From TPR Chart to MEWS



Case Study





Case Scenario

An 84-year-old lady was admitted with c/o breathlessness.

2nd hourly vitals assessment was ordered.

2.00am: The nurse found that the patient's O_2 sat was 90% and other vitals were normal. This was recorded in the TPR chart.

4.30am: Patient became breathless and decompensated. The nurse called the duty doctor.



Clinical Response

The duty doctor*
assesses the patient.
(*His first clinical
rotation after
graduation.)

He orders nasal O₂.
And goes to see
another patient who
has c/o constipation.

2.45 am

3.00 am

Nurse notices that the patient saturation is falling and respiratory rate is rising. She calls the same doctor again!

3.15 am



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Clinical Response

The duty doctor orders for a venturi mask.

3.30 am

As the nurse is getting the venturi set ready, the patient arrests.

3.45 am

The doctor dials code blue.

3.50 am



Dangers of Delay

- One-third of potentially preventable deaths are due to poor clinical response.
- Especially in
 - Sepsis
 - Cardiac emergencies like STEMI
 - Stroke
- Reducing code blue calls improves outcomes and optimizes resources.

Temperature, Pulse and Respiration (TPR) Chart

SUNDARAM MEDICAL FOUNDATION Dr. RANGARAJAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

hanthi Colony, IV Avenue Anna Nagar West, Chennal - 600 040

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38.3° 101°	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	ł
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A TPR chart helps in visually presenting the temperature, and values of pulse, BP and respiratory rate of a patient, and in addition other parameters.



Drawbacks of Traditional TPR chart

- "Observation" charts Nurses are trained to observe, but not act.
- Nurses job is limited to documenting.
- Variable: From place to place.
- Detection of patient deterioration is not easy.
- No mechanism for calling the competent doctor.



F-938		
	SUNDARAM MEDICAL FOUNDATION	
	Dr.Rangarajan Memorial Hospital	

Name	:	
Age	:	Hospital No :
Sev		IP No :

MEWS KE		0	1	2	D EARI	i i						2	() I	1	
	DATE														
	TIME														
Lancas Rivers	≥25														3
	21-24														2
Respirations	12-20														0
Breaths/min	9-11								-						1
	≤8≥				-					1					3
	≥96														0
	94-95														1
SpO2 Scale 1	92-93														2
Oxygen saturation (%)	<91														3
	≥97 on 02		-												3
HE LINES TO A	95-96										-	7			2
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Oxygen	93-94														1
saturation(%) Use Scale 2 if target range is 88-92%, eg in hypercachic	≥93 on air														0
respiratory failure	88-92														0
t only one Scala 2 under the Streetich of a qualified	86-87														1
circa	84-85														2
	<83%												(80)		3
Air or Oxygen	≥0.570 A = Air							_	_						0
Device	O2 L/Min								100	F					2
															0
BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device		_		_										3
	≥220 201 - 219		-					+							2
	181 - 200	-						-	-					-	1
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180														0
(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110										100				1
	91 - 100									100					2
	≤ 90			-											3
	≥ 30			_	_										0
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)		_	-	-	-										3
	≥131									-	-	-			2
	111 - 130						1	-		-		-		-	
Pulse Beats/Min	91 - 110										-				1
- unov arvano trans	51 - 90								-		-	-	-		
	41 - 50														1
	≤ 40														
Consiousness	Alert														0
Constraints	(C/V/P/U)								-				-		3
	≥102								-		-		-		2
	100.5-102.5												-		
Temperature F	97 - 100.4			1			-			-			-		(
	95 - 96.0										-				
HOLDER OF THE	≤95			-								1	-		1
MEWS TOTAL									-	-		-		-	
Monitoring frequency (F	lourly)														
Esciation of care Y/N															
Initials					1										

