



GUIDE TO ENHANCING REFERRALS AND CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN PHYSICIANS

October 2009

Introduction

Access to care is a challenge for many of our patients. The College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC) and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (Royal College) recognize that every possible measure must be taken to help ensure access to timely and quality medical and other health care service.

As part of ongoing efforts, the CFPC and the Royal College released a conjoint paper in 2006, to address the issue of intra-professional relationships between physiciansⁱ. This paper identifies a number of issues and recommendations to improve patient care and professional satisfaction. The referral-consultation process is chief among the areas addressed in follow up to this conjoint paper.

There is growing knowledge and many new approaches developing in various regions of the country to improve the referral-consultation processes of care between referring and consulting physicians.

This guide on enhancing referrals and consultations between physicians is not intended to replace instruments already in place. It is complementary and may also help fill gaps where there are few or no tools in place to support good referrals and consultations, both within as well as between community and hospital settings. It is hoped that physicians will find this reference to be a valuable addition to practice.

Importance of good referrals and consultations

Disruptions between primary and specialty care undermine the **quality of care** and jeopardize **patient safety**^{ii iii iv v}. Appropriate referral and consultation information as well as good communication between referring and consulting physicians are essential components of "safe" care. It has also been recognized that improving the referral-consultation process is one of the important ways **to decrease medico-legal liability** for medical practitioners.

Strategies to improve the referral-consultation process should also produce favourable outcomes for **timely access to care** and other wait time concerns.

Good communication between physicians in the referral-consultation process not only facilitates timely access to care for patients but can also be exceptionally satisfying to the physicians themselves as they consult with each other about how best to address their patients' needs.

Core elements of good referrals and consultations

These elements are generic. They can be applied to any referral and consultation between physicians. They can also be applied in clinical practice at local or regional levels and in the context of service agreements between primary and specialty care providers or facilities.

A “good” consultation begins *before* the consultation and continues *thereafter*.

For consulting physicians

The most important information for consulting physicians to receive from referring physicians (usually family physicians) includes:

- Information about the problem to be addressed
- Clinical questions to be answered
- Details the patient is unable or unlikely to provide
- Concurrent medical problems
- Relevant investigations and/or treatments already tried
- Medications

For referring physicians

The most important information for referring physicians to receive from consulting physicians includes:

- Specific answers to specific questions
- Clearly stated diagnostic considerations
- A detailed management plan outlining anticipated benefits and risks for recommended treatments, including the reasons behind this plan. This should include medication management.
- Clear comments on the possible effects of the disease or treatment on the patient’s quality of life and functional capacity
- Contingency plans in the event of adverse events from (or failure of) first-choice treatment
- Prognostic statements
- Follow-up arrangements

Some referrals would benefit from specialty-specific information in the referral letter. Clear guidelines from the consulting physician could be beneficial in identifying specialty-specific information needed when the patient is seen, (e.g. specific tests that could be arranged and/or completed in advance of the referral).

Short turn-around times between the patient’s visit and receipt of the consultant’s report is beneficial. In the meantime, no consulting physician-to-consulting physician referrals should be undertaken or arranged without speaking with or returning the patient to the referring family physician (unless the consult is urgent).

Prompt sheets

These prompt sheets for referring and consulting physicians can be used as guides in support of appropriate referrals and consultations.

Referrals

The prompt sheet for developing a good **referral letter** is as follows:

REFERRAL FORM
<p style="text-align: center;">Referring Physician Prompt Sheet</p> <p>The beginning of the letter should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Patient's name, address, date of birth, health number and contact information, (e.g. telephone number or email address)2. Referring physician's name and contact information, (e.g. telephone/fax numbers and email addresses)3. Consulting physician's name, address and contact information4. Urgency of referral - urgent, semi-urgent, routine or elective <p>Other Important Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reason for referral▪ Provisional diagnosis▪ Succinct history of problem related to reason(s) for referral and/or other problems▪ Relevant information on patient's medical status – morbid conditions and relevant past history or old notes▪ Current and recent medications▪ Clinical warnings / significant findings on examination▪ Copies of test results▪ What the patient has been told▪ Any factors possibly mitigating against particular treatments or arrangements▪ Special considerations, (e.g. psychiatric/social problems, concerns about compliance or patient's understanding; need for an interpreter; any other concerns/wishes of patient's family)▪ Follow-up / role of referring physician – who will resume care after consultation <p>Finish with a note of thanks for help in managing patient and a list of other recipients to whom copies of the consultation letter should be sent.</p>

A **referral letter framework** that can be used as a guide for a good referring letter follows and is also available electronically (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1 – Template for Referring Physician (also available electronically from CFPC and Royal College)

