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WILLIS CENTER IQP: OUTCOME ASSESSMENT STUDY

An Interactive Qualifying Project Report

submitted to the Faculty

of the

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of Bachelor of Science

by

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Approved:

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to develop and design an assessment study that would help the Willis Center achieve some of its goals. This was done at Fresh Start Program and by evaluating and redesigning some of the forms used in the current medical documentation process. Redesigning these forms will help to minimize the frequency of errors occurring which will help the program maintain a healthy relationship with the Department of Social Services.

Introduction

Community organizations play a crucial role in maintaining neighborhoods and helping people in need. The Henry Lee Willis Community Center, Inc. (Willis Center) is a non-profit organization that significantly reaches out to the Worcester community attempting to meet the various needs of a culturally diverse environment. The Willis Center is named in honor of Henry Lee, an active African American in the Worcester government during the 1700's. Mr. Lee served as a selectman, treasurer and town assessor. He supported policies to improve the quality of life of the impoverished (An Introduction To The Willis Center, 1999).

The Willis Center works to improve the quality of life of individuals in Worcester by addressing the social and economic needs of the community. This is accomplished by developing programs that examine personal dignity, self-worth, economic development, and social health. These programs are aimed at communities of color by providing easily accessible services in a culturally sensitive manner. Some of the programs include the Channing House, the Fresh Start Program, HIV/AIDS Prevention & Education Outreach, the Linda Fay Griffin House, Shepherd's Place, and the Starting Point Program. Some of the primary services provided by these programs include residential substance recovery programs for men and women, HIV/AIDS outreach and prevention, adolescent residential programs for boys and girls, and a homeless shelter for women who are pregnant or have children. A further description of the individual programs can be referred to in Appendix 1. The Willis Center served 54, 676 individuals from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997 and the numbers continue to grow to the present (An Introduction To The Willis Center, 1999).

This project was developed at the Willis Center to help meet the agency's goals. Some of these goals include providing quality services to the Worcester community, seeking funding sources to meet the needs of the youth in the community, gaining referrals to program services, and participating in fund development activities that lead to secure, long-term financial viability of the agency to achieve its mission. The funding for the various programs is currently from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Transitional Assistance, and the City of Worcester.

The focus of this project is on the Fresh Start Program, which is a long-term group home for girls between the ages of eleven and eighteen. This aspect of the Willis Center works on a closed-referral system with the Department of Social Services. Each girl enters the program with a Department of Social Services goal, such as reunification with family or transition to independent living. The clients remain at the program from three to twelve months depending on their individual needs and goals (personal communication, Kim Dawkins).

The Fresh Start Program provides its clients with various medical needs, depending on the individual client. In order for the program to work with the Department of Social Services, every medical service provided to an individual client must be documented properly. If a medical service is not documented properly, then the Department of Social Services views that service as never occurring. Upon interviewing various employees of the Fresh Start Program, it was determined that before other more complex studies on the medical aspects of the program could be studied, it is first important to make the medical forms used more applicable and less apt for errors to occur. This is not only important to the Fresh Start Program, since it would allow the

program to accurately track the medical services provided, but is also important to the program's continuing relationship with the Department of Social Services.

Thus the issues addressed by this project are to accurately evaluate the current medical forms used, redesign some of the current medical forms used and evaluate the impact of the changes made to the current medical tracking system. This project is aimed at helping the Fresh Start Program minimize the errors made in documenting the medical services provided to its clients. This will allow the program to accurately track the medical services provided and to continue forming a mutually beneficial relationship with the Department of Social Services.

Project Selection:

Since the Willis Center has many different programs, interviews were conducted for each program to determine which program would be focused on for this study. These interviews were aimed at examining the goals each program, determining if the individual program is successful and why, defining the current limitations which impact the ability of the program to meet its goals, identifying what is currently being done with respect to outcome assessment, and discussing the possible projects that could be done at each program. In addition, background information about each program was collected. The details of these interviews can be seen in Appendix 1.

From the information collected during the initial interviewing process, the Fresh Start program was chosen for this study. Based on the particular needs of this program, the focus of this study was then narrowed down to include an assessment of the medical services provided by the program. A subsequent interview with Kim Dawkins,

Continuous Quality Improvements Director, was conducted to examine possible projects involving medical service delivery. These projects include the following:

- a. Evaluation of the current medical forms filled out on a daily basis by the staff.

 These forms track the dispensing of medications, the various medical visits required by the Department of Social Services, and the need for other medical interventions (Appendix 2).
- b. Tracking of the nutritional health of the clients. This project would examine the how the meals served might effect behavior. For example, if the clients are served chocolate for desert, is there a greater incidence of improper behavior or acting out.
- c. Examining the effects of prescribed psychiatric medications. This study would compare clients that are taking prescribed psychiatric medication verses those clients who are not. The Fresh Start employees do not make the decision concerning which medications are prescribed to their clients and do not always agree with the doctor's decision. Thus, this study would be of value to the Fresh Start program because it would try to demonstrate and document the effect of medications on specific behavior of their clients. In addition, the Fresh Start employees would be able to determine if there are similar behavioral problems among clients on prescribed psychiatric medication verses those not on these medications.

Based on the availability of and access to the information and materials needed to conduct each study, a project examining the current system for tracking and utilizing medical forms was selected. This project was also selected because of its overall

value to the Fresh Start program and to future studies done tracking various medical aspects of the program. This project is aimed at identifying and proposing mechanisms for correcting the common mistakes made in the utilization of the current medical forms. From the interview conducted with Kim Dawkins, some of the common mistakes identified include:

- a. The staff's failure to sign-off on the Medication and Treatment Chart (Appendix 2). This chart is designed to document each medication that each client receives on a daily basis throughout one month. Each time the staff gives a client any medication, they are supposed to initial this chart in the appropriate box so that the exact time and day is documented for each medication that the client receives. When the staff forgets to initial this chart, an incident report must be filled out. If the staff does not initial this chart when they administer a medication, then it is as if the medication was never given to the client. This is a violation of the regulatory codes established by the Department of Social Services, which the Fresh Start program works with on a closed referral system.
- b. Noticing that a medication was not initialed on the Medication and Treatment Chart. This problem should be noted and corrected between shift changes. Between every staff shift change, a medication exchange takes place. During the medication exchange, a staff member coming off shift and a staff member coming on shift meet to fill out a Medication Exchange form. This exchange is done to verify that all of the medications are in the client's medication containers, that all medications were administered at the designated time and

that the Medication and Treatment Chart was initialed for each medication.

Also, this exchange is used to transfer the responsibility for any errors to the new staff coming on shift. During this exchange, any errors should be corrected and noted. However, mistakes are still often overlooked due to staff errors. The current Medication Exchange form only asks if all of the medications are accounted for and for any comments. Thus, this form could use some improvements so that the medication exchange could be more efficient and catch all errors made in the previous shift.

- c. The time lapse between when the medications are supposed to be administered verses the actual time the clients actually receive their medications. There is a problem with the clients leaving the facility without taking their medication with them. For example, if a client leaves for an afternoon outing, and does not bring her medication with her, then she will not take the medication at its specified time. Thus, this is more of a communication problem between the staff and the clients.
- d. Starting new medications or having a dosage changed during the current month being documented. This problem deals with the Medication and Treatment Chart not being accurate and not being current with respect to which medications and at what dosage each client receives. Any changes to the medications need to be properly documented to ensure that the appropriate medications are being administered.

