Guiding Principles for Using Dynamic Groupers and Conditional Logic

- Once label is created, it can’t be modified so accuracy is important when creating the label at insertion.
- If label is found to be incorrect, a new label needs to be created with the “old insertion” date/time.
- A label is created for each device/tube that the patient has in place.

Documenting on a Continent Urinary Diversion (Mitrofanoff)

1. Lines/Devices Band, under Urinary catheter
2. Create Grouper label
3. Output (if any). Output charted here will flow to the I &O Flowsheet
4. Enter activity
5. Insertion date and time field (if known). Hint: may be able to find this information on problem list
6. Chart interventions (if any). Checked for patency is an option
7. Skin condition

Performing a one time straight cath would only require documenting urine description and site condition.

Note: You may use the same grouper label if nurse/patient/family member is self cathing, as long as the location, size, and type are the same each time the patient is cathed i.e. Mitrofanoff is being intermittently self cathed every 4 hours.

Double diapering and Buretrol have been added as options.

For site condition, clicking on “no complications” will gray out any other options.

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Documenting on an Antegrade Continence Enema (ACE)

An ACE is documented in the GI ostomy section,

1. Lines/Devices Band, under GI/Ostomy
2. Enter Peristomal Skin assessment
3. Care Provided (ie: irrigated, skin cleansed, etc)
4. If irrigating, additional fields will open to allow for documentation of amount irrigated and with what solution.
5. If irrigated, enter in irrigant volume and fluid type
6. Skin cleansed with (site care)
7. Stool output (if any)

Stoma description, size, condition and pouch assessment are for stoma documentation. An ACE is actually a “hole” with or without a tube inserted. Chart in Peristomal Skin (Skin around Stoma) to describe condition of hole opening.

When labeling your grouper, click on “other” to add Chait Tube to label.