REFERRAL FORM	
PATIENT	
Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Sex : <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
Address: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY) : <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Postal <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Health No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	Phone No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
FROM: Referring Physician	
Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Phone No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Address: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	Fax No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Postal Code: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	E-mail: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	Best time to call: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
TO: Consulting Physician	
Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Phone No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Address: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	Fax No. <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Postal Code: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Urgency of Referral: <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent (<1 week) <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Urgent (1-3 weeks) <input type="checkbox"/> Routine (>3 weeks)
E-mail: <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	Type of Consultation Requested: <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> Shared Care <input type="checkbox"/> Transferred Care
Clinical Information	
Reason for referral/Expected outcome (ie. assessment, investigation, treatment, second opinion):	
Diagnosis: <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed <input type="checkbox"/> Provisional <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet diagnosed	
History of presenting complaint/examination findings/investigation results:	
Past medical history/ Problem list	
Current and recent medication (including OTC):	
Clinical warnings (allergies, blood-born diseases, other risk factors):	
Special considerations/other relevant information (psychosocial, special needs, language issues):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of test results and old notes included Specifically:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> _____ _____ </div> Signature of Referring Physician Date

Thank you for this consultation.

Consultations

The prompt sheet for developing a good **consultation report** is as follows:

CONSULTATION FORM	
Consulting Physician Prompt Sheet	
The beginning of the letter should include the following:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Patient's name, address and date of birth2. Consulting physician's name, address and contact information3. Referring physician's name and contact information	
Other Important Information:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reason for referral▪ Chief complaint / relevant history▪ Additions to problem list and/or summary of current status of medical conditions▪ Findings - clinical findings on examination, including test results▪ Investigations / Interventions▪ Diagnosis – confirmed or differential▪ Treatment and management plan<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Aim of treatment– Options considered and supported / not supported– Recommended treatment and management– Proposed treatment schedule with reasons– Anticipated benefits and risks of treatment– Changed or newly prescribed medication(s)– Likely short and long-term complications– Possible effects of treatment on patient's quality of life and functional capacity– Contingency plans in event of adverse events from (or failure of) first-choice treatment▪ Prognosis▪ Psychosocial aspects, (e. g. patient's understanding, psychiatric / social problems)▪ Follow up arrangements<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Who and when to review the patient following the consultation, including any situations which may prompt an earlier review	
Finish with a note of thanks to referring physician for help in managing the patient and list other recipients to whom copies of the consultation letter have been sent.	

A **consultation report framework** that can be used as a guide for a good consultation letter follows and is also available electronically (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2 – Template for Consulting Physician (also available electronically from CFPC and Royal College)

CONSULTATION FORM	
PATIENT Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Address: <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Postal Code: <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY): <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> Health No. <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Phone No. <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/>
FROM: Consulting Physician Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Address: <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Postal Code: <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/> E-Mail: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Phone No. <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> Fax No. <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> Best time to call: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Prefer a call (circle one): Yes No <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> Type of Consultation Requested: <input type="checkbox"/> One time <input type="checkbox"/> Shared Care <input type="checkbox"/> Transferred Care </div>
TO: Referring Physician Name: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Address: <input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Postal Code: <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/>	E-mail: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> Phone No. <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> Fax No. <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/>
Clinical Information	
Chief Complaint/Relevant History	
Additions to Problem List:	
Clinical findings:	
Investigations/Interventions:	
Diagnosis: <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed <input type="checkbox"/> Provisional <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet diagnosed	

CONSULTATION FORM

Clinical Information

Treatment and Management Plan (benefits/risks, short-term complications, effects on quality of life, contingency plan in the event of adverse events or failure of first choice treatment):

Current Medications	Unchanged	Changed to	Discont'd
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
New Medications			
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Prognosis:

Psycho-social concerns(what the patient has been told/aspects likely to influence adherence to treatment):

Follow-up:

Other physicians consulted:

Signature of Consulting Physician

Date

Thank you for this referral.

References

- ⁱ Conjoint Discussion Paper. *Family Physicians and Other Specialists: Working and Learning Together*. CFPC, RCPSC. August 2006.
- ⁱⁱ Kripalani S, LeFevre F, Phillips CO, Williams MV, Basaviah P, Baker DW. *Deficits in communication and information transfer between hospital-based and primary care physicians. Implications for patient safety and continuity of care*. JAMA 2007; 297(8):831-841.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Starfield B, Lemke KW, Herbert R, Pavlovich WD, Anderson G. *Comorbidity and the use of primary care and specialist care in the elderly*. Ann Fam Med 2005; 3(3):215-222.
- ^{iv} Ezekowitz JA, Van Walraven C, McAlister FA, Armstrong PW, Kaul P. *Impact of specialist follow-up in outpatients with congestive heart failure*. CMAJ 2005; 172(2):189-194.
- ^v Williams R. *Breaking the barriers for improved glycemic control: primary care and secondary care interface*. Diabet Med 1998; 15(4):S37-S40.