To address some of this common errors, five of the current medical forms were re-designed to make them more applicable and/or easier to use. These forms include the

Filled Prescription Form, the three different types of Record of Medical and Dental sheets, and the Medication Exchange Sheet (Figures 1, 3, 5).

Results:

The Filled Prescription Form is currently only the responsibility of the Medical Coordinator, Sonya Bakon. This form's main purpose is to document each prescription's starting and ending dates along with when each prescription was picked up from the pharmacist (Figure 1). This form is used to track when prescriptions need to be refilled and what day the actual prescription is brought back to the facility. The current Filled Prescription form is generic for all of the girls in the program. In other words, next to each prescription is a resident's name. The problem with this is that many of the girls are currently on the same prescription, making it hard to find information about a specific prescription for a certain girl. The revised form alleviates this problem because it is resident specific (Figure 2). In other words, the revised form has a space at the top for the resident's name whose medications are listed on the form. Thus, each resident would have her own sheet that could be easily referenced. In addition, the revised form has a column for the next day that each prescription needs to be called into the pharmacists in order for the prescription to be refilled by the time the resident runs out of that medication. The current form only has a column for the next refill due, which only specifies when the resident will run out of her current medication and will be in need of the refilled prescription. The revised form allows the Medical Coordinator to easily scan to see if any prescriptions need to be called in for a certain day instead of having to figure out when the prescription should be called in if the date for the next refill due is soon.

The next forms that were evaluated are the three types of Record of Medical and Dental Care forms. These forms are used to document each time a client meets or receives treatment from a doctor. The only major aspect of the forms that distinguish each form from one another is whether the type of medical service provided is an on-site psychiatric appointment, a phone consultation with a doctor, or an actual medical or dental visit. The major problem with these forms is that it is easy for the staff in a time of haste to take the wrong form with them to a certain type of medical visit.

Upon viewing the forms, it was noted that the information on each sheet is virtually the same (Figure 3). Thus, these three forms were easily consolidated into one Record of Medical and Dental Care form (Figure 4). This was done to eliminate the possibility of a staff member bringing the wrong form with them to a medical visit. This makes tracking of the medical visits easier and less confusing in times of haste. In addition, to still be able to distinguish between the different types of medical services, an additional line was added to the new form that identifies whether the record is of an onsite psychiatric visit, a phone consultation, or a medical/dental visit. When a staff member fills out the top section of the form before the visit, he/she can circle which type of record is being documented.

Beyond making this process less prone to errors, consolidating these three forms actually enhanced the forms currently used for phone consultations and medical/dental visits. As seen in figure 3, the old version of these forms neglected to contain space for certain information like the patient's Mass Health card number, and the patient's current medications. This information could be useful for both of these forms because it is information that a physician may need during an actual visit or over the phone. For

example if a client starts receiving certain psychiatric medications, then it would be important for her regular physician to be aware of this before prescribing other medications for ailments the client may have. Thus, redesigning these three forms allows the Fresh Start Program to easily and accurately track medical services provided to each client and improves the phone consultation and medical/dental visit forms.

The last form evaluated is the Medical Exchange Sheet. The Medication Exchange Sheet is a crucial part of the documentation process at the Fresh Start Program. This sheet is used to catch any errors that may occur during a staff shift and to inform the new staff coming on shift of any changes that may be applicable to the medications that the clients receive. The staff is supposed to check to make sure that all of the medications are accounted for for each client. The major problem with the old version of this form is that it is too general (Figure 5). The old version solely asks if the medications have been accounted for and if there are any additional comments. This general question still leaves the possibility that errors have not been accounted for and that changes to the medications being administered have not been accounted for. Thus, this sheet was redesigned to make it more specific to the topics that should be checked during the shift changes. The new Medication Exchange Sheet (Figure 6) asks more specific questions so that the staff has to check if various forms have been filled out properly and check if there are any changes in the medications being administered. These questions eliminate the staff overlooking common mistakes.

This sheet was redesigned to minimize errors. Each error that occurs in documenting the medications each client receives must be documented by filling out an Incident Report. These reports are kept on file and are important for the purpose of

clearly documenting medications for the Department of Social Services. Since the Department of Social Services provides the entire clientele for the Fresh Start Program, it is of great value to the program that the number of errors made during any given shift be at a minimal. Thus, redesigning the Medication Exchange Sheet to be more functional and direct for its purposes is crucial in making the current medical documentation system work effectively and efficiently.

After redesigning all of the above described forms, some of the Fresh Start staff evaluated the forms (Appendix 3). Some of the people who evaluated the forms include: Kim Dawkins, the C.Q.I. Director, Sonya Bakon, the Medical Coordinator, and Tara Sprenger, the Clinical Coordinator. All of these individuals remarked that all of the revised forms would help the current medical documentation system.

Some of the ways, that they mentioned, these revisions would improve the current Filled Prescription form is by making it easier to track medications for each resident, and making it easier in general to read the form. Only one negative aspect of this form was noted. Having a separate sheet for each of the sixteen clients will make filing or organizing these forms more difficult. However, since only the Medical Coordinator is responsible for filling out this form, this should not be a major problem.

The evaluation of the Record of Medical and Dental Care form was also positive.

The main positive aspect of this revised form was that it combined three forms into one, which cuts down on the number of forms that are currently used for medical documentation. The only negative aspect noted was a concern that the staff would neglect to circle what type of a visit they were filling the form out for. This concern

should be easily taken care of by clearly explaining the revised form to each staff member that is required to use this form.

The last form that was evaluated is the Medication Exchange Sheet. The positive aspects noted about this form was that the revised version is more specific, which will reduce undetected errors made during the medical documentation process. There were no negative aspects found with respect to this form. All agreed that making this form more specific would help to ensure that the staff is properly documenting medical information.

Discussion

Evaluating and redesigning the forms described above directly address many of the common mistakes described in the Project Selection section. A common mistake noted above explains that the staff commonly forgets to sign-off on the Medication and Treatment Chart when they give a client a certain medication. In addition, connected to this mistake, the staff often does not notice that a sign-off has been missed. Redesigning the Medication Exchange Sheet will reduce and even potentially eliminate not noticing that a sign-off has been missed. In addition, the new version of this form may even reduce the frequency of the staff forgetting to sign-off on a medication that they administer. This may occur because the staff will become more aware of the importance of properly signing-off on the Medication and Treatment Chart since they will be filling out a Medication Exchange Sheet between every shift they work. In other words, the Medication Exchange Sheet could work as a reminder at the beginning of one's shift that during the shift one must initial all of the appropriate forms.

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Another common mistake addressed by redesigning these forms is the problem with noticing new medication/dosages with any of the multitude of medications that each client receives. The new Filled Prescriptions form and the new Medication Exchange Sheet will allow this mistake to be eliminated. The new Filled Prescriptions form is specific to each client and in turn completely easier to use and read. This will allow changes in medications to be seen clearly for each client. In addition, the new Medication Exchange Sheet directly asks if any changes have been made to the medications that each client receives. These two forms together should allow for the identification of medication changes to be noted and the appropriate medications to be administered during each shift.

Another common problem that is reduced as a result of redesigning these forms, that was not mentioned in the Project Selection section, is efficiently tracking and handling each prescription that each client has. In other words, before this project was conducted, there was no easy way to determine when a certain prescription needed to be called in to the pharmacist, or exactly when each prescription would run out. The new Filled Prescription form addressed and reduces error in calculating when medications should be called in and picked up. The new form is initially filled out to include the next call in date for each medication. In addition, the new form is for individual clients which reduces any confusion associated with multiple clients receiving the same medications.

