

Complete the text about clinical handovers with the words in the box.

birth / evaluate / history / repeating / require / response / results / shift

ISBAR in clinical handovers

Clinical handovers, whether from a paramedic to a nurse or at the end of a _____¹ at the hospital, are key moments when it is essential to get the right information across. For this reason, there is an acronym that is very useful for healthcare professionals: ISBAR.

The I stands for Identify: introduce the patient by his name, date of _____² and UR number (unit reference). If necessary, introduce yourself too.

S is for situation: in short, what is going on with this patient. Depending on the situation, that could be their symptoms, or their latest test _____³.

B stands for background: That could be his medical _____⁴, or what has developed since the last handover and what you have done as a _____⁵.

The A is for assessment: how you _____⁶ the situation, what you think is going on. Are there any current risks?

Finally, R stands for response: what does the patient _____⁷ now? What do you expect from your colleague? Before moving on to the next patient, it is important that the healthcare professional on the receiving end of the handover has the chance to review the patient's charts.

If you are handing over a patient, make sure your colleague has understood the information correctly. In the same way, if you're on the other side of the clinical handover, check you understood everything, for example by _____⁸ the main points back to your colleague.

source: otr.anmfvic.asn.au