SMF - IP - MEWS - 001

DOR - 1 - 1 - 2020

MEWS Chart



MEWS Chart

Respiratory rate

Oxygen saturation

Supplemental oxygen

	t iivii
	≥25
	21-24
Respirations	12-20
Breaths/min	9-11
	≤8
	≥96
	94-95
SpO2 Scale 1 Oxygen saturation (%)	92-93
Oxygen seturation (10)	≤91
	≥97 on 02
	95-96
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Oxygen	93-94
saturation(%) Use Scale 2 if target range is 88–92%, eg in hypercapnic	≥93 on air
respiratory failure † only use Scale 2 under the direction of a qualified	88-92
under the direction of a qualified clinician	86-87
	84-85
	≤83%
Air or Oxygen	A = Air
Device	O2 L/Min
BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device

Blood pressure

Pulse rate

Level of consciousness

Temperature

	>220
	≥220
	201 - 219
Die of Descripto man/U/a	181 - 200
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180
(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110
	91 - 100
	≤ 90
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	
	≥131
	111 - 130
	91 - 110
Pulse Beats/Min	51 - 90
	41 - 50
	≤ 40
	Alert
Consiousness	(C/V/P/U)
	≥102
	100.5-102.5
Temperature F	97 - 100.4
	95 - 96.0
	<95



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Dr.Rangarajan Memorial Hospital

MEWS Chart



Can be used for continuously assessing the patients.



Can be used instead of the temperature, pulse, respiration rate (TPR) observation chart.



Provides standardised scale for observation.



Was initially implemented in the UK as the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) and now in other countries.



Points to Remember

- MEWS can be applied only to adult patients.
- To assess pregnant women: Use modified early warning obstetrics score (MEOWS).
- To assess children: Use paediatric early warning score (PEWS).

Strengths and Limitations of MEWS Chart

Strengths

Accurately predicts worsening of patient's condition.

Facilitates easy communication.

Can be easily automated.

Can be applied across specialties.

Limitations

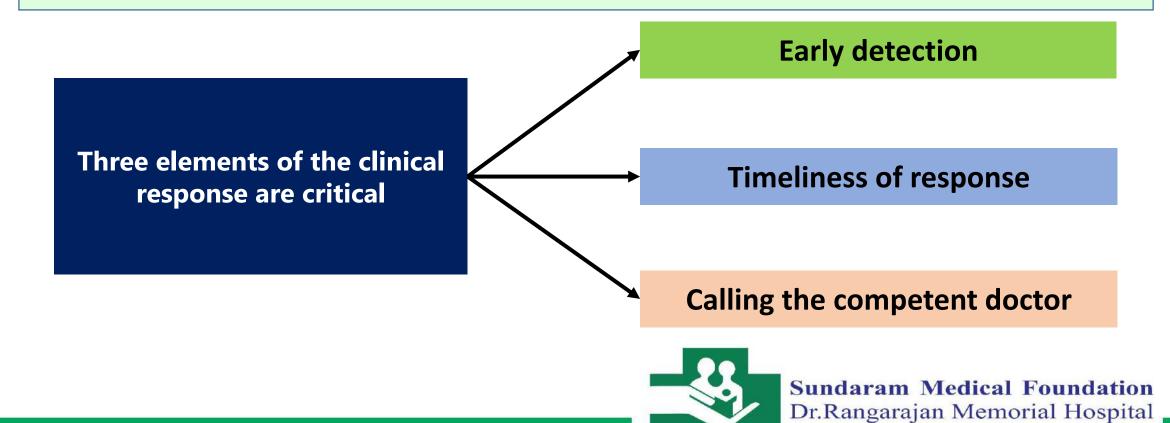
Requires nurse's active involvement.

Clinical judgement can be overlooked.