Therefore, by redesigning only five of the medical forms used at the Fresh Start Program, many different problems or common mistakes made were reduced or eliminated. In addition, the system was simplified and clarified to make to the forms

easier to fill out and track for further studies the Fresh Start Program may want to conduct.

Redesigning the current medical forms used is not the only way, however, that the system could be improved. In order for any good system to work, the individuals who use the system need to be properly trained. Currently the Fresh Start staff goes through a two week training process that includes much more than just the medical services provided and the related medical forms. Sonya Bakon, the Medical Coordinator, suggested that the staff be required to go through a mandatory training/certificate program. This would help the staff to be more aware of the importance of the tasks they perform and properly trained to handle all of their responsibilities. Proper training is especially important to the Fresh Start Program because the staff turnover rate is so high. The current rate is six to nine months for the floor staff, which are the individuals who actually process and use the medical forms. Thus, higher training requirements would also help this program to effectively improve the current system for tracking the medical services provided to the clients, as well as improve the overall system at the Fresh Start Program.

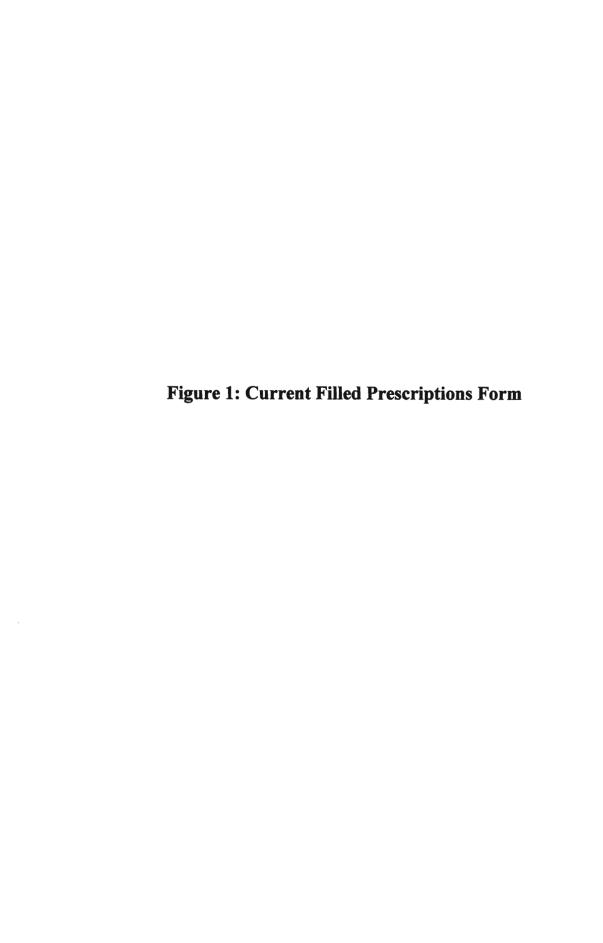
Another change that could be made that would improve upon the current medical tracking system is if staff shifts overlapped a short amount of time like a half an hour. This simple change would allow the staff to have a flexible period of time to finish anything that they were involved in during their shift and then to adequately fill out the new Medication Exchange Sheet. Currently, the staff coming off shift is in a rush to leave because they are no longer responsible for being at work. As a result, if the staff coming on shift is late or even on time, then the Medication Exchange may be rushed and

errors may be overlooked. By overlapping the shifts slightly, this problem would be eliminated and any errors could be noticed and documented properly.

Another simple problem that could be alleviated is the improper filing of medical forms after they are filled out. When touring the Fresh Start facility, it was noted that upon inspection many important forms were filled out, but improperly placed somewhere that they did not belong. One suggestion for eliminating this problem is to either directly write on the forms where they should be filed after being filled out or to make a list of the form titles and specify where every form belongs. Another possible solution to this problem would be to color code the forms. Color coding the forms would make each individual form stand out from other medical forms. In addition, the colors of the forms could be color coded to the final destination of the form. For example a red form could be filed in a red binder once it is filled out. Filling out the forms is only half of the overall tracking process. Each form needs to be place in a specified location so that the form can be found if someone needs to locate it.

Lastly, my final suggestion is that the administration should set up a penalty system for staff members who often neglect to document the medical services provided properly. Since documentation is so important to the Fresh Start Program and the Department of Social Services, there should be a warning given to those who fail to meet the specified documentation requirements that go along with their job. If a staff member is given a warning and continues to neglect to properly document the medical services provided to each client, then that staff member's employment should be re-evaluated by the administration.

All of these recommendations along with the redesigned forms presented here will allow the Fresh Start Program to effectively and efficiently meet the requirements of the Department of Social Services and provide their clients with the correct and appropriate medical services. In the future, this program may make their medical tracking system even more efficient by introducing a client/server intranet. A client/server intranet is an internal network that has a main server and multiple clients accessing a database on the main server. Thus, all of the medical forms could be accessed on multiple work stations throughout the facility. This would eliminate filing errors and allow the staff to quickly obtain and fill out the appropriate forms used. However, installing a computer network throughout the Fresh Start program would not be cost effective at this time. Purchasing the necessary equipment and training every staff member how to use the system would be expensive and time consuming. However, the cost of implementing such a system is steadily decreasing and will eventually lead to a higher standard of information management in non-profit organizations.



MARLED PRESCRIPTIONS

RX	RESIDENT	QUANTITY	MEDICATION/DOSE	NEXT	CALLED	DROPPED OFF	PICKED UP
DATE		# REFILLS		REFILL DUE	IN DATE	OFF DATE/INT.	DATE/INT.
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FILLED PRESCRIPTIONS

RESIDENT:

RX DATE	QUANTITY # REFILLS	MEDICATION/DOSE	NEXT CALL IN DATE	OFF DATE	PICKED UP DATE/INTIALS
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Figure 3: Current Record of Medical and Dental Care Forms

The Fresh Start Program

1601 Main Street • Box 399 Leicester, MA 01524 508-892-1010 Fax: 508-892-7213



The Starting Point Program 21 Ives Street

Worcester, MA 01603 508.754.3006 Fax: 508·754·2971

Record of Medical and Dental Care

(PHONE CONSULTATION)

Patient's Name:	Date:
1) Complaint:	
2) Diagnosis:	
3) Treatment:	
,	·
4) Follow-Up:	
., 10110 opt	
Staff Signature	
Health Care Provider:	
Telephone Number:	Date:

The Fresh Start Program 1601 Main Street • Box 399 Leicester, MA 01524

508·892·1010 Fax: 508·892·7213



The Starting Point Program
21 lves Street
Worcester, MA 01603
508·754·3006
Fax: 508·754·2971

Record of Medical and Dental Care

(to be filled out by treatment provider)

Patient's Name:	Date:
1) Complaint:	
•	
3) Treatment:	
Physician Signature:	
Health Care Provider:	
Telephone Number:	Date:

Record of Medical and Dental Care

On-site Psychiatric Appointments
(Sections 1 & 2 completed by Medical Coordinator) (Sections 3,4 & 5 by treatment provider)

