

How to Write So Consultants will Listen

The art of the referral request letter

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Faculty Disclosure

- Neither Dr Barron nor Dr Miller have any conflicts of interest to declare, financial or otherwise

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THANKS



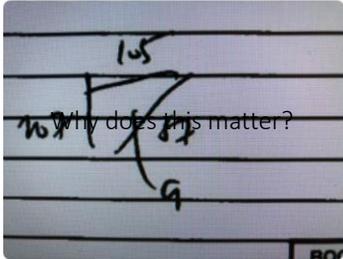
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Objectives

At the end of this session, participants will be able to:

1. write consult request letters that clearly communicate the consultation question and urgency of request.
2. identify the information that consultants require to properly triage and book a consultation.
3. tailor the amount of information contained in the consultation request to the situation.

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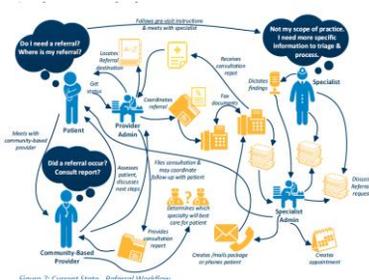
<https://gregswings.ca/ftc-trailer/>

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OntarioMD, Provincial eReferral Initiative Business Case, April 28, 2017 – v0.7

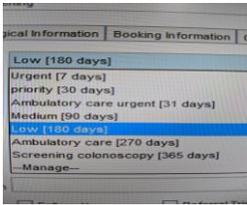
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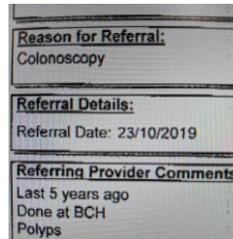
Referral booking system



- Every elective referral triaged
- If not enough information provided (or conflicting info) cannot triage safely or accurately

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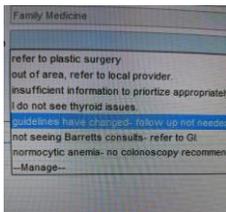
Triage information



- Accurate triage improves outcomes
- Pertinent info- negative and positive

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Referral rejection



- Small sample
- Easier to send referral than ask the question
- Rejection should be timely (14 days), suggest alternate
- Rejection due to wait times
- Expertise deficit

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Requirements of the referral process - CPSO Policy on Transitions of Care, 2019

- Both referring and consultant physicians must clearly communicate to patient their role and the limits of their care
- Referring physicians MUST have a method for tracking urgent referrals, should have one for all referrals
- Consultant physicians must acknowledge referral within 14 days, including indicating whether or not the referral is accepted
 - If accepting either a date or anticipated wait time must be communicated
 - If declined, a reason for declining MUST be included

<https://www.cpso.on.ca/Physicians/Policies-Guidance/Policies/Transitions-in-Care>

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Requirements of the referral process - CPSO Policy on Transitions of Care, 2019

- Referring physicians **must** make a referral request in writing and include the information necessary for the consultant health-care provider to understand the question(s) or issue(s) they are being asked to consult on.

<https://www.cpso.on.ca/Physicians/Policies-Guidance/Policies/Transitions-in-Care>

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Requirements of the referral process - CPSO Policy on Transitions of Care, 2019

- While physicians **must** use their professional judgment to determine what information to include in the referral request, typically this will include:
 - Patient, referring physician, and, if different, primary care provider identifying information;
 - Reason(s) for the consultation and any information being sought or questions being asked;
 - The referring physician's sense of the urgency of the consultation; and
 - Summary of the patient's relevant medical history, including medication information and the results of relevant tests and procedures.