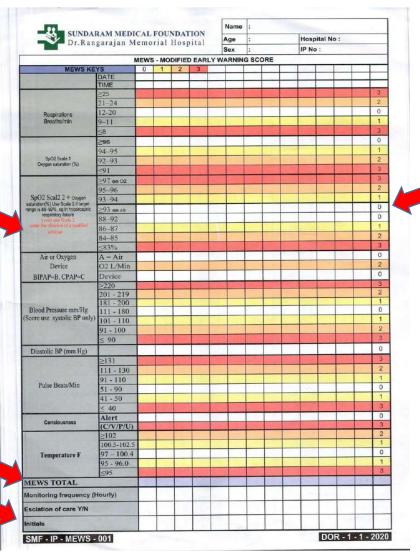


Benefits of Using MEWS Chart

MEWS helps nurses and doctors in their <u>clinical response</u> to a patient situation. It is an excellent tool to determine the following:



MEWS 4-Step Process



Document vital parameters

Assign and calculate score

Identify clinical risk

Initiate a response





Document the Vital Parameters

You should document the values of vital parameters. For continuous assessment of an inpatient, you can connect these values to identify improvement or deterioration in the patient's condition.

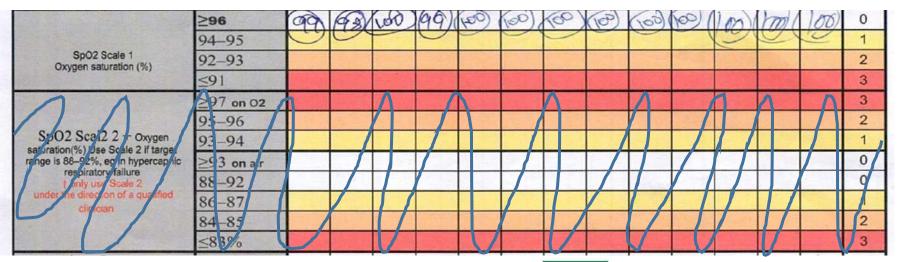
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Respirations	12-20	(50)	(00)	(18)	(2)	(20)	20		(00)						0
Breaths/min	9-11														1
	<8									- Table 1			1		3



Oxygen Saturation (SpO₂)

The two SpO₂ scales are described below:

- **Scale 1** is the usual scale for patients for whom a normal oxygen saturation is expected.
- Scale 2 is the scale to be used for patients with hypercapnic respiratory failure and a recommended oxygen saturation range of 88-92%.





Points to Remember

Dos

- You should use the SpO₂ scale as instructed by the doctor.
- The doctor should cross out the scale that should not be used.

Don't

You should never use both the SpO₂ scales for a single patient.



Supplemental Oxygen

You should document the use of supplemental oxygen and device on the MEWS chart.

Air or Oxygen	A = Air									THE.		11	11	.11	0
Device	O2 L/Min	Felit	469-	419-	Wil	Hdit	WIN	West	Ally	Mer	HJEX	AN.	AN	45	2
BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device	7	V	V	V	J	V	V	V	V	V	Vil	M	\bigvee	0



Blood Pressure

You should write values of both systolic and diastolic BP. But, you have to consider only systolic BP for calculating MEWS score.

	≥220														3
	201 - 219														2
	181 - 200						2 2 20	1235			(1			1
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180	江	148	146	152	(60)	(161)	165)	(70)	160	(162)	45	40	45	0
(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110	A	OA.	A	1)<)) 1) <) <) 1	M	M	1	1
	91 - 100								1		1			"	2
	≤ 90	V	1	V	V		U	Y	4		4	1	M	*	3
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	4	#	78	72	76	(18)	(9)	(90)	(AS)	(40)	(92)	65	60	60	0

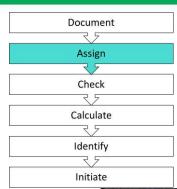


Level of Consciousness

You should write the level of consciousness of the patient. It can be assessed using the ACVPU scale.