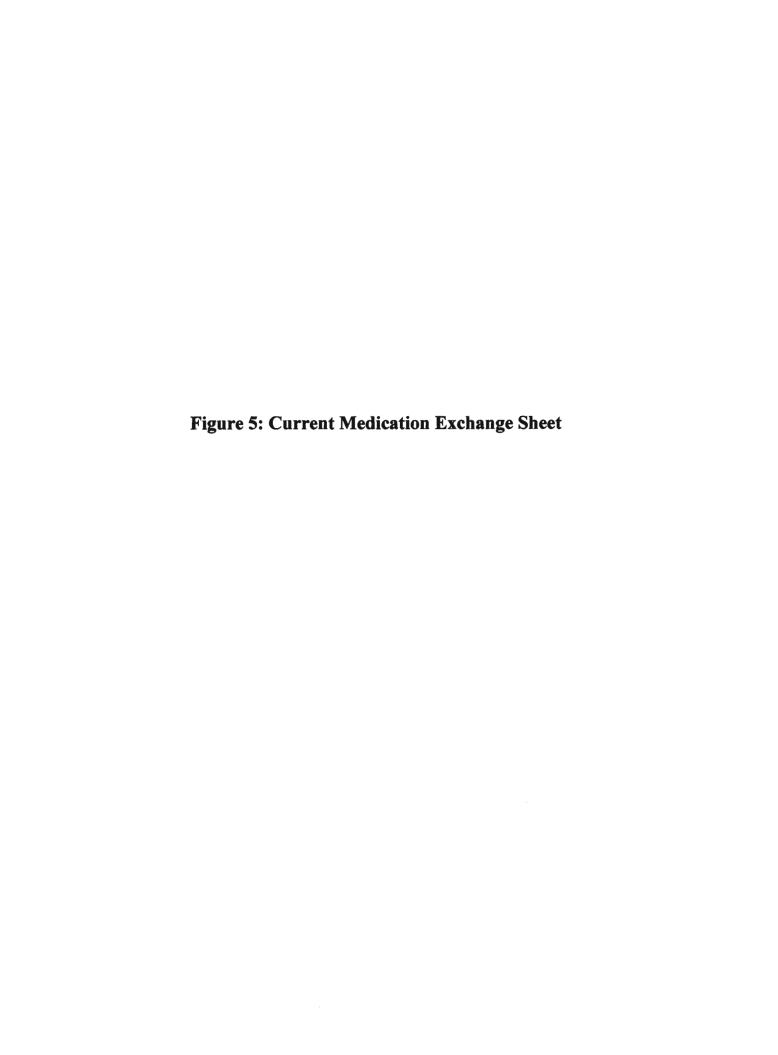
1.PatientsName:			
Mass Health Card #:	Recipie	nt I.D.#:	
Initial Evaluation	Medication Review	Medicatio	onConsult
Current Medications:		Refill of Prescr	iption Needed
		Υ	N
		Υ	N
		Υ	N
2.Complaint(s):			
	_		
3.Diagnosis:			
Physician's Signature:_		Date	:
Physician's Name (Printe	ed):		
Health Care Provider: Bo	oston Road Clinic, Inc.	Telephone	e: (508) 831-0045

			_	
Figure 4: Revised Recor	d of Medical	and Dental Ca	are Form	

Record of Medical and Dental Care

On-site Psychiatric Appointments / Medical or Dental Visit / Phone Consultation (Please Circle One)

1) PatientsName:			
Mass Health Card #:	Recipier	nt I.D.#:	
Initial Evaluation	Medication Review	Medicatio	nConsult
Current Medications:		Refill of Prescri	ption Needed
		Υ	N
		Υ	N
		Υ	N
2) Complaint(s):			
3) Diagnosis:			
4) Treatment:			
5) FollowUp:			
Physician's Signature:		Date:	
Physician's Name (Printed)):		
Staff Signature:	(FOR PHONE CONSULTA	ATIONS ONLY	-



MEDICATION EXCHANGESHEAR

DATE/SHIFT	SIGN ON	SIGN OFF *
	(SIGNATURE)	(SIGNATURE)
ALL MEDS ACCOUNTED FOR? COMMENTS	YES NO	
DATE/SHIFT	SIGN ON	SIGN OFF
ALL MEDS ACCOUNTED FOR? COMMENTS	YES NO	(SIGNATURE)
DATE/SHIFT	SIGN ON	SIGN OFF
ALL MEDS ACCOUNTED FOR? COMMENTS	(SIGNATURE) YES NO	(SIGNATURE)

Figure 6: Revised Medication Exchange Sheet	

Medication Exchange Sheet

	(SIGNATURE) (SI	GNATURE	3)
		Yes	No
	Are all medications accounted for?		
-	Was the Medication and Treatment Chart initialed for each client and for all medications given?		
•	Was the P.R.N. Medication Chart initialed for each client that received any P.R.Ns?		
•	Was the P.R.N. Medication Record (back of P.R.N Medication Chart) filled out for all P.R.Ns given?		
.	Were all Incident Reports filled out (if needed)?		
	Were all forms/reports filed properly?		
•	Has the medication changed for any clients? (new medications, dosage changes, or discontinued medications)		
$\overline{}$			
b.	If so, are all of the appropriate forms updated?		
	DATE/SHIFT SIGN ON SIG	GN OFF	
	DATE/SHIFT SIGN ON SI		
distribution (in	DATE/SHIFT SIGN ON SI	GNATURE	()
I	DATE/SHIFT SIGN ON SIGNATURE) (SIGNATURE)		
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	Are all medications accounted for? Was the Medication and Treatment Chart initialed for each client and for all medications given? Was the P.R.N. Medication Chart initialed for each client that received any P.R.Ns? Was the P.R.N. Medication Record (back of P.R.N Medication Chart) filled out for all P.R.Ns given?	GNATURE)
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	Are all medications accounted for? Was the Medication and Treatment Chart initialed for each client and for all medications given? Was the P.R.N. Medication Chart initialed for each client that received any P.R.Ns? Was the P.R.N. Medication Record (back of P.R.N Medication Chart) filled out for all P.R.Ns given?	GNATURE)
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a.	Are all medications accounted for? Was the Medication and Treatment Chart initialed for each client and for all medications given? Was the P.R.N. Medication Chart initialed for each client that received any P.R.Ns? Was the P.R.N. Medication Record (back of P.R.N Medication Chart) filled out for all P.R.Ns given? Were all Incident Reports filled out (if needed)? Were all forms/reports filed properly? Has the medication changed for any clients? (new medications, dosage changes, or discontinued medications)	GNATURE)



Interview 1

Keesha LaTulippe HIV/AIDS Program Coordinator HIV/AIDS Education Program and Outreach Services

1. How long have you been working for the Willis Center and how long have you been working in this field?

She has been at the agency for three years and has been in her current position for a year and a half.

2. What are the goals of the HIV/AIDS program?

The main goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of HIV infections or other illnesses that lead to risk behavior that could potentially lead to HIV infection. A supplement goal of this program is to reduce the incidence of secondary infections for HIV positive individuals.

3. How do you accomplish these goals?

The main way that this program tries to accomplish their goals is through an outreach program. The outreach program allows for trained individuals to go out into the community to educate people about HIV and AIDS. The priority populations that the program targets are injection drug users, women, and communities of color. This program attempts to keep people as healthy as possible by educating them on topics such as the risks involved in using injection drugs or prostitution. The outreach program informs the community about support groups, services available for finding help, and how to keep as healthy as possible regardless of what activities an individual is doing. The program also provides individuals with bleach kits, condoms, and pamphlets. This program does not just try to get individuals to stop their high risk behaviors, but instead asks these individuals if they need help with anything else. By doing this, the program hopes to build trust between the outreach workers and their clients.

