

“In the field of observation,
chance favors only the prepared mind.”



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Don't Leave Until...

6 things to know before you walk out that hospital door.



Be sure to meet with the hospital's **discharge planner** early in your stay to ensure a smooth discharge process later on.

When it's time to be released from the hospital, your physician will authorize a hospital discharge. This doesn't necessarily mean that you are completely well—it only means that you no longer need hospital services. If you disagree, you or your caregiver can appeal the decision (see *If You Disagree*, right).

On the other hand, you may be pleased to learn that your doctor has approved your discharge. But before you can leave the hospital, there are several things that you or your caregiver must attend to.

The first step is to know who will be involved in your discharge process. This starts with the hospital's discharge planner, who may be a nurse, social

worker, or administrator, or may have some other title. You and your caregiver should meet this person relatively early in your hospital stay; if not, find out who this person is and be sure to meet with them well before your expected discharge date.

If You Disagree

You or a relative can appeal your doctor's discharge decision. If you are a Medicare patient, be sure you are given "An Important Message from Medicare" from the hospital's discharge planner or case-worker. This details your rights to remain in the hospital for care and provides information on who to contact to appeal a discharge decision.

Make sure you have the following information before you leave the hospital:

1. Discharge summary. This is an overview of why you were in the hospital, which healthcare professionals saw you, what procedures were done, and what medications were prescribed.

2. Medications list. This is a listing of what medications you are taking, why, in what dosage, and who prescribed them. Having a list prepared by the hospital is a good way to double-check the information you should already have been keeping track of.

3. Rx. A prescription for any medications you need. Be sure to fill your prescriptions promptly, so you don't run out of needed medications.

Be sure to ask what foods to stay away from while on your medications.



4. Follow-up care instructions.

Make sure you have paperwork that tells you:

- what, if any, dietary restrictions you need to follow and for how long
- what kinds of activities you can and can't do, and for how long
- how to properly care for any injury or incisions you may have
- what follow-up tests you may need and when you need to schedule them
- what medicines you must take, why, and for how long
- when you need to see your physician
- any other home-care instructions for your caregiver, such as how to get you in and out of bed, how to use and monitor any equipment, and what signs and symptoms to watch out for
- telephone numbers to call if you or your caregiver has any questions pertaining to your after-hospital care.

5. Other services. When you leave the hospital, you may need to spend time in a rehabilitation facility, nursing home, or other institution. Or you may need to schedule tests at an imaging center, have treatments at a cancer center, or have in-home therapy. Be sure to speak with your nurse or physician to get all the details you need before you leave.

6. Community resources. You and your caregiver may feel unprepared for what will happen after your discharge. Make sure your discharge planner provides you with information about local resources, such as agencies that can provide services like transportation, equipment, home care, and respite care, and agencies that can help with patient care and respite care.



Preparing to Leave the Hospital

Planning for Your Discharge

■ An important part of your recovery is making sure that after you leave the hospital you get the care you need to get better. A nurse, case manager, social worker or discharge planner will help plan your follow-up care. If no one is assigned to help you with your discharge plan, tell your doctor or nurse. If you have trouble understanding the language being used, you should be provided with translated documents or an interpreter. If you have trouble hearing, you should ask for instructions in writing. All patients will be given important directions about their follow-up care, including written instructions. If you follow these directions, you will have a greater chance of getting well faster, and are less likely to return to the hospital.

Going Home

When your doctor feels that you are ready to leave the hospital he or she will authorize a hospital discharge. Please speak with your nurse about our discharge procedures.

Here are few tips to make the discharge process run smoothly:

- Be sure you and/or your caregiver have spoken with a discharge planner and that you understand what services you may need after leaving the hospital. (See “Don’t Leave Until...” on page 25 for more discharge advice.)
- Verify your discharge date and time with your nurse or doctor.
- Have someone available to pick you up.
- Check your room, bathroom and bedside table carefully for any personal items.
- Make sure you or your caregiver has all necessary paperwork for billing, referrals, prescriptions, etc.

When You Are Discharged

Your physician determines when you are ready to be discharged. Your physician and nurse will give you discharge instructions and answer any questions you have about managing your treatment and medications once you are home. If you are confused or unsure about what you need to do, what medications you must take, or if you have to restrict your diet or activities, don’t be afraid to ask and take notes.

Be sure you understand any instructions you have been given before you leave the hospital.

