimosis and paraphimosis management			
Car	diopulmonary Procedures			
	Airway Management and Intubation			
	Chest tube and Pigtail insertion/removal			
	Cardioversion			
Gastrointestinal Procedures				
	Nasogastric tube insertion			
	Reinsertion of gastric tube			
	Proctoscopy/Rigid Sigmoidoscopy - with or without biopsy			
	□ Paracentesis			
Mus	culoskeletal Procedures			
	Reduction of dislocated finger			
	Reduce dislocated radial head (pulled elbow)			
	Reduce dislocated shoulder			
	Minor Amputation			
	Extensor Tendon Repair			



Res	Resuscitation and Other Procedures		
	All ACLS procedures (airway management, intubation, ECG interpretation, cardioversion)		
	Arterial Line insertion/ ABG draw		
	Interosseous Fluid management		

Pediatric Procedures
Additional experience and demonstrated training may be required to satisfy the Zone Clinical
Department Head (ZCDH)

□ Neonatal resuscitation

Privileges requiring additional education, training and experience The privileges listed below require further education, training and experience satisfactory to ZCDH, ZARC and CMO

Clin	Clinical Privilege		Required additional education, training and experience
	Procedural Sedation		Compliance with the AHS Procedural Sedation Policy (PS-21) and Procedure (PS-21-01). Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience in conscious sedation to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Central Venous Lines Insertion		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Paracentesis		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	ECG Interpretation	Yes	CPSA approval required.
	Thoracenteses		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Chest tube insertion		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Adult Lumbar Puncture		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Pediatric Lumbar Puncture		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Aspiration ankle		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.
	Aspiration Hip		Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience to satisfy the ZCDH.



	Point of care ultrasound		Compliance with CPSA Training Requirements Standards.
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