4. Are there any current limitations for the programs ability to achieve its goals?

Yes, funding is a major limitation for this program to achieve its goals. If an individual decides that they want to go into a program to stop using injection drugs, than that individual needs to find funding for the program and a way to get to the program depending on where it is located. Usually these individuals can find a state agency for their treatment and can pay for their treatment as a member of Welfare. However, the outreach program still needs to find transportation for this individual to get to the agency. Depending on the location of the agency, this may be a problem due to not enough available funds.

Another limitation to the success of this program is that there are not enough open spaces in detox programs. An outreach worker might try to get an individual into a detox program, but the program is already filled. In other words, one barrier is that there are not enough beds in these agencies as there are people who need help.

5. What is currently being done about outcome assessment?

There are multiple ways that this program monitors the outcome of the program. The program fills out a Department of Public Health survey and a Satisfaction Survey. The Department of Public Health survey is a general form displaying how many people the outreach workers have seen. The Satisfaction Survey is a more in depth form that the outreach workers fill out with their clients to find out is they were happy with the services that they received. This survey is used one week per month so that twenty-five percent of the clients are questioned.

- 6. What studies would you like to see done for this program?
 - a. An outline of the process: initial contact to growing relationship with outreach worker to the client being placed into a program to a follow-up of the client's progress. Such an outline would allow the program to gather information that would be useful for other assessments of how the program is succeeding in the community. This would be useful for the program to see if they are reaching people in the community to make their lives healthier. This would also allow the program to keep tract of how many long term relationships they have made with individuals in the community.
 - b. An in depth study of the availability of services that the program refers individuals to. This would allow the program to have physical data about how long the wait is to receive services from health facilities. This study could encompass topics such as referrals verses the number of beds in a detox facility.

Interview 2

Kim Dawkins Continuous Quality Improvements (C.Q.I.) Director Fresh Start and Starting Point Programs

1. How long have you been working for the Willis Center and how long have you been working in this field?

She has been with the agency for three years and in her current position for about one year.

2. What are the goals for the Fresh Start and Starting Point Programs.

The main goal for both programs is to try and make each program work at its best to provide quality services and treatment needs to their clients. An overview of each of the programs are as follows:

- a. The Fresh Start Program is a long term group home for females between the ages of eleven and eighteen. This program works on a closed referral system through social services. Each girl enters with a Department of Social Services goal such as to reunify the girl with her family. The first six week of her stay is a period of assessment to determine the appropriate course of treatment for each individual client. This program is a managed care system through Common Works, a lead agency monitor service and funding organization through the Department of Social Services.
- b. The Starting Point Program is a long term group home for males between the ages of eleven and eighteen. This program works in the same fashion that the Fresh Start Program does. In addition, this program also has a "time out" bed placement for more difficult youths. This aspect of the program allows for a transitional safe bed during a waiting period to determine the best placement for these difficult youths. Another aspect of this program is that it deals with young males that have been referred to the facility due to some form of sexual inappropriateness.

3. Has these programs been successful?

Yes, these programs have been successful in meeting there goals. There are many ways in which this can been seen. The most obvious way is through seeing the results in the children that are treating in the programs. A more concrete way of seeing the success of the programs is through the extensive documentation and tracking systems that these programs have. These systems measure the success of the programs from a regulatory and licensing standpoint. It is important for the programs to keep such extensive documentation so that they can have the information available to build a good reputation with lead agencies.

4. Are there any limitations for the programs in achieving there goals?

Funding is a basic limitation for these programs to achieve there goals because they only have enough room for a limited amount of clients. In addition to this limitation, it is difficult for these programs to keep a quality staff. Since the programs need to be open twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, it is hard to keep highly qualified individuals for long term employment. Each member of the staff needs to maintain their individual drive to make all of their hard work worthwhile.

5. What do the programs currently do for outcome assessment?

Both programs perform an internal comparison of how the programs are doing. This is done by keeping in depth documentation of each client, having weekly team meetings, having monthly program reports, and having weekly staff meetings. In addition to the internal comparison, the management teams for both programs have monthly meetings to discuss if the programs are meeting there objectives. The Starting Point Program also has an advisory board made up of outside professionals with interests in seeing the program succeed. This board monitors how the program is doing. An advisory board is in the process of being developed for the Fresh Start Program.

- 6. What studies would you like to see done for these programs?
 - a. A study that cross-references the current data available about the programs. Such a study would create a database of the current data so that one could tabulate and benchmark aspects of the program. By creating a database, one could examine the percentage of minority within the programs, how many runaways that program has had and why, and various other topics. This could allow the programs to establish if there are any patterns to the incidences the programs have
 - b. A study that would examine the medical services the programs provide to the clients. This study would use the current documentation available to see if the different medical services each client receives is beneficial to the treatment of the individual client. This study would allow the programs to establish if the treatments available to the clients are meeting the program's goals or are in need of improvements.

Interview 3

Suzanne Buglione Director of Community Services Community Services

1. What is an overview of the Community Services Department?

This department is made up of four different service programs: Elder Services, Youth Services, Neighborhood Services, and a Cultural Institute. Last year 30,000 individuals were served through these programs. This interview focuses on the Neighborhood Services division of this department. Neighborhood Services has three centers in different communities around Worcester. These centers are places for people to go if they need help. The centers give people referrals and information about an array of problems that the people in the community may be faced with, such as domestic violence or hunger. The majority of people who come to the centers are looking for food and the centers supply individuals with emergency food, clothes or furniture depending on individual requests. The department studies the socioeconomic dynamics of the neighborhood to supply the centers with what the neighborhood needs. The centers also hold events to bring the people in the neighborhood together such as block parties or holiday parties.

2. What are the goals of Neighborhood Services?

The goals are to provide individuals/families within the neighborhood with resources and information. This service tries to meet the basic needs of the people in the neighborhood.

3. Has this service been successful?

Yes, Neighborhood Services has been a success. Success is measured in many ways for this service. The usage is very high and the people in the community feel connected to the service. This can be seen through surveys each center performs and through the fact that some people within the neighborhood volunteer or are employed by Neighborhood Services. The integrity of the centers rose once the service started to engage local people as part of their team. The centers can also see success through the number of people in the neighborhood that achieve long term employment with their help.

4. What are the limitations to the success of Neighborhood Services?

The biggest limitation is the increase in need for such services without an increase in resources. Thus, lack of funding and resources is a major problem for this service. With the Welfare reform that occurred last year, the centers have been faced with new trends in the communities they help. For one, about ten percent of the people in the centers currently have no income at all. Secondly, there is a new class of "working"

poor" individuals who work full-time, but still can not pay their rent or buy food. These people make less money working full-time jobs than they used to receive from Welfare. Welfare reform has made Neighborhood Services in even more need of resources and funding to help the families it serves. In addition, another limitation for this department is a lack of staff. Since the department only has limited funding, it has a smaller staff than it really needs to work to a maximum level of efficiency.

5. What is currently being done to examine outcome assessment?

There are four main ways that Neighborhood Services deals with outcome assessment currently. First, the department collects data on a monthly basis that examine the demographics of the centers and neighborhoods that are served. In addition, the department writes monthly reports that outline problem areas and highlights of the month. Thirdly, the centers participate in task forces and coalitions that evaluate larger systemic problems in the community. Lastly, the center survey the neighborhoods that they serve to find out how the individual centers are doing.