Canalauanasa	Alert		E JOS				TYE				19	0	0	2	0
Consiousness	(C/V/P/U)	D	P	P	P	P	P	Ø	P	P	0	1.	Y		3





Assign a Score

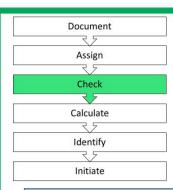
	≥25					3
	21–24					2
Respirations	12-20	20				0
Respirations Breaths/min	9-11					1
	≤8					3

After documenting the values, you should assign a score to each vital parameter.

Example

If the patient's **respiratory rate** is **20** breaths/min, then its **score** is **0**.





Check for a Red Score

After assigning the score, you should check if any vital parameter has a score of three (Red score).

Note: The score is colour-coded based on severity and deviation from the normal range.

	≥25					32	32		3
	21–24			22	22				2
Respirations	12-20	20	20						0
Respirations Breaths/min	9–11								1
	≤8								3

Orange score
White score
Yellow score



Document Assign Check Calculate Identify Initiate

Calculate the Total Score

0

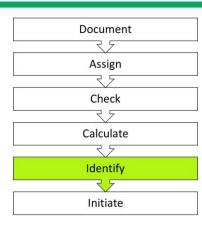
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	TIME	SIM	Blu	11/40	300	Guid	Jam	121-1	300	OF	low	100	1800N	gon	
	≥25														3
	21-24	22		24)		Luc			0	0	(32)	-76	a		2
Respirations	12-20		(23)		(2)-	(20)-	(90)	(13)-	(36)	30			(8)	(20)	0
Breaths/min	9-11			- 1		0									1
	≤8		~	-					0	0	0		~		3
	≥96		90	(4%)	(89)	(06)	(08)	90	(92)	1905	96		(9)	(R)	0
	94-95	(95)													-1
SpO2 Scale 1 Oxygen saturation (%)	92-93									1				1	2
anillan annana (a)	≤91										-	1	-		3
	≥97 on 02							1000				1			3
	95-96		-									8		-	2
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Coygen character(%) Use Seals 2 it larget angle is 88-92%, eg in hypercapric respiratory failure front use Scale 2 under the direction of a qualified chiralian.	93-94				-					- 3		6		1	1
	≥93 on air											1		2 3	0
† only use Scale 2	88-92														0
	86-87														-1
2 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10	84-85												1100		2
	≤83%		74)				-			1				100	3
Air or Oxygen	A = Air	(A)	(A)	(A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Pr		B	A	0
Device	O2 L/Min		9	1				The same				100		VIII T	2
BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device										2			8 3	0
	≥220												Section 1	100	3
	201 - 219										15				2
181 -	181 - 200						1								1
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180	173	160	158	144	179	日日	1,64	164	123	158		164	175	0
(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110	No.	1	14/	1	1	1	1	9	7	1		9	1	1
	91 - 100			1				102		3				15	2
	≤ 90		V	V	V	VI	1	Mini.		12	V		NI		3
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)		102	160	99	82	105	98	11	42	-10	to		1/2	105	0

	≥131								100						3	l
	111 - 130					0	1	0	-			100			2	1
Dala Dara O.C.	91 - 110	164	100	100	-	94)-	(98)-	(106)	foo	0			1	104	201	1
Pulse Beats/Min	51 - 90	~		190	1184	1		1700		(10)	90)		(84)		0	1
	41 - 50				1										1	l
	≤ 40			ESE.									DET	100	3	ı
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Considerness	(C/V/P/U)			THE REAL PROPERTY.				-				Los S			3	1
	≥102														2	1
	100.5-102.5		1	1		1	-	0			0		-		1	1
Temperature F	97 - 100.4	100 F	Mac	MAGF	00	(ag-u)	198-5	48.W	GH	GR.ST	(b.1)		de un	as f	0	1
	95 - 96.0					9					0				1	1
	≤95	Mestin		-	-	27			Witness.	100		بالتح	10	100	3	
WS TOTAL		4	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	9		0	1	-	1