<https://www.cpso.on.ca/Physicians/Policies-Guidance/Policies/Transitions-in-Care>

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Before you start

- What is the goal of the referral?
The question to be answered?
- Have you done all the reasonable first steps?
- Is in person assessment the best way to achieve your goal/patient goal?
- What alternatives do you have
- It doesn't have to be hard



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Structure/essential elements

- Demographics – patient, referring physician, consultant
- Clear consult question
- Urgency of referral
- Summary of problem to date.
- Summary of investigations and treatments to date
- Past medical history
- Relevant Social history
- Medication List
- Summary and expectations

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The consult question

- Most important piece
- Clear, concise summary of the issue with a clear ask
- Say “chronic hemorrhoids for consideration of banding” not “hemorrhoids”

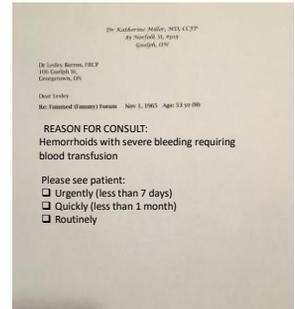
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The urgency of the question

- Don't only indicate urgency but make sure the information provided supports the requested urgency
- Just make a call when you want someone seen quickly

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Problem summary

- Brief summary of the issue or course to date
- For a simple referral, this can be very simple

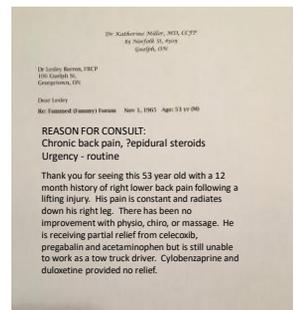
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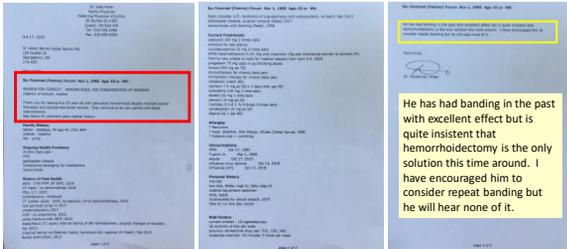
Problem summary

- Brief summary of the issue or course to date
- Timeline, therapies

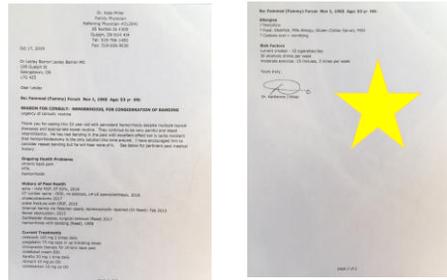
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Past Medical history, supporting information



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Summary and next steps

- Is this a request for opinion or a transfer of care
 - *"I appreciate your opinion on how long to continue dual antiplatelet therapy"* vs *"please see for ongoing monitoring and management of his cardiac disease"*
- Recognize that patient won't be seen right away
 - Can you facilitate the consult by setting things up ahead of time
 - *"I have not ordered a CT scan but if you think it would be helpful I am happy to arrange in advance of the consultation"*
 - What are you doing to monitor or manage during the wait time
- Don't be afraid to include your diagnostic impression
 - *"I suspect the cause of his problems is irritable bowel syndrome but I wonder, given the atypical age of onset, whether a scope is indicated"*

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Are things Changing?

- Don't be afraid to update, request things be moved up
- Forward interim investigations
- Send update letters
- Duplicate referrals (from emergency room/urgent care/walk-in visits)



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Templates and checklists

Saskatchewan Quality Improvement Pocket Checklist

FOR REFERRING PHYSICIANS - Referral Letter

PATIENT: Name, DOB, MRN, Gender, Address, Phone, Alternate Contact, Insurance Provider

PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER: Name, Phone, Fax, CC, e-mail or Referral from Family Physician

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: Name, Phone, Fax

CLINICAL HISTORY RELEVANT:

- Diagnosis, management and/or treatment
- Previous healthcare provider
- Hospital notes if applicable (date)

SUMMARY OF PATIENT'S CURRENT STATUS

- Date, location of appointment
- What do you think is going on?
- Timeline onset/ course
- Key symptoms and findings (any red flags)

RELEVANT PHYSICAL AND/OR INVESTIGATIONS (patient's words preferred)

- What has been done and/or available
- What has been ordered and/or pending

CURRENT AND PAST MANAGEMENT (list with response)

- Name
- How successful/ successful treatments?
- Previous or concurrent consultations for this issue

CONSIDERATIONS

- Medical history
- Patient's current and medical problems (list other problems involved in case they have occurred)
- Current and recent medications (name, dosage, PRN basis)
- Allergies/Warnings and challenges

FOR SPECIALISTS - Consult Notes

PATIENT: Name, DOB, MRN, Gender, Address, Phone, Insurance Provider, Insurance Provider

REFERRING PROVIDER: Name, Phone, Fax, CC, e-mail or Contact from Family Physician

CONSULTING PROVIDER: Name, Phone, Fax

REASON FOR CONSULTATION

- Date referred/consulted and date patient seen (date)
- Diagnosis, management and/or treatment
- Provider's name, care transfer/agency

DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS

- What do you think is going on? (diagnosis/ 'probable'/ differential)
- Why? (understanding reason)
- What does it point to? (management?)

MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Risk and options for treatment and management
- Recommended treatment and management
- Contingency plan for adverse events/ (Notes of treatment)
- Address gaps/ (next steps)
- Situation(s) that may prompt earlier review

STATUS OF RESPONSIBILITY (only from specialist)

- Patient engagement/ responsibility for
- ongoing involvement and support/ time frame
- medication/ diagnosis/ results/ follow-up/ ongoing/ end?
- Further investigations
- responsibility for safety/ monitoring and testing/ by patient

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Stamp Name: /refer

REASON FOR CONSULT: • Consult: priority - urgent (less than 7 days) - quick (within a month) - routine

Case Summary: •

Relevant Physical and Investigations: •

Treatments to date: •

Special Considerations: ▾

Consult Goals: •

Please see for: «consultation and treatment only» «consultation and ongoing management»

Please see below for health history

Active Health Issues: patient

Past Medical History: patient

Current Treatments: patient

Allergies: patient

Social History: patient

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It's more than words...

- What would you say in person? If staff assigned to do referrals, can they communicate adequately?
- What does consultant need to know about this patient's story? (ie cancer anxiety)
- Econsults- often much more information provided from referrer when assumption made patient will not necessarily be seen in person.
- How do you and your staff decide who to refer to?

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Using referrals to maintain good relationships with consultants

- We want the specialist to welcome our referrals
- Matching patient need to consultant scope/expertise/manner is important but difficult
- Consider if your referral patterns are subject to bias
 - Gender bias, stage-of-career bias, cultural bias
- Consider if you and your staff are in a referral rut
 - Send consultants a case mix of routine/urgent, challenging/routine, grunt work/easy work
- Recognize that we don't always know what they do JUST ASK

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We want the consultant to think well of us

- Showing our knowledge, skill, limits through the letter
- Explain why you are referring a patient that on the surface looks like you should be able to manage yourself
- There should be no surprises
- Don't fudge the history to get someone seen quicker
- Be careful of the shotgun approach – referring to 10 people and taking the first available (centralized referral would really help reduce this)

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No surprises

- If this is a second (or 3rd, 4th) opinion, call it such
- Be honest about third party requests, legal issues, WSIB
- Highlight the important things (eg blood thinners) that might not be picked up in review of PMHx
- Special considerations
 - Language issues
 - Hearing, vision, cognitive impairments
 - Mobility or transport issues

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It is a two-way street...and a roundabout

- Cherry picking is a frustrating practice, may be justified in some circumstances (academic)
- Need communication (written, verbal) going both ways
- Refusing referrals against policy (culture eats policy for breakfast)
- Lots of the issues around referrals solved by centralized referrals
- Opinion- centralized referrals are coming- DAP clinics, cancer care, bariatric, academic centres.
- Disappointing but not surprising that colleges now involved in crafting policy around referrals for both referring and consulting physicians

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Ways to cultivate relationship

- Econsult
- Phone calls
- Medical social events
- Local talks
- SoMe



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Can technology save us?

- E-referral
 - Shared access to information eliminates duplication of testing and delays while acquiring more information
- Centralized referral
 - Eliminates shot gun approach
 - Eliminates delays due to too busy/out of scope/out of region etc
 - Already happens in many circumstances- DAP, cancer care, bariatrics, etc
- Imbedded forms of messaging/chat

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Summary

- A clear, well written referral request doesn't take make time or effort but can make care so much better
- This is an important topic which deserves more attention
- Current referral system is not an optimal use of resources
- Referral system has failed to adapt to change
- Need to work within current system while advocating for change to ensure better outcomes in the future for patients, primary care providers, and consultants.
- For the time being- use referrals to reach out and connect with your colleagues- not only improves care but insulates against burnout.

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Questions/Comments

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