- 6. What studies would you like to see done?
 - a. A study that determines how the services provided to the communities impacts the families that are in the neighborhood. This study would ask those served what it means to them to have a safe haven in the neighborhood. The only drawback to this study is that it is hard to poll some of the people involved because they either do not speak English or are not literate.
 - b. A study that examines the different partnerships this department has made to make their work more conclusive of larger communities. This project would test the perceptions of the partners with respect to Neighborhood Services. In other words, this study would look at the integrity of Neighborhood Services through the eyes of its partners. In addition, this study would determine whether it is cost effective to build partnerships with other organizations in the area.

Interview 4

Rosario Almestica Shepherd's Place Program Director.

1. How long have you been working at the Willis Center and in this position?

She has been working for the Willis Center and at Shepherd's Place since 1987, when this division of the Willis Center first opened.

2. What is a basic overview of this program?

Shepherd's Place is a shelter for homeless women and their children. The facility houses six families at a time. This shelter offers many positive features for its clients such as a nutrition program and a on-site nurse. In addition, there is a family life advocate that helps the clients with personal problems from budgeting money to dealing with legal problems. The shelter also helps the families find affordable housing. The families that live at the shelter are referred to Shepherd's Place by the Department of Transitional Assistance. The shelter works on a closed referral system. The program also performs follow-ups on how the families are doing that have left the shelter for at least a year. Past clients of the shelter will always be helped if they are in need.

3. What are the goals of the program?

The main goal of the program is to place the families into permanent, affordable housing. While the families are at the shelter, they are provided with food, and a place to live. The program tries to teach these families how to take care of themselves while still receiving help. By doing this, the program hopes that once the families are on their own, they will be able to take care of themselves. Another goal of this facility is to help families in a time of need and stress. This is accomplished by helping the families with their problems. Thus, the assistance, beyond food and shelter, each family receives from this program depends on each individual family.

4. Has Shepherd's Place been a success?

Yes, Shepherd's Place has been a success. This can be clearly seen by the fact that the shelter has met the state's goal of the number of families placed in housing every year since the program started. Last year their goal was to place fourteen families and the shelter ended up placing twenty families in affordable housing.

5. What are the limitations to the success of the program?

The major limitation is funding. Shepherd's Place has not received any additional money to their budget in eight years. However, the cost of maintaining the shelter and the cost of food have increased over the last eight years. Thus, the program pays for the basic needs of the shelter by cutting some things from the current budget.

6. What is currently done for outcome assessment?

There are many ways in which this program evaluates how it is doing. First, there is a state questionnaire that measured how the families feel about their time spent at Shepherd's Place. In addition, the program has each family fill out one of its own questionnaires before leaving the shelter. The program also does monthly reports for the state and the Willis Center to evaluate how things are progressing.

Possible projects that could be done with Shepherd's Place are still being thought about by Rosario Almestica.

Interview 5

Irene Adeyemi Program Director Linda Fay Griffin House and Channing House

1. How long have you been working at the Willis Center and in this position?

She has been with the Willis Center for four years and in her current position for three years.

2. What is a brief overview of the programs?

The Linda Fay Griffin House is a substance abuse rehabilitation program for women. The women involved stay for three to twelve months on the average. The program offers many educational programs for those involved. The first two months are geared at providing information about how to move in a positive direction in your life. Some of the educational modules that the program offers are Drug Education Life Skills, Women's Issues, Nurturing, HIV/AIDS Education, Anger Management, and Women in Society. In addition the clients are part of many groups such as psychology, and wellness. After the initial two months, the women continue on the life skill's process to prepare them for reintegration into society. The women can go back to school or get a part-time job depending on their individual service plan. Also, the women are assigned case managers to coordinate resources in the community to achieve their individual goals. The program is set up to be an empowering program. The women are taught to take responsibility for their actions. The women have six week ISPs (Individual Service Plans) to monitor their progress. They also have an overall ISP that would be something like reunification with their children. These ISPs are just guidelines to stay in the program and to teach the women to set goals for themselves. The program tries to show the women involved that if they can achieve their goals within the program, then they can outside of the program.

The Channing House is a substance abuse rehabilitation program for men which is similar to the Linda Fay Griffin House.

3. What are the goals of the program(s)?

The main goal is to integrate the clients into society as useful, active citizens. These programs are attempting to put the "drug addict" stereotype in the past. The programs try to do this by setting up strict criteria for graduating from the programs. To graduate from the program one must:

- 1. Have a job so that you have your independence.
- 2. Have a place to live that you call your own.
- 3. Have at least \$200 in the bank.
- 4. Have after care plans in place such as relapse groups and counseling sessions.

5. Have an active relationship with your sponsor. A sponsor is a person who has successfully made it through the program and now acts as a big brother/sister for the new graduates.

4. Have the programs been a success?

The programs have been a success to some extent. Drug abuse is a hard illness to conquer.

5. What are the limitations to the success of the programs?

One of the biggest limitations to the program is the nature of the illness that is treated at each of the programs. The people involved have to struggle every second of the day to not start using drugs again. In addition to their struggle while they are in the program, they also have to try to stay off of drugs after they leave the program. It is very difficult to make the treatments last after the clients leave the programs. Another major limitation to the success of the programs is funding. There are many more people who are looking for treatment than the facilities can handle at any given time. The Department of Public Health provides funding for eighteen women at a time to stay at the Linda Fay Griffin House and there are only eleven beds available at the house. Also, this lack of funding makes it hard for the programs to hire good staff. The programs need trained individuals to help their clients and this is sometimes a problem because of funding.

6. How do you measure the success of the programs?

The programs are able to monitor the success by holding yearly alumni gatherings where they can see how many people have stayed sober after leaving the program. In addition there is a Quality Control Survey that each client fills out upon entry and graduation from the program. This survey looks at the positive and negative aspects of the program. Also, there is a house survey that examines the services provided in each house.

7. What is currently being done about outcome assessment?

The program currently has a database set up for the Linda Fay Griffin House. From this information, yearly reports are made that show the basic demographics of the program, such as ethnicity, age, education level, and the number served over the year.

8. What would you like to see done for the program(s)?

- 1. Database work: the Linda Fay House's database is limited in the features it currently has. It needs to be revamped and put up to date. In addition, the Channing House does not have a database and is in need of one.
- 2. A study that looks at the impact of drug use with health problems. When the clients sober up, they all suffer some medical ailments. This study would

- examine if there is a correlation between which drug one is addicted to and the medical effects of that drug.
- 3. The Linda Fay Griffin House has just started a catering service to try to raise more money for the facility. This study would examine how this catering service could be more professional and how to get funding to make the catering service larger. The profits from this service are used towards the house and some of the money is given to the clients involved. The program is interested in making the catering service an outlet for the clients and anyone who wants to be involved to hold a permanent job.