Total score = 2+1+0+0+1+0+0=4





Identify the Clinical Risk

Total score	Clinical risk
0	No risk
1-4	Low risk
5-6 or red score of three in any vital parameter	Moderate risk
7 or more	High risk



Identify the Clinical Risk: Example

Score	Clinical risk
Total score 0	No risk
Total score 1-4	Low risk
Total score 5-6 or red score of three in any vital parameter	Moderate risk
Total score 7 or more	High risk

	≥220	2		(-	
	201 - 219					
121 12	181 - 200					
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180	141	11.8	Itel	152	6
Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110	A	OA	d	1	
	91 - 100					
	≤ 90	V	1	1	V	
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)		#	78	72	Tho	(
	≥131					
	111 - 130					Г
D. D A.	91 - 110		- 20-	0		
Pulse Beats/Min	51 - 90	30	180	(40)	do	1
	41 - 50	-				r
	≤ 40					Г
Construence	Alert			-		Г
Conslousness	(C/V/P/U)	b	P	8	P	
Red sco	ro	1		17 12	Cold of	I
	1020		1			
Temperature F	97 - 100.4	98.	134V	97-4	918	P
	95 - 96.0		\sim			
Total score	95					
Mi		5	5	4	5	13



Assign Check Calculate Identify Initiate

Initiate a Response

Depending on the clinical risk, you should take the following actions:









Urgency of treatment

Seniority of staff to attend patient

Frequency of monitoring

Clinical area



Initiate a Response

Score	Clinical risk	Urgency of response	Seniority of staff to attend patient	Frequency of monitoring	Clinical area
Total score 0	No risk	No action required	None	4-8 th hourly	Ward
Total score 1- 4	Low risk	Routine	Inform duty PG	2-4 th hourly	Ward
Total score 5-6 or red score (3) in any vital parameter	Moderate risk	Urgent	Inform duty PG/senor resident and consultant-in charge	1 hourly	Ward
Total score 7 or more	High risk	Immediate	Consultant, intensivist	Continuous	ICU



SMF Experience





-	
-33	SUNDARAM MEDICAL FOUNDATION
	Dr.Rangarajan Memorial Hospital

Name	:	
Age	:	Hospital No :
Sov		IP No :

Dr. Ran	garajan M	emo	rial	Hosp	pital		Age : Hospital No :								
						S	ex	:			IP No	1			
	N	1EWS	- MO	DIFIE	DEARL	Y WA	RNIN	G SCC	DRE						
MEWS KE		0	1	2	3								300		
	DATE					-	_				-			_	_
	TIME							_		_	_				3
Server Shows	≥25	-				-			-						2
40000000	21-24						_								0
Respirations	12-20									_					_
Breaths/min	9-11								-				-		1
THE REPORT OF THE	≤8≥														3
	≥96														0
NO THE WAY	94-95														1
SpO2 Scale 1 Oxygen saturation (%)	92-93														2
022	≤91														3
	≥97 on 02									- E					3
	9596														2
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Oxygen	93-94										100				1
saturation(%) Use Scale 2 if target range is 88-92%, eg in hypercaphic	≥93 on air														0
respiratory failure	88-92														0
under the Streetich of a qualified	86-87					100									1
CITICAL	84-85								D. III						2
	≤83%														3
Air or Ouwen							_								0
Air or Oxygen	A = Air								-	F					2
Device	O2 L/Min					-	_								0
BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device		_	_		_						_			3
	≥220				-	-	-								2
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	201 - 219					-								-	1
	181 - 200					-	_								0
Score use systolic BP only)	111 - 180	_	-	-		-					72		-		1
	101 - 110		-												2
	91 - 100		-	+		-									3
	≤ 90														_
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)															0
	≥131														3
	111 - 130														2
	91 - 110														- 1
Pulse Beats/Min	51 - 90										-				(
	41 - 50														1
	< 40														3
	Alert														
Consiousness	(C/V/P/U)	100													1
	≥102										= 8				1
	100.5-102.5														
Temperature F	97 - 100.4														(
remperature s	95 - 96.0						. 1				0				
	<95														1
MEWS TOTAL	100														Г
Monitoring frequency (F	Hourly)														
sciation of care Y/N			+												
		-	-		-		-	-	-	+	1	1	1	-	1

Introduction

Based on the national early warning score (NEWS) of National Health Service (NHS) United Kingdom (UK), we modified and implemented the MEWS chart at SMF.



Step 1: Buy-in from Management

Quality team

- Presented the concept (to implement MEWS chart) to the hospital management, nursing leadership and senior nurses.
- Got their support and approval.

Step 2: Adaptation of NEWS Chart

Who was in-charge?

- Quality team
- Nursing leadership

What was modified?

Change in use of terminology/units.

(For example: Centigrade to Fahrenheit).

	≥102											1	V)	
	100.5-102.5							_	-			a	Sal	9	
Temperature F	97 - 100.4	98.	1941	974	618)	(18.3)	087)	082)	(83)	6 13	1988	484	SIPA	ZIII)	
	95 - 96.0)	0	9		0	
	≤95														No.



Step 2: Adaptation of NEWS Chart

What were the new focus areas?

- Benefit to patients.
- Nursing actions.

Points to Remember

The modified MEWS chart focussed on the following nursing actions:

- Early response based on score.
- Change in frequency of monitoring.
- Calling senior (capable) doctor.
- Informing ICU.



Step 3: Doctor's Response

We presented the modified chart to the consultants, middle grade and junior doctors.

How was the response?

Majority of the staff accepted the usefulness of the chart. But, there were several reservations and a lot of discussion as well.

What was the main hurdle?

Change from a well-established practice.



Step 4: Pilot Implementation

The quality team members were the champions for implementing the pilot.

Place

In a single ward.

Duration

Three months.

Training

Nurses in that ward were trained to use the MEWS chart.



Step 4: Pilot Implementation

Challenges faced

- Modified look and functionality.
- Empowerment of nurses to directly call the consultants if the score was high.
- Managing the consultant's frustration that was mostly directed towards the nurses.

Note: There were several genuine concerns as well. We kept the communication open and encouraged feedback.



Step 5: Takeaways of The Pilot

Chart modification

Introduction of values instead of the dots. This made it easy for the doctors to quickly scan the values as well as the trend of the vital parameters easily.

Old

A .	≥25							3
A+B	21-24			0	-0			2
Respirations	18-20	0	-6					3000
Breaths/min	15-17							
	12-14							
	9-11							1
	≤8							3

New

MEWS	KEYS	0 -	1	2	3					And a	Λ				
	DATE	718							- (186	-				
ASTALL SELECTION	TIME	400	SIM	6 Pan	#Pm	Rem	alpm	COM	Dow	John	/ Day	Jam	Onn	Xam	
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		1	22										0		
Respirations	12-20	20	18)		23	(00)	(20)	20	(20)	(20)	(20)	200	St) (20)	
Breaths/min	9-11										-		7	2	
	<8		B.Y.	10.5					E01-8		1	14.5	0	~	



Step 5: Takeaways of The Pilot

Chart modification

Using actual systolic and diastolic values on the chart.

Old

	201–219	200	201-219
Blood	181–200		181-200
pressure	161–180		161-180
mmHg Score uses	141–160		141-160
systotic BP onty	121-140		121-140
	111–120		111-120
	101–110	1	101-110
	91–100	2	91-100
	81-90		81-90
	71–80		71-80
	61–70	3	61-70
	51–60		51-60
	≤50		≤50

New

≥220														3
201 - 219														2
181 - 200	100				N.					~	,			1
111 - 180	171	H18	146	152	160	(161)	(165)	(70)	160	(162)	45	40	45	0
101 - 110	A	OA	O	1	0	0.) <) <)	M	M	1	1
91 - 100													1	2
≤ 90	V	1	1	V	V	U	Y	V		4	M	N	3	3
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Step 6: Expansion to the Whole Hospital

Except for the labour room and paediatric ward, the chart is now in use for the whole hospital.



Challenges in Using MEWS Chart

Human

- Doctor's buy-in
- Nurses empowerment
- New staff

Tool

- Complicated interface
- Use of two charts for SpO₂
- Use of systolic value for BP
- Unconscious patients

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	21-24							22	10	5000	25	22	24)
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Breaths/min	9-11												
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	94-95	100	-	100		150				950			9
SpO2 Scale 1	92-93			1166		1	4 15		W.			W.	
Oxygen saturation (%)	<91		Table 1		-		-	100				14	
	>97 on 02										10000	-	-
	95-96					-			-			-2-2-	1 2
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Oxygen	93-96										-3		1-17
saturation(%) Use Scale 2 if target													
range is 88–92%, eg in hypercapnic respiratory failure	≥93 on air 88–92												
† only use Scale 2 under the direction of a qualified	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF												
delcun	86-87												
	84-85			-									
	≤83%		O	1	1000	0		(A)		100	100	0.81	5 10
Air or Oxygen	A = Air	Cu		7	(A)	A	1	CAD	97	(0)	H	131/	
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BIPAP=B, CPAP=C	Device	_			-						- Comment	done	RIGHT
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	201 - 219 181 - 200	-											
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(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110	100	7	1	110	-	000	100	7	1	T		1
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	≤ 90		1	1				1		1		1	
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	111 - 130	100		1		-	-		96		12	· V	1953
Pulse Beats/Min	91 - 110	1	10	-	100	1	100	1	70	1112	12	104	110
Paise Demarkin	51 - 90	26	172	84	100	10	196	199	-				
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SUNDARAM MEDICAL FOUNDATION ___ Dr. RANGARAJAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

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Sundaram Medical Foundation
Dr.Rangarajan Memorial Hospital

CLINICAL RECOR

Usefulness of MEWS Chart in Our Experience

	1	MEWS	- MO	DIFIE	EAR	LYW							/
MEWS KEY		0	-11	2	3	San 1							n 1
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Breaths/min	9-11				\succeq		E.,						
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	94-95									950			
Sp02 Scale 1 Oxygen saturation (%)	92-93												
Oxygan saturaturi (x)	≤91			-									
	≥97 on 02						-						
	95-96					-					-011		
SpO2 Scal2 2 + Oxygen	93-94										20	1	
saturation(N) Lise Scale 2 if target range is 88–92%, eg in hypercapric													
respiratory failure						+			1				
f only use Scale 2 under the direction of a qualified	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON												18 96 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140
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Air or Oxygen	A = Air	CIL	10	A	ALL H	(A)	A	(A)	CA	m	(PO		
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	≥220			J. Wall									CO THURS
	201 - 219	1/2						1	-				
	181 - 200	12	10		-		0	-	V	1		1	
Blood Pressure mm/Hg	111 - 180	160	130	(134	M3	120	136	1160	1145	1135	1940	1146	140
(Score use systolic BP only)	101 - 110		T	1	1	1	-					1	
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Diastolic BP (mm Hg)		90	190	100	162	6	(0)	92	1	182	190	(RH)	190
Diamone Di (min 1-g)	>131					10	-				NAME OF TAXABLE	1	
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Temperature F	97 - 100.4	10		98.7	Mar	3 686 99 99 10d2 99 416		21000	X IX				
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- Early response based on score.
- Change in frequency of monitoring.
- Calling senior (capable) doctor.
- Informing ICU.
- Reducing code blue calls?



Conclusion

The efficacy of the MEWS chart is well established. It results in empowering the nurses to recognise the deterioration of clinical signs early. This reduces the number of code blue calls and in-hospital CPR events. With EMR, the colour coding, calculation can be automated and alerts or alarms integrated into the system.



Thank You!