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P.R.N. MEDICATION CHART

The Fresh Start Program
1601 Main Street • Box 399
Leicester, MA 01524

Leicester, MA 01524 508-892-1010 Fax: 508-892-7213



The Starting Point Program

21 Ives Street Worcester, MA 01603 508-754-3006 Fax: 508-754-2971

Medical Discharge Form

Client's Name:	D.O.B.:
Mass Health #:	Recipient ID # :
Discharge Date:	New Placement :
Date of last physical :	Health Provider: Phone Number:
Date of last dental exam:	Dentist:Phone Number:
Date of last optical exam:	
Current medical conditions & allergies:	
Follow up appointments scheduled and/or	pending:
Current Medications:	
1)	4)
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Fresh start. Starting Point Staff:	
DSS Worker :	

The Fresh Start Program 1601 Main Street • Box 399 Leicester, MA 01524

508·892·1010 Fax: 508·892·7213



The Starting Point Program

21 Ives Street Worcester, MA 01603 508·754·3006 Fax: 508·754·2971

Medication Transfer Form

I,	, do hereby acknowledge receipt of the
following medication from	·
Medication	Quantity
	
Signature of staff transferring meds	Date
Signature of staff accepting meds	Date
Witness	Date

The Fresh Start Program

1601 Main Street · Box 399 Leicester, MA 01524 508-892-1010 Fax: 508-892-7213



The Starting Point Program 21 Ives Street Worcester, MA 01603 508.754.3006 Fax: 508·754·2971

Medication Disposal Form

(Name)		, do hereby affirm tha	on(Date)
I properly disposed	Of(Quantity)	of the following medication:	(Med name)
prescribed for	(Client's Name)	•	
Signature			Date
Witness			Date

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Youth Opportunities Upheld, Inc. Mary Elizabeth McGrath Educational Center 130 Elm Street, Millbury, MA 01527 (508) 865-0533

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HENRY LEE WILLIS COMMUNITY CENTER, INC 119 FOREST STREET, WORCESTER, MA 01609

The Fresh Start Program

1601 MAIN STREET, BOX 399, LEICESTER, MA 01524 PHONE: (508) 892-1010 FAX: (508) 892-7213

NAME:

Medical Report

DOB:

D.O.A.:

DATE:	Physician Name, Address, and Phone	Complaint:	Diagnosis	Treatment	Follow-up
12/02/98	Eileen Rafferty, H.F.H.C. 279 Lincoln Street, Worcester (508) 792-8830	Initial exam, PRN sheet needs to be signed.		PRN sheed signed Albuterol inhaler added. 2 puffs as needed, every 4-6 hours. Currently on Zoloft 100mg, 1 capsule 2 x daily. Dexedrine 10mg, 1 capsule 2 x daily.	As needed.
12/08/98	Dr. Auster, BRC 324 Grove Street, Worcester (508) 831-0045	Unavailability of Dexedrine due to age.	D/C'd	D/C'd per Dr. Auster until scheduled appt. on 12/11/98.	
12/11/98	Dr. Auster, BRC 324 Grove Street, Worcester (508) 831-0045	Medication evaluation	Depression	Maintain Zoloft 100mg 1xdaily. Discontinue Dexidrine. Re-evalu- ate in 1 month.	
12/14/98	Fresh Start Program 1601 Main Street, Leicester (508) 892-1010	Weight Maintenance	149 lbs.	N/A	1 month
01/03/99	Dr. LaBonte, H.F.H.C. 279 Lincoln Street, Worcester (508) 792-8830	Coughing, sore throat vomiting blood (phone consultation.	Possible throat irritation or ulcer, watch for continued symptoms.	If symptoms persist, contact Eileen Rafferty.	As needed
01/11/99	Eileen Rafferty, H.F.H.C. 279 Lincoln Street, Worcester (508) 792-8830	Coughing blood, sore throat, stomach pains.	Dry house cause of blood in mucus, stom- ach pains caused from menses; ear, nose, & throat all normal. No	1)Humidification in the house.2)Sudafed in AM as needed for congestion.3)Vasline applied to nostrils	

					Page 2
DATE:	Physician Name, Address, and Phone	Complaint:	Diagnosis	Treatment	Follow-up
			signs of infection.	and/or Saline nasal spray.4)Monitor menstrual cramps & bowel movements.	
01/29/99	Dr. M. Burdalis, H.F.H.C. 279 Lincoln Street, Worcester (508) 792-8830	1)Earache. 2)Urine test possible kidney infection.	1)No sign of infection. 2)Eustachian tube dysfunction.	1)Ibuprofen PRN for pain. 2)PRN decongestant. 3) Continue with nasal spray.	As needed
3/3/99	Fresh Start Program 1601 Main St, Leicester, MA (508)892-1010	Weight Maintenance	159 lbs.	N/A	1 month
	Dr. S. Auster 324 Grove St, Worcester (508) 831-0045	Medication review scheduled for 4/2/99	Pending	Pending	Pending

The Fresh Start Program 1601 Main Street • Box 399

1601 Main Street • Box 399 Leicester, MA 01524 508-892-1010 Fax: 508-892-7213



The Starting Point Program

21 Ives Street Worcester, MA 01603 508·754·3006 Fax: 508·754·2971

Authorization for Medical and Dental PRN Medication

(to be filled out by Health Care Provider)

Patient's Name:	Date:
 Tylenol Extra Strength : headache, pain or fever 	500mg, 2 tablets, by mouth, every 4-6 hrs, PRN for over 100 degrees.
	lets, by mouth, every 4-6 hrs, PRN for headache, pain es if Tylenol not effective.
 Chlortrimeton, 1-2 table symptoms. 	ets, by mouth, every 4-6 hrs, PRN for mild allergy/cold
	et, by mouth, every 12 hrs, PRN for moderate to cold symptoms. For Night Time Only.
	I tablet, by mouth, every 12 hrs, PRN for moderate to cold symptoms. For Day Time Only.
Not to exceed 3 doses in	•
 Imodium Liquid 30cc, b 15 ml. Dose after next le 	by mouth, PRN, for diarrhea, may repeat one time with cose bowel movement.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	n-alcoholic) 5-10 ml., by mouth, PRN for cough.
PPD within 30 days of a within 1 year, results to	admission unless documented evidence of test done
Additional Comments/PRN Med	ication(s):
Signature:	
Telephone Number:	

TUBERCULOSIS SUMMARY RECORD

AME: LAST		FIRST	MIDE	DLE	ROOM#		SOCIA	AL SE	CURITY #:	DATE MO	OF ADM DAY	AISSION: YEAR	
O.O.B: MO DAY YEAR		RACE: White E Black	·	☐ Employee	MED. RE	CORD #:	DEPA The I Progi	res	NT h Start	DATE	OF EMF	PLOYMENT: YEAR	
ASELINE TESTING Initial Skin Tes	st:	DATE GIVE MO DAY Lot #: Expiration:		DATE READ MO DAY	YEAR		ACTION Yes □ No		SIZE	WAS THE		ECOMMENDE s	D?
Second Skin Test Lot #: (Residents) Expiration:		YEAR	MO DAY	YEAR		Yes □ No		□□ mm		☐ Yes	s 🗆 No		
		LOT #: EXPIRATION: DATE READ		REAC	TION	SIZI	E .	FOL	LOW-UP				
<u></u>						mm							
		· .					mm						
							mm						
-RAY (Date) O DAY YEAR		□ Normal □ Abnorma	ıl	IF ABI	NORMAL:			,	HX OF PRI Dates:		TREAT		
-RAY DATE:				DIAG	NOSIS DAT	E:							
-RAY DATE:			MO	DAY YE	□□ AR	☐ Act	tive TE	B	ction Withou	ut Diseas	se		
ACTERIOLOGY For M. Tubero Microscopy Culture	culosis: Pos		e Collected	Source	M C	or Active 1 lajor Site of ase Report	f Disease: ted to Hea	lth De					

ENCOUNTER FORM

	Date m m d d y y
Purpose Type	DX:
☐ 001 Medical ☐ 001 Routine (Comprehensive)	
□ 002 Dental □ 002 Follow-Up (Problem Specific) □ 003 Other (Sick or Emergency)	Rx:
If Routine Medical, was exam PGH or equivalent? ☐ 001 Yes ☐ 002 No	
are you a PGH provider?	Provider Signature:Name:
If Yes, describe:	Facility:

HENRY LEE WILLIS COMMUNITY CENTER, INC. THE FRESH START PROGRAM 1601 MAIN STREET, P.O.BOX 399 LEICESTER, MA 01524

Allergies:

PHYSICAL EXAM

Name:

D.O.B.:				
Exam Dat	e:		Last Te	tnus/Tine:
2110111 2010				
History:				
Psychiatr	ic Diagnosis:			
	nfused, disoriented, hallucinative,	, passive,	hostile,	depressed, intoxicated)
•				
Current M	edications:			
Height:	Weight:	BP.	,	Pulse:
		Normal	Abnormal	Comments
Skin/H	air/Nails			
Hydrat	ion/text/turgor	_		
Scars				
Head				
R.	L. EYES			
	Lids			
	Conjunctive			
	Pupils			
	Ocular movement			
	Visual acuity c glasses			
	Visual acuity s glasses			
	Fundoscopic			
	EARS			
	Canals		ļ	
	TM's			
	Hearing incl. audiometry			
Nose/T				
Tongue	:		-	
Teeth				
Mouth/	Dentures			
Period	ontal &			
Soft t	issue	1		
Tonsil	S			
Sinuse	S			
Neck				
Nodes				
Thyroi				
Cartoi				
Vascul				
Breast				Self-Breast Exam Reinforced
Nipple				
Discha				
Masses				
Chest/				:
	ameter			
	mations			
	Sounds			
CVA_Te	enderness			<u> </u>



Release of Medication

Programs & Services		
Administration 508 • 799-0702		
Channing House 508 • 755-8088		
Footsteps 508 • 756-6238	I,	_ do hereby acknowledge receipt of medication fo
Footsteps Too. 508 • 754-5307	Name of Social Worker	. Here is a list of what I received:
The Fresh Start Program 508 • 892-1010	Client's Name	
Outpatient Department 508 • 753-0321		
HIV/AIDS Prevention & Education Outreach 508 • 799-0702	Medication Name and Quantity	Date
Linda Fay Griffin House 508 • 755-8990	Medication Name and Quantity	Date
Community Services 508 • 799-0702		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Shepherd's Place 508 •757-5198	Medication Name and Quantity	Date
The Starting Point Program 508 • 754-3006		
	Social Worker's Signature	Date
	Clinical Coordinator's Signature (or designee)	Date
	CITITION CONTINUED DISTRICT (OF ANY STATE OF	Daily .



Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.
Filled Prescriptions form
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?
Record of Medical and Dental Care form
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?

Medication Exchange Sheet		
What are the positive aspects of the new form?		
What are the negative aspects of the new form?		
Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?		

Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position KIM DAWKWS / C.Q.I. DIRECTOR
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.
Filled Prescriptions form
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form? ONE FOR GACH RESIDENT AS OPPOSED TO ONE SHEET FOR ALL SCRIPTS. GASIER TO TRACK MEDICATION(5) & CHANGES PER RES
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form? [LE SHEETS TO FILE (LE CLICTUTS) AS OPPOSED TO ONE SHEET FOR ALL.
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process? DEFINATELY HELP!
Record of Medical and Dental Care form
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form? COMBINING (3) FORMS INTO ONE— EXCENSIVE 105A - DON'T KNOW WHY WE DIDN'T THINK ABOUT IT!
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form? POSSIBILITY OF STAFF FOR GETTING TO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE 10 ENTIFIER.
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process? DEFINATELY HELP!

Medication Exchange Sheet

8. What are the negative aspects of the new form?	<u></u>
NONE	
Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical doc	cumentation
process?	
1169.	

I'M VERY GRATE FUL FOR HER INVOLVEMENT

AND DEDICATION. SHE HAS COME UP WITH

SOME VERY EFFECTIVE & CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

TO ON-GOING DOCUMENTATION PROBLEMS.

LIZ EXHIBITS CLEAR-THINKING, SUPERIOR

PROBLEM-SOLUME SKILLS.

WELL DONE!

Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position SONIA FRAKON / medical Condinates
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.
Filled Prescriptions form
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form? 1. What are the positive aspects of the new form? 1. What are the positive aspects of the new form? 1. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
NONE
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process? This should help shelf and cut down on medication sign of the records Record of Medical and Dental Care form
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
more simplified / easy to read
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
None
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process? Help the decumentum percess

Medication Exchange Sheet

7.	What are the positive aspects of the new form?
	Simple and easy to pead less
	What are the positive aspects of the new form? Simple and easy to pead less westing in book
8.	What are the negative aspects of the new form?
	none
9.	Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?

Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position TARA SPRENGER CUNICAL COORDINATION
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.
Filled Prescriptions form
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form? EASIER HAVING ONE FORM FOR EACH RESIDENT EASY TO READ.
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form? NONE
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process? SHOUS MAKE DOLUMENTATION EASIER AND CLEARER.
<u> </u>
Record of Medical and Dental Care form
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form? LESS TIME CONSUMING, EASIER FOR DOLUMENTATION, MIRE
CONSISTENT, LESS FORMS
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?
THIS WILL BE AGREAT HELP, LESS CHANCE OF CONFUSING-
<u>-</u>

Medication Exchange Sheet

7. What are the positive aspects of the new form? CHECK UST WILL BE HOLE HELPEN FOR STAFF 70 ENSURE	_
PROPER ADMINISTRATION/ DOCUMENTATION.	_
8. What are the negative aspects of the new form?	
	_
9. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?	
BIG HELP IN ANDIDING FRECKS IN ADMINISTRATION AS WELLAS DOCUMENTATION.	_

Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position ANORE OFFICER, SHIFT SUPERVISOR
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.
Filled Prescriptions form
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?
Record of Medical and Dental Care form
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form?
ITS ALL ON ONE FORM, LESS PAPERWORK
<u> </u>
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form?
WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A TRAINING ON THE
NEW DORINS.
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?
HELP MOST DECIENTLY
,

Medication Exchange Sheet

7. What are the positive aspects of the new form?		
MORE CONDEMSED AND LESS ROOM		
	What are the negative aspects of the new form?	
	NONE RIGHT NOW	
9.	Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?	
	WILL HERD PLOT.	

Project Evaluation Sheet

Name/Position Teaning Ducharme		
Please answer the following questions for the forms that you are familiar with.		
Filled Prescriptions form		
1. What are the positive aspects of the new form?		
2. What are the negative aspects of the new form?		
3. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?		
4. What are the positive aspects of the new form? — won't have to differentiate cuch form		
or wind up with the wing one		
5. What are the negative aspects of the new form?		
6. Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?		

Medication Exchange Sheet

7.	What are the positive aspects of the new form?		
	It is more to the point and will help		
	me pay attention to things I sometime		
8.	What are the negative aspects of the new form? Might take longer		
	131130		
9.	Do you think this new form will help or hinder the current medical documentation process?		